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SIXTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 2, 3, AND 4, 1900

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons

M.W. CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master
R.W. J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS:
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co.
1900

OFFICERS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

1900-1901.

M.W. CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK*Grand Master*.....Peoria.
R.W. GEO. M. MOULTON.....*Deputy Grand Master*....Chicago.
R.W. WM. B. WRIGHT.....*Senior Grand Warden*...Effingham.
R.W. CHESTER E. ALLEN.....*Junior Grand Warden*...Galesburg.
R.W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer*.....Chicago.
R.W. J. H. C. DILL.....*Grand Secretary*.....Bloomington.
R.W. THOMAS B. T. FISHER...*Grand Chaplain*.....Peoria.
R.W. V. M. BLANDING.....*Grand Orator*.....Rock Island.
W. GEORGE A. STADLER.....*Deputy Grand Secretary*..Decatur.
W. THOMAS A. STEVENS.....*Grand Pursuivant*.....Chicago.
W. WALTER WATSON.....*Grand Marshal*.....Mt. Vernon.
W. W. W. WATSON*Grand Standard Bearer*..Barry.
W. SAMUEL COFFINBERRY...*Grand Sword Bearer*.....Peoria.
W. LOUIS ZINGER.....*Senior Grand Deacon*....Pekin.
W. JOSEPH D. EVERETT.....*Junior Grand Deacon*... Chicago.
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND.....*Grand Steward*.....Decatur.
W. GEO. W. HAMILTON.....*Grand Steward*.....Prairie City
W. GEO. S. HUMMER.....*Grand Steward*.....Sheldon.
W. ISAAC M. HORNBACKER...*Grand Steward*.....Peoria.
W. R. R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler*.....Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

AT ITS SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, the Sixty-first Annual Grand Communication was held at Central Music Hall, in the city of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the second day of October, A.D. 1900, A.L. 5900, at 10 o'clock a.m.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M.W. CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK....*Grand Master*.....Peoria.
R.W. GEO. M. MOULTON.....*Deputy Grand Master*....Chicago.
R.W. WM. B. WRIGHT..... *Senior Grand Warden*....Effingham
R.W. CHESTER E. ALLEN.....*Junior Grand Warden*....Galesburg.
R.W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer*.....Chicago.
R.W. J. H. C. DILL.....*Grand Secretary*.....Bloomington.
R.W. NELSON G. LYONS.....*Grand Chaplain*.....Peoria.
R.W. JOHN FAVILLE as *Grand Orator*..... Peoria.
W. GEORGE A. STADLER.....*Deputy Grand Secretary*..Decatur.
W. THOS. A. STEVENS..... *Grand Pursuivant*.....Chicago.
W. WALTER WATSON..*Grand Marshal*.....Mt. Vernon.
W. SAMUEL COFFINBERRY...*Grand Sword Bearer*....Peoria.
W. JOSEPH D EVERETT..as *Senior Grand Deacon*...Chicago.
W. LOUIS ZINGER *Junior Grand Deacon*....Pekin.
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND.....*Grand Steward*.....Decatur.
W. W. W. WATSON*Grand Steward*.....Barry.
W. GEO. W. HAMILTON.....*Grand Steward*.....Prairie City.
W. GEO. S. HUMMER..... ...*Grand Steward*.....Sheldon.
Bro. R. R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler*..... Chicago.

The M.W. Grand Master proceeded to open the Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM.

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PRAYER—By the Grand Chaplain.

Our Heavenly Father, we lift our hearts to Thee this morning in expressions of truest gratitude, praising Thee for Thy preserving and keeping care, which has been over us until this hour. We thank Thee, that according to appointment, we are permitted to come together this morning in this great meeting, to unite the best thoughts of our minds, the truest feelings of our hearts, and the noblest purposes of our souls; to discharge the high obligations imposed upon us by our relation to this great Fraternity. We thank Thee, that Thou hast been so good to us, while here, and there, sorrows have fallen, hearts have been afflicted, homes have been broken up; even some of those who stood with us one year ago and engaged heartily and earnestly in the work, are not here. They have gone to their long homes and we have followed them to their last resting places and bade them a Mason's farewell. Our Heavenly Father, Thou great Comforter, lead us into all truth. We pray that Thou wilt especially direct all our thoughts, lead us in all our deliberations, that in wisdom we may accomplish the most, and that there may be the very wisest adjustment of things and the most faithful execution of all our purposes, that they may be for the highest good to the greatest number concerned in this great Brotherhood. We pray that the three days before us may be fruitful for good, and the year before us may be one of unusual prosperity in every lodge throughout our great commonwealth, and that the principles of Masonry, not in letter only, but in spirit, shall be universally observed. With such instructions, with such impulses, with such teachers, with such principles, we ought to be lifted to the highest plane and sustain the reputation of our noble fathers, and, by the privileges and advantages of today, stand on a higher plateau, live the best lives, and do the best work as we close this wonderful century. We ask Thee, oh Lord, to lead us as we enter upon the duties, and are surrounded by the influences of the great political campaign of this year. There are great problems to be solved, there are great questions to be answered, there are great responsibilities to be faced. We are brethren; and in the midst of the strifes, which will certainly come, in the conflicts which always occur, may we remember that we are, whatever may be our political opinions, seeking, as a noble Brotherhood, to advance the spirit of truest patriotism, and everywhere represent the most consecrated loyalty to the flag we love.

We ask Thy blessing upon the delegates of this Grand Lodge assembled; bless all the officers, and especially wilt Thou regard the Grand Master and guide him, and lead him in his deliberations as he presides over this meeting; and may we all so live that when our duties are done and our life's work is ended, we may be received into everlasting habitations to be forever with the Lord, and may the blessing of God be upon us, to direct us into all truth. Amen.

The Lexington Quartette, of Chicago, on invitation of the M.W. Grand Master, entertained the Grand Lodge with several selections, which were greatly enjoyed.

The Grand Secretary announced that the Committee on Credentials had informed him that representatives were present from a constitutional number of lodges, and asked for the committee further time to complete its report, which was granted.

RESOLUTION—Galveston Sufferers.

M.W. Bro. Edward Cook, representative of the Grand Lodge of Texas, near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, presented the following resolution and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Finance, which, on motion, was carried:

Resolved, That one thousand dollars of the funds of this Grand Lodge be sent to the Grand Master of Masons in Texas to be by him distributed to such places and through such channels as he may elect for the relief of brethren and their families who are sufferers from the recent hurricane and flood in that state.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

M.W. Bro. LeRoy A. Goddard, from the Committee on Finance, immediately presented the following report, which was, on motion, unanimously adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.:

Your Finance Committee to whom was referred the resolution of M.W. Bro. Edward Cook recommending the appropriation of $1,000 for the relief of our brethren as indicated in the resolution, would respectfully report approval of the resolution, and that the same be adopted.

LEROY A. GODDARD,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
DELMAR D. DARRAH,
Committee.

The motion of M.W. Bro. John C. Smith, that printed copies of the proceedings of the last annual communication being in the hands of the brethren, reading of the same be dispensed with, was carried.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

The Grand Secretary read the following list of committees appointed by the Grand Master:

JURISPRUDENCE.
D. M. Browning, John M. Pearson, John C. Smith, Owen Scott. Edward Cook.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.
Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, A. H. Bell.

CHARTERED LODGES.
J. L. Scott, Thomas W. Wilson, L. K. Byers, W. T. Irwin, James McCredie.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.
D. J. Avery, H. C. Mitchell, Charles H. Patton, R. T. Spencer, John Johnston.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.
Edward C. Pace, Edward L. Wahl, George W. Cyrus.

FINANCE.
L. A. Goddard, Gil. W. Barnard, D. D. Darrah.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Joseph Robbins.

GRAND EXAMINERS.
A. B. Ashley, J. E. Evans, J. R. Ennis, H. T. Burnap, H. S. Hurd-

CREDENTIALS.
James I. McClintock. P. W. Barclay, W. F. Beck.

PETITIONS.
C. M. Forman, Ben Hagle, Geo. F. Hitchcock.

OBITUARIES.
John T. Richards, W. J. Frisbee, Geo. M. O'Hara.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.
W. E. Ginther, L. L. Munn, N. E. Roberts.

RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION.
J. O. Clifford, John Whitley.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The Grand Master then read the following address:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

In April, A. D. 1840, the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois, completed its organization in the village of Jacksonville. On the 28th of this month, the first Grand Master was installed, there being present the representatives of seven lodges, with a membership of 157. Today, the representatives of 723 lodges, with a membership of 57,250, an increase of 57,093, are gathered at this, the Sixty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Wonderful changes have occurred during the space of sixty years. The state has developed immense resources; population has increased rapidly and transportation facilities have brought the remotest section in close proximity to the business world. The vast prairies have been reclaimed from their wild nature, and by the help of machinery made to produce enough to supply the whole country. Masonry has kept pace with these improvements, for, while sixty years ago we had but seven small lodges, we have today 723 live, active lodges on our roll. The past year has been a year of activity in all of these lodges, and probably no one year since the organization of the Grand Lodge will show so great a gain as this, namely 2,130.

One year ago, you placed me in authority over this Grand Lodge. I have endeavored to administer that authority with justice to all, but there seemed to be a little inclination on the part of a few of the lodges not to comply strictly with the requirements. I am pleased to report that, at the present time, every lodge in the state is strictly complying with all of the requirements of the Grand Lodge, and is loyal to its laws.

At the session one year ago, Past Grand Master HARRISON DILLS was living at his home in Missouri, very feeble and nearly helpless, being then near the close of an active and honorable life. Wednesday, November 1, 1899, he passed to the great beyond. M.W. Brother Dills was a representative of Bodley Lodge No. 97, (now Bodley Lodge No. 1,) located at Quincy, and at the organization of this Grand Lodge, took an exceedingly active part, and the success of this organization was largely due to his energy and skill. He was elected Grand Master in October, 1856, and re-elected in 1857. After retiring from the office of M.W. Grand Master, he was elected to the office of Grand Treasurer, serving a period of eleven years. M.W. Brother Dills was born at Parkersburg, Virginia, May 13, 1812. He came to Illinois in 1832, locating at Danville, where he lived two years. In

May, 1834, he moved to Quincy, where he resided until 1881, when he moved to Kansas; later he moved to Warrensburg, Missouri, where he resided until his death. He was buried at Quincy, Illinois, November 5, 1899, officers of the Grand Lodge officiating.

W. Bro. Jones Taliafero Townsley died at Springfield, Illinois. He was made a Master Mason in Flora Lodge No. 204, January 1, 1873, and served as Worshipful Master of this lodge in 1875, and of Mound Lodge No. 122 for the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, and of Tyrian Lodge No. 333 in 1893. He was a zealous and earnest Mason.

Bro. Benjamin Franklin Chase, a member of Blaney Lodge No. 271, died August 18, 1900. He served as Treasurer of Blaney Lodge for several years and was a highly esteemed and beloved brother.

Hiram Willard Veach died at Thorpe, Washington, January 6, 1900. He received the degrees in Masonry at Washington, Illinois, and served as an officer in various places.

FROM OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

From sister jurisdictions we have reports of the loss of several distinguished Masons:

Alphonso Barto, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, died at his home in St. Cloud, November 4, 1899, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Brother Barto was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Geneva Lodge No. 139, November 6, 1861. He was elected Grand Master of Masons of Minnesota in 1891 and served two years.

M.W. Bro. Dwight Phelps, Past Grand Master of Connecticut, died September 6, 1899, aged sixty-five years.

M.W. Bro. James Henry Welch, Past Grand Master of Connecticut, died December 16, 1899, in Danbury, aged sixty-eight years.

M.W. Bro. Clark Buckingham, Past Grand Master of Masons of Connecticut, and superintendent of the Masonic Home, died at Wallingford, Connecticut, March 17, 1900, aged sixty-nine years.

M.W. Bro. Alanson Partridge, Past Grand Master of Michigan, died at his home in Birmingham, July 7, 1900, aged seventy-six years. He was elected Worshipful Master of Birmingham Lodge No. 44 in 1853, serving in that capacity for twenty-eight years. He was elected Grand Master in 1882 and was held in high esteem by his associates.

M.W. Bro. Silas Elam Sheldon, Past Grand Master of Kansas, died at Topeka, Kansas, April 19, 1900, aged sixty-three years.

R.W. Bro. Cyrus K. Holliday, Past Deputy Grand Master, died at Topeka, Kansas, March 29, 1900.

Dr. Alexander M. Evans, Past Grand Master of West Virginia, died October 16, 1899. He was made a Master Mason in 1866, served as Worshipful Master six years, and filled the various offices in Grand Lodge, ably and well.

R.W. Bro. Christian Hartman, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, died at his home in Omaha, September 28, 1899. For more than twenty years, he served as Grand Treasurer, always enjoying the confidence of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Thomas Linton, "The Old Tyler," who, for twenty-six years, guarded the outer door of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, died at his home in Denver, Colorado, January 11, 1900, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was faithful unto death.

Samuel Wright Williams, Past Grand Master of Arkansas, died at Little Rock, March 14, 1900. He was elected Grand Master in 1870 and served two terms.

M.W. Bro. W. H. Gee, Past Grand Master of Arkansas, died of heart failure at his home in Dardanelle, May 28, 1900, aged sixty-four years.

R.W. Bro. Henry Chapple, Deputy Grand Master of Arizona, died at Flagstaff, Arizona, January 10, 1900.

Thomas Givings Reames, Past Grand Master of Oregon, died at Jacksonville, Oregon, February 21, 1900.

M.W. Bro. Robert Clow, Past Grand Master of Oregon, died at Junction City, Oregon, January 5, 1900.

R.W. Bro. John W. Laflin, who for seventeen years was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, died August 30, 1900.

M.W. Bro. George Hamilton Morgan, Past Grand Master of Masons of Tennessee, died July 27, 1900, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was an earnest Mason, a brave soldier and an eminent citizen.

THE CHARITY FUND.

An order for twenty dollars for the month of October was drawn on the Charity Fund for the relief of Past Grand Master, HARRISON DILLS.

October 24, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Charity, an order was drawn for forty dollars for the relief of Mrs. Connor, the widow of a Master Mason, who was left penniless with her family, and who, but for this assistance, would have been evicted from her home. W. Bro. R. E. Lidester, W.M., of Englewood Lodge No. 69, assisted in obtaining transportation for this family and in sending them to friends in Hagerstown, Maryland.

In February, the chairman of the Masonic Board of Relief in Denver wrote to Grand Secretary Dill, stating that a Miss Shelpman, daughter of a deceased Mason, who was formerly a member of DuBois Lodge No. 624, now defunct, was in that city, very ill with consumption and in urgent need of assistance. The Board of Relief had given her attention and rendered some aid and now called upon the Masons of Illinois to relieve her wants. The letter was referred to the committee on charity, who recommended a donation of fifty dollars, which amount was drawn by an order on the Grand Treasurer and sent to the chairman of the Board of Relief at Denver, to be used for her benefit as required.

In the latter part of April, another letter was received from the chairman of the Board of Relief, stating that he had expended the fifty dollars to relieve the necessities of Miss Shelpman, but that she was no better and never could be, and that she was desirous of returning to her mother, who resided at Tamaroa, Illinois. Her mother was unable to assist her, as her only means of support is the pension which she receives from the government. This letter was referred to the committee, which recommended that fifty dollars be sent to the chairman with the request that the young lady should be sent to her friends, which was done.

August 20 a letter was received from W.Bro. A. H. Evans, Master of Tamaroa Lodge No. 207, stating that Miss Shelpman was with her mother, who was in indigent circumstances, and required some assistance; also that Tamaroa Lodge was caring for two widows and was unable to give her any help. As the limit allowed by the law of the Grand Lodge had been reached in the remittances to Denver, I was in some doubt what to do. It seemed to me that this great body could not afford to see this young lady suffer for actual necessities. I sent this appeal to the committee on charity, which unanimously recommended that an order be drawn for twenty-five dollars and sent to W.Bro. A. H. Evans to be used as required for her benefit, and that he should report to the Grand Master how this money was expended.

Within a few days W.Bro. A. H. Evans has reported to the Grand Secretary the death and burial of Miss Shelpman, which occurred before the receipt of the order. The order for twenty-five dollars has been returned and canceled.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

Satisfactory explanations having been made to me regarding the incompleteness of its records, I delivered, according to the instructions of the Grand Lodge, the charter to WEST GATE LODGE No. 856, which was constituted December 4, by R.W. Bro. Alexander M. Boring as my proxy.

REMOVAL OF LODGES.

Grand Lodge having given authority for the removal of Dills Lodge No. 295, from Hickory Ridge to West Point, I issued a dispensation November 2, authorizing the removal of said lodge to West Point.

July 31, I issued a dispensation to Herrin's Prairie Lodge No. 693, to move to Herrin, a new town, three-quarters of a mile from Herrin's Prairie.

DEDICATION OF MASONIC HALLS.

On January 3, 1900, I dedicated the new hall of Philo Lodge No. 436, at Port Byron, Illinois, assisted by R.W. Bro. J. S. Burns. A large company of Masons and their families were present to enjoy the occasion and the bounteous banquet. Bro. Wm. Jackson delivered an eloquent oration.

On February 1, 1900, R.W. Bro. C. E. Grove, as my proxy, dedicated the new hall of Meridian Sun Lodge No. 505, at Holcomb, Illinois. About 250 were present, including members from neighboring lodges. This lodge is to be congratulated for its prosperity.

On May 16, 1900, I dedicated the new Masonic hall of Rock River Lodge No. 612, at Sterling, Illinois. A large number of the brethren were present to witness and participate in the ceremonies. The brethren at Sterling are deserving of much encouragement. A little more than a year ago, their magnificent property was totally destroyed by fire and scarcely an article was saved; but nothing daunted, they at once set to work and have erected on the site of the old building, one of the finest halls in the state, complete in every respect.

On July 23, assisted by R.W. Brethren Frederick and Zinger, I dedicated the new Masonic hall at Peoria, Illinois. Thus, after many years, the brethren in Peoria have a hall that is complete in all its appointments, beautifully furnished and conveniently arranged, making one of the finest halls in the state.

CORNER STONES.

October 21, assisted by R.W. Brethren Fisher, Lawrence, Allen, Spencer, Zinger and others, I laid the corner stone of the Sangamon county court house, formerly the state house of Illinois, now in process of reconstruction. State, county and city officers, also a large concourse of citizens were present to witness the ceremony. The associations that cluster around this old structure brought the people out

in force. A large number of Masons from city and neighboring lodges assisted in the ceremony. Elwood Commandery, Knights Templar, acted as escort to the Grand Lodge. R.W. Bro. James A. Connolly delivered an eloquent oration.

May 15, M.W. Bro. Owen Scott (as my proxy), assisted by R.W. Brethren Rohrbough, Ennis, Martin and others, laid the corner stone of Huddleson Academy at Sailor Springs. Brother Scott gives special credit to W. Brother Bothwell, W.M., of Clay City Lodge No. 488, for the perfect arrangements made. A royal time is reported.

May 23, at the request of the members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Catlin, Illinois, I laid the corner stone of their new edifice, assisted by the officers and members of Catlin Lodge No. 285.

May 30, R.W. Bro. W. B. Wright, G.S.W. (as my proxy), laid the corner stone of the College of Photography at Effingham, Illinois, assisted by the Masons of Effingham. Bro. S. L. Dwight delivered the oration.

June 22, at the request of the board of education, I laid the corner stone of the new high school building at Sheldon, Illinois. Mary Commandery, Knights Templar, of Watseka, acted as escort to the Grand Lodge. Much credit is due R.W. Bro. George S. Hummer for the success of the ceremony.

July 4, as my proxy, W.Bro. M. L. McDonough, W.M., of Winchester Lodge No. 105, laid the corner stone of the new high school building at Winchester, assisted by R.W. Brethren Grant, Hutchinson and others. A large attendance is reported, and it was a very pleasant event in every way.

July 4, I laid the corner stone of a new school building at Hume, Illinois, assisted by W. Brother Hughes and others. A large gathering of people was interested in the ceremony. Honorable Judge Sellers delivered an entertaining address.

July 14, assisted by R.W. Brother Frederick, W. Brother Crowder, Brethren Weis and Hall, I laid the corner stone of a new Masonic building and hall at Glasford.

July 17, at the request of the board of supervisors of Lee county, I placed in position the corner stone of the new court house, in course of erection at Dixon, in the presence of many Masons and Knights Templar and a large concourse of citizens. I was assisted by R.W. Bro. D. D. Hunt, W. Bro. Geo. C. Heritage, W. Bro. C. G. Smith and others. Dixon Commandery of Knights Templar acted as escort to the Grand Lodge. Honorable Judge Kohlsaat delivered the oration.

August 27, I laid the corner stone of the new school building at Piper City, assisted by Brother Zimmerman and others. Honorable Judge Beach delivered the address.

By request of the board of education, I placed in position with the usual ceremonies of the Craft, the corner stone of the new high school building in process of erection in the city of Jacksonville, September 24, 1900, assisted by the Masons of Jacksonville and surrounding lodges. Hospitaller Commandery No. 31, Knights Templar, of Jacksonville, acted as escort to the Grand Lodge. Prof. H. M. Hamill. of Harmony Lodge No. 3. delivered an elegant oration appropriate to the occasion. Short addresses also were delivered by Hon. Edward McConnell and others. About three thousand people witnessed the ceremony.

LODGES U. D.

With the increased population and the rapid growth in membership. has arisen a desire, on the part of brethren living in places where there is no lodge, to establish a home lodge. I have received several requests for authority to organize new lodges. This of itself is commendable, but I am of the opinion that new lodges should be placed only at points, having a membership in surrounding country, sufficient to sustain them. It doubtless is a hardship in many instances for brethren to go a distance to attend lodge, but better so than to organize a lodge in a locality where it might flourish a year or more, then wither and struggle for existence. I have, however, granted two dispensations, namely:

On April 20, to twenty-two brethren at Kirkland, DeKalb county, to form BOYD D. LODGE, with Bro. M. J. Murphy as Worshipful Master. R.W. Bro. D. D. Hunt instituted this lodge.

July 19, I issued a dispensation to twenty brethren at Utica, Illinois, to form UTICA LODGE, which was instituted July 24, by R.W. Bro. F. E. Hoberg, with W. Bro. N. J. Cary as Worshipful Master.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Monday, October 30, 1899, I visited Streator Lodge No. 607 and installed HON. WALTER REEVES, a member of that lodge, as Grand Orator. A large number was present from neighboring lodges.

November 27, at the hall of Peoria Lodge No. 15, I installed REV. NELSON G. LYONS, as Grand Chaplain, assisted by R.W. Bro. Louis Zinger as Grand Marshal.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

Duplicate charters have been furnished without cost to the following lodges, whose original charters were destroyed by fire:

October 12, Fellowship Lodge No. 89, Marion, Williamson county.

October 17, Makanda Lodge No. 434, Makanda, Jackson county.

December 12, Nebo Lodge No. 806, Nebo, Pike county.

December 18, Valley Lodge No. 547, Coal Valley, Rock Island county.

March 22, Watseka Lodge No. 446, Watseka, Iroquois county.

APPEALS FOR CHARITY.

I have authorized the following appeals for charity:

S. D. Monroe Lodge No. 447, at Birds, report having received $495.61.

Tadmore Lodge No. 794, at Karbers Ridge, report having received up to date, $348.

Johnsonville Lodge No. 713, at Johnsonville, report having received $369.15.

Bridgeport Lodge No. 386, at Bridgeport, report having received $325.70.

Lovington Lodge No. 228, appeal authorized in September, 1899, report having received $418.80.

REPRESENTATIVES RECOMMENDED.

I recommended to the Grand Master of Washington the appointment of W. Bro. EDMUND S. MOSS of Chicago, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Washington, near our Grand Lodge.

I renominated W. Bro. JOSEPH E. DYAS, of Paris, Illinois, to be his own successor as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

REPRESENTATIVES NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

December 23, 1899, upon the recommendation of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Washington, I appointed M. W. Bro. LOUIS ZEIGLER as our representative near that Grand Lodge.

January 16, 1900, upon the recommendation of the Grand Master of Idaho, I named Bro. STEPHEN DEMPSEY, of Nampa, to represent our Grand Lodge near that Grand Lodge.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

I appointed the following, as Deputy Grand Lecturers:

James Douglas, Chester.
Charles F. Tenney, Bement.
James John, Chicago.
John W. Rose, Litchfield.
G. A. Stadler, Decatur.
John E. Morton, Perry.
W. O. Butler, LaHarpe.
Wm. E. Ginther, Charleston.
T. H. Humphreys, DuQuoin.
C. Rohrbough, Kinmundy.
D. E. Bruffett, Urbana.
G. O. Friedrich, Chillicothe.
C. W. Carroll, Blandinsville.
I. H. Todd, Belleville.
O. F. Kirkpatrick, Blandinsville.
J. J. Crowder, Peoria.
C. E. Grove, Mt. Carroll.
D. B. Hutchison, Jacksonville.
D. D. Darrah, Bloomington.
Hugh A. Snell, Litchfield.
H. S. Albin, Chicago.
A. D. Goodridge, Iriving Park.
S. M. Schoemann, McLeansboro.
L. C. Waters, Chicago.
W. K. Bowling, Virden.
R. F. Morrow, Virden.
J. G. Seitz, Upper Alton.
C. M. Erwin, Bowen.
W. J. Frisbee, Bushnell.
Emerson Clark, Farmington.
W. M. Burbank, Chicago.
J. B. Kelly, East St. Louis.
J. F. Clayton, Glenarm.
W. H. Stevens, Steelville.
R. R. Strickler, Galesburg.
Samuel G. Jarvis, Victoria.
Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.
J. H. Thomas, Belvidere.
James McCredie, Earlville
S. S. Borden, Chicago.
W. H. Peak, Jonesboro.
P. F. Clark, Scottville.
C. H. Martin, Lawrenceville.
J. B. Randleson, Galesburg.
M. B. Iott, Chicago.
Herbert Preston, Chicago.
Enos. Johnson, Upper Alton.
W. H. Marsh, Upper Alton.
F. R. Smedley, Waverly.
C. N. Hambleton, Jeffersonville.
A. S. Shubart, Chicago.
E. F. Seavey, Chicago.
H. C. Yetter, Galesburg.
Frank C. Funk, Bluffs.
Carl Swigart, Weldon.
G. A. Lackens, Good Hope.
A. O. Novander, Chicago.
C. C. Marsh, Bowen.
J. B. Roach, Beardstown.
J. S. Burns, Orion.
Oscar E. Flint, Chicago.
L. H. Rogers, Mackinaw.
W. F. Sinclair, Upper Alton.
T. N. Cummins, Reevesville.
Louis Pickett, Pullman.
Anthony Doherty, Clay City.
Chas. T. Holmes, Galesburg.
George D. Bell, Bushnell.
George S. Doughty, Bushnell.
C. P. Ross, Scottville.
Lawrence C. Johnson, Galva.
Archibald Birse, Chicago.
Edgar Bogardus, Chicago.
Leon L. Loehr, Chicago.
Carl Mueller, Chicago.

As a slight recognition of the many years of service of R.W. Brother Grimes, I appointed him an honorary member of the Board of Grand Examiners.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.	LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.
Dills	295	$2 00	Collinsville	712	$4 00
Fraternal	58	2 00	Farmington	192	2 00
Batavia	404	5 00	Dundee	190	2 00
Jefferson	368	5 00	Exeter	424	2 00
Harvard	309	2 00	Centralia	201	2 00
Garfield	686	5 00	Farina	601	2 00
Rising Sun	115	2 00	Rockford	102	2 00
Kensington	804	2 00	Pontiac	294	2 00
Galva	243	2 00	Germania	182	2 00
Meridian	183	2 00	Franklin	25	2 00
Mississippi	385	2 00	Accordia	277	2 00
Illinois City	679	2 00	Ben Hur	818	2 00
Berwick	619	2 00	Waldeck	674	2 00
Hancock	20	2 00	Blaney	271	2 00
Arrowsmith	737	2 00	Tracy	810	2 00
Milledgeville	345	2 00	D. C. Cregier	643	2 00
Fulton City	189	2 00	Siloam	780	2 00
Patoka	613	2 00	Oriental	33	2 00
Prairie	77	2 00	Herrin's Prairie	693	2 00
Mason	217	2 00	Covenant	526	2 00
Herder	669	2 00	Alpha	155	2 00
Jerseyville	394	2 00	Blaney	271	2 00
Kendrick	430	2 00			
Hiram	26	2 00			$119 00
Windsor Park	836	2 00	Dispensations for two lodges		200 00
Morris	787	2 00			
Urbana	157	10 00			
E. F. W. Ellis	633	2 00	Total		$319 00

Which amount has been paid to the Grand Secretary.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

It having been reported to me that there were several lodge rooms unsafe for Masonic purposes, I issued to the District Deputy Grand Masters, the following letter:

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, A. F. & A. M.
PEORIA, ILL., March 26, 1900.

DEAR SIR AND R.W. BROTHER:

It has been represented to me that there are many lodge rooms throughout the state which are unfit and unsafe for Masonic purposes.

It is therefore my desire that you make an examination of the rooms used by lodges in your district at your earliest convenience, and report to me the condition of any that you may deem unsafe.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK,
Grand Master.



ABRAHAM JONAS.

Elected Grand Master 1840.

While it was not practicable, owing to the expense and time it would take for personal examination, yet from observation and from information obtained, it is found that but comparatively few lodges are meeting in really unsafe rooms. In some three or four instances they were considered unsuitable, and in one instance, not only unsuitable, but absolutely unsafe. I at once wrote the master of this lodge.

From the reports of the District Deputies it will be seen that peace and harmony prevail in the several districts and general prosperity abounds in the various lodges. These officers have performed their duties conscientiously and well, and having devoted a great deal of their time and money for the general good without remuneration, are entitled to all honor.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

I am officially informed by the Grand Secretary that the proposed amendment to the constitution, which was introduced at the last session of the Grand Lodge, viz: "To amend paragraph 9 of section 1 of article II of the constitution of this Grand Lodge by striking out the word 'two' and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'four'" is lost, less than two-thirds of the lodges voting for it.

THE MASONIC SCHOOLS.

According to my circular five schools for instruction in the standard work were held during the past year. Three hundred and ninety-three lodges were represented at these schools, with a total attendance of 1,363. The number of Deputy Grand Lecturers was 57.

I had the pleasure of being present at all of these schools, and can readily testify to the interest shown by those in attendance. These schools of instruction are productive of much good, their influence extending far beyond those lodges participating. An earnest desire is shown by the various lodges to perfect themselves in the standard work, and generous rivalry is excited with a disposition to see who can best work and best agree.

Schools were placed at the following places: Cairo, January 9, 10, 11; East St. Louis, January 23, 24, 25; Champaign, February 6, 7, 8; Quincy, February 20, 21, 22; Ottawa, March 6, 7, 8.

RUSH WORK.

In this connection I desire to emphasize the warning, given by M.W. Bro. Owen Scott in his address of 1897. It is a great mistake to attempt to confer too many degrees at one session. If there is any

cause for censure, it is from the endeavor to do too much; an apparent effort to surpass some other lodge. If Masonry is worth anything it is worth doing thoroughly. To impress the candidate, sufficient time should be taken for proper effect, and it is an injustice to him to rush the degrees in such a manner as to destroy their force and impressiveness.

LAW.

Very many questions have been presented to me as to the proper interpretation of certain points. The law is so plain, and as the decisions made by my predecessors cover nearly every subject, it has only been necessary to refer to the law and the decisions, for an explanation of nearly every question raised. I have but one decision to report.

DECISION.

A lodge may enact a by-law providing for the election of all the officers.

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

It having been represented to me by the committee that the time was too short at the session of the Grand Lodge to consider the case of Tyrian Lodge No. 333 vs. ———, which had been continued from the last session, I instructed M.W. Brother Crawford, chairman, to convene the Committee on Appeals at the Sherman House, Chicago. In compliance with this instruction, the committee met at the Sherman House, July 21, and proceeded to try the case mentioned. The report of the committee will be made to you at this session.

DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to announce that very few cases have been reported to me requiring any action on my part, and those that have been called to my attention have been readily adjusted. In every case where I have found it necessary to correct irregularities or infractions of law, I have found a willingness on the part of the officers and members of the lodge offending, to make proper corrections, and, I believe, without unnecessary friction. My suggestions have been received with the utmost courtesy and a desire to comply with the requirements. Some little friction existed in several of the lodges in reference to the edict which forbids the use of robes and other paraphernalia. It is a pleasure for me to be able to report to you that, after a full and free discussion of the subject, all lodges have laid aside their robes and other articles placed under the ban, and, as I believe, are strictly complying with the law. It matters not how

much difference of opinion there may be respecting these articles, the lodges recognize the fact that the Grand Lodge has made the law and they gracefully submit.

VISITATION.

It was my intention, when elected, to visit as many lodges as time and circumstances would permit. In nearly every instance when invited, I have endeavored to be present, and always have been received with honors due the Grand Master. On each occasion, I have endeavored to give some wholesome advice, not in a spirit of fault-finding but of encouragement. I have endeavored to impress on the minds of the brethren that it is not so much numbers that we desire as it is men of good principles—men who will reflect credit and honor to the Fraternity. I have tried to show them that Masonry enters into competition with no other organization, that it is independent and free, and no matter how many kindred organizations spring into existence, Masonry will continue to live and flourish. It is of no mushroom growth, but steady and certain. A partial list of the lodges visited is given herewith:

Dearborn Lodge No. 310, Chicago, fortieth anniversary; King Oscar Lodge No. 855, Chicago; Aurora Lodge No. 254, Aurora, forty-second anniversary; Bloomington Lodge No. 43, Bloomington, fiftieth anniversary; Mizpah Lodge No. 768, Chicago; Philo Lodge No. 436, Port Byron, dedication; Hesperia Lodge No. 411, Chicago; Peoria Lodge No. 15, Peoria; Illinois Lodge No. 263, Peoria; Barry Lodge No. 34, Barry; Acacia Lodge No. 67, LaSalle; Vesper Lodge No. 584, Galesburg; Comet Lodge No. 641, Minier; Hiram Lodge No. 26, Henderson; Union Park Lodge No. 610, Chicago; Windsor Park Lodge No. 836, Chicago; Normal Park Lodge No. 797, Chicago; Rock River Lodge No. 612, Sterling; Garfield Lodge No. 686, Chicago; Alpha Lodge No. 155, Galesburg; Ashlar Lodge No. 308, Chicago; Schiller Lodge No. 335, Peoria; Accordia Lodge No. 277, Chicago; Lancaster Lodge No. 206, Glasford; Urbana Lodge No. 157, Urbana; Apollo Lodge No. 642, Chicago; Golden Rule Lodge No. 726, Chicago; Streator Lodge No. 607, Streator; Piper Lodge No. 608, Piper City; Western Star Lodge No. 240, Champaign; Temple Lodge No. 46, Peoria; Harmony Lodge No. 3, Jacksonville; Jacksonville Lodge No. 570, Jacksonville.

PUBLIC PROCESSIONS.

A great many applications have been received from lodges for permission to appear in public. It is not deemed for the best interests of Masonry there should be undue display. I, therefore, have declined to grant authority to lodges to appear publicly clothed as Masons. The law specifies particularly, the proper occasions for such

appearance. The occasion should be extraordinary that would permit a deviation from the law.

CONCLUSION.

And now, my brethren, I have given you a full and complete report of the year's transactions. Many things have transpired—questions arisen and disposed of that would be uninteresting to you, and I will not take your time in relating them. Sufficient to say that all questions have been squarely met and firmly disposed of. I have endeavored to do my whole duty fearlessly and without favor. The year's work is ended. To me it has been a year of pleasure and delight. I have ever had shown to me, all courtesy and respect due, in my official capacity. The past is a matter of record; if I have failed in any way, it has been an error in judgment; if my efforts meet your approval, I shall be well repaid.

I desire to express to you my sincere thanks for the many acts of kindness and expressions of good will.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK,
Grand Master.

The motion was made by M.W. Bro. Owen Scott that this address be referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which was carried.

REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report together with his books and vouchers, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance:

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer*:

In account with GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, A. F. AND A. M.

1899.	DEBIT.		
Oct. 1,	To credit balances as per last report—		
	Account of General Fund.....	$49,183 98	
	Account of Charity Fund.....	858 27	
			$50,042 25

Oct.	31, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund..	$110 25	
	Account of Charity Fund.....	35 80	
Nov.	8, To interest on United States bonds, three months.....	400 00	
	30, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund..	16 75	
	Account of Charity Fund.....	14 90	
Dec.	30, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund..	12 75	
	Account of Charity Fund...	7 00	
1900.			
Jan.	4, To interest on city of Chicago bonds..	1,000 00	
	12, To dividend on A. A. Glenn's Life Insurance policy.....	45 75	
	31, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund..	31 25	
	Account of Charity Fund.....	15 70	
Feby.	27, To interest on United States bonds, three months.....	400 00	
	28, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund..	25	
	Account of Charity Fund.....	14 65	
Mar.	31, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund..	16 25	
	Account of Charity Fund	26 00	
Apr.	30, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund..	116 50	
	Account of Charity Fund.....	35 25	
May	15, To interest on United States bonds, three months.....	400 00	
	31, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund..	10 25	
	Account of Charity Fund.....	17 50	
June	30, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund..	13 00	
	Account of Charity Fund.....	39 25	
July	6, To interest on city of Chicago bonds	1,000 00	
	31, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund..	26,070 75	
	Account of Charity Fund	11 00	
	Amounts forward,		$29,860 80
			$50,042 25

Aug.	31, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund..	$13,662 75		
	Account of Charity Fund.....	5 00		
Sept.	5, To interest on United States bonds, three months.....	400 00		
	28, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund..	3,258 25		
	Account of Charity Fund	9 85		
		$47,196 65		
	Total amount received from Grand Secretary during the year on account of General Fund.....	$43,319 00		
	Total amount received from interest coupons on bonds during the year on account of General Fund	3,600 00		
	Total amount received from other sources during the year on account of General Fund.....	45 75		
	Total amount received during the year on account of General Fund,	$46,964 75		
	Total amount received from Grand Secretary during the year on account of Charity Fund...	231 90		
	Total receipts for the year.....			$47,196 65
				$97,238 90

1899.	CREDIT.		
Oct.	23, By amount paid for ten (10) $1,000 bonds of the United States, @ $1,302.50 each.....	$13,025 00	
1900.			
Oct.	1, By mileage and per diem paid officers and committees since last report, as per vouchers returned herewith	2,613 20	
Oct.	1, By mileage and per diem paid representatives since last report, as per vouchers returned herewith	15,959 90	
	Total mileage and per diem paid		$18,573 10

Oct. 1,	By amount paid out for charity since last report, as per vouchers numbered 866, 867, 868, 879, 919 and 942		$ 255 00
Oct. 1,	By miscellaneous items paid since last report as per vouchers numbered 858 to 984 both inclusive, excepting the numbers noted above as paid on account of Charity Fund		12,605 19
	Total amount paid out during the year		$44,458 29
Oct. 1,	By balance in cash to credit General Fund	$51,945 44	
Oct. 1.	By balance in cash to credit Charity Fund	835 17	
	Total credit balance in cash		$52,780 61
			$97,238 90

Your Grand Treasurer on October 23, 1899, invested the sum of $13,025 for account of the General Fund in ten (10) United States bonds of the denomination of one thousand (1000) dollars, paying therefor the sum of $1,302.50, for each bond.

These bonds are payable in the year 1925, and draw interest at the rate of 4% per annum. payable quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, of each year.

In addition to the Cash Balance reported above to the credit of General Fund, the Grand Lodge owns the following securities, all of which are now in my possession;

City of Chicago 4% bonds (par value)	$50,000.00	
United States 4% bonds (par value)	40,000.00	
Masonic Fraternity Temple Association eight (8) shares (par value)	800.00	
		$90,800.00

Policy No. 99588 Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company on the life of A. A. Glenn. This is a paid-up policy and from which the Grand Lodge receives an annual dividend.

Fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1900. Grand Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report, also cash book and ledger, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance, which was so referred.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

In accordance with the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my annual report as Grand Secretary.

ORDERS DRAWN.

Orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasurer at and since the last Annual Communication for the following amounts, to-wit:

For mileage and per diem of Officers, Representatives, and Committees in attendance at last communication	$18,571 60
To Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence	300 00
To R. R. Stevens, as Grand Tyler	100 00
To Z. T. Griffen, stenographer	50 00
To George R. Stadler, as Deputy Grand Secretary	25 00
To R. R. Stevens, for expenses Grand Lodge	114 60
To rent, Central Music Hall	400 00
To Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, printing report, etc.	394 50
To Harrison Dills	115 00
To J. O. Clifford, expense Railroad Committee	7 00
To charity, Mrs. Conner	40 00
To Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	1,000 00
To Masonic and Eastern Star Home	1,000 00
To J. L. Brewster, expense visiting Hebron Lodge	4 02
To R. R. Stevens, expense laying corner stone at Springfield	12 80
To A. M. Boring, expense constituting West Gate Lodge	8 95
To Albert Snyder, expert work in measuring proceedings	10 00
To taxes on Missouri land	21 89
To Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, printing proceedings, etc	1,202 21
To binding and stamping proceedings	342 45
To paraphernalia for Grand Examiners	5 10
To charity, Miss Louie Shelpman	100 00
To W. M. Egan, rent of box in safety vault	7 00
To J. H. C. Dill, meeting Printing Committee	8 75
To expenses Finance Committee	60 20
To R. R. Stevens, expenses laying corner stones at Sheldon and Dixon	16 10

To expense extra meeting of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances	$ 179 60
To Herald Printing and Stationery Company, printing Ceremonials	125 00
To Owen Scott, expense on Committee Revising Ceremonials	15 00
To E. F. Quintel, engrossing charters and commissions	29 25
To miscellaneous printing	625 22
To Grand Examiners, school at Cairo	252 05
To Grand Examiners, school at Champaign	183 00
To Grand Examiners, school at East St. Louis	211 70
To Grand Examiners, school at Quincy	236 40
To Grand Examiners, school at Ottawa	199 20
To American Express Company	293 19
To United States Express Company	179 56
To expense Grand Master's office	346 69
To expense Grand Secretary's office, postage	201 00
To expense Grand Secretary's office, incidentals	37 76
To Charles F. Hitchcock, salary as Grand Master	1,500 00
To Wiley M. Egan, salary as Grand Treasurer	400 00
To J. H. C. Dill, salary as Grand Secretary	2 500 00
Total	$31,431 79

I herewith submit an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary during the past year.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

J. H. C. DILL, *Grand Secretary.*

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

J. H. C. DILL, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M.W., GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, A.F. AND A.M., DR

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1900.

LODGES.	NO	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley	1	$ 126 00	Scott	79	$ 27 75
Equality	2	16 50	Whitehall	80	55 50
Harmony	3	99 75	Vitruvius	81	52 50
Springfield	4	107 25	DeWitt	84	97 50
Friendship	7	111 75	Mitchell	85	56 25
Macon	8	258 75	Kaskaskia	86	25 50
Rushville	9	61 50	Mt. Pulaski	87	46 50
St. Johns	13	59 25	Havana	88	60 00
Warren	14	27 75	Fellowship	89	48 00
Peoria	15	228 75	Jerusalem Temple	90	134 25
Temperance	16	47 25	Metropolis	91	46 50
Macomb	17	108 75	Stewart	92	99 00
Clinton	19	78 75	Toulon	93	21 75
Hancock	20	72 00	Perry	95	42 00
Cass	23	80 25	Samuel H. Davis	96	24 75
St. Clair	24	91 50	Excelsior	97	189 00
Franklin	25	51 00	Taylor	98	52 50
Hiram	26	15 00	Edwardsville	99	68 25
Piasa	27	83 25	Astoria	100	46 50
Pekin	29	54 75	Rockford	102	175 50
Mt. Vernon	31	63 00	Magnolia	103	25 50
Oriental	33	259 50	Lewistown	104	51 75
Barry	34	66 00	Winchester	105	45 75
Charleston	35	69 75	Lancaster	106	42 75
Kavanaugn	36	33 00	Versailles	108	42 75
Monmouth	37	74 25	Trenton	109	33 00
Olive Branch	38	192 75	Lebanon	110	30 75
Herman	39	31 50	Jonesboro	111	43 50
Occidental	40	123 75	Bureau	112	62 25
Mt. Joliet	42	185 25	Robert Burns	113	35 25
Bloomington	43	124 50	Marcelline	114	33 00
Hardin	44	56 25	Rising Sun	115	43 50
Griggsville	45	48 00	Vermont	116	36 75
Temple	46	328 50	Elgin	117	129 75
Caledonia	47	19 50	Waverly	118	53 25
Unity	48	53 25	Henry	119	36 75
Cambridge	49	42 75	Mound	122	85 50
Carrollton	50	69 75	Oquawka	123	39 75
Mt. Moriah	51	63 75	Cedar	124	75 00
Benevolent	52	30 75	Greenup	125	22 50
Jackson	53	77 25	Empire	126	47 25
Washington	55	48 75	Antioch	127	33 75
Trio	57	134 25	Raleigh	128	25 50
Fraternal	58	66 00	Greenfield	129	38 25
New Boston	59	47 25	Marion	130	48 75
Belvidere	60	126 00	Golconda	131	33 75
Lacon	61	39 75	Mackinaw	132	27 75
St. Marks	63	52 50	Marshall	133	40 50
Benton	64	65 25	Sycamore	134	112 50
Euclid	65	57 00	Lima	135	30 75
Pacific	66	42 75	Hutsonville	136	20 25
Acacia	67	72 00	Polk	137	40 50
Eureka	69	38 25	Marengo	138	50 25
Central	71	40 50	Geneva	139	39 75
Chester	72	34 50	Olney	140	51 75
Rockton	74	42 75	Garden City	141	502 55
Roscoe	75	30 75	Ames	142	45 75
Mt. Nebo	76	64 50	Richmond	143	35 25
Prairie	77	212 25	DeKalb	144	86 25
Waukegan	78	152 25	A. W. Rawson	145	42 75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1900—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Lee Centre	146	$ 24 75	Mahomet	220	$ 29 25
Clayton	147	40 50	Leroy	221	36 00
Bloomfield	148	84 75	Geo. Washington	222	69 00
Effingham	149	38 25	Pana	226	71 25
Vienna	150	45 75	Columbus	227	20 25
Bunker Hill	151	42 75	Lovington	228	53 25
Fidelity	152	31 50	Manchester	229	21 75
Clay	153	39 00	New Haven	230	20 25
Russell	154	38 25	Wyanet	231	31 50
Alpha	155	127 50	Farmers	232	16 50
Delavan	156	52 50	Blandinsville	233	75 00
Urbana	157	132 75	DuQuoin	234	65 25
McHenry	158	31 50	Dallas City	235	40 50
Kewanee	159	90 75	Charter Oak	236	62 25
Waubansia	160	149 25	Cairo	237	87 75
Virden	161	56 25	Black Hawk	238	36 75
Hope	162	54 75	Mt. Carmel	239	75 75
Edward Dobbins	164	54 75	Western Star	240	135 75
Atlanta	165	38 25	Shekinah	241	61 50
Star in the East	166	170 25	Galva	243	63 75
Milford	168	48 00	Horicon	244	66 00
Nunda	169	33 00	Greenville	245	60 75
Evergreen	170	70 50	El Paso	246	61 50
Girard	171	45 75	Rob Morris	247	34 50
Wayne	172	34 50	Golden Gate	248	45 00
Cherry Valley	173	42 00	Hibbard	249	30 75
Lena	174	39 00	Robinson	250	45 75
Matteson	175	171 00	Heyworth	251	51 75
Mendota	176	64 50	Aledo	252	73 50
Staunton	177	47 25	Avon Harmony	253	31 50
Illinois Central	178	62 25	Aurora	254	147 75
Wabash	179	22 50	Donnelson	255	21 75
Moweaqua	180	17 25	Warsaw	257	54 75
Germania	182	171 75	Mattoon	260	134 25
Meridian	183	36 00	Amon	261	29 25
Abingdon	185	54 75	Channahon	262	27 00
Mystic Tie	187	33 75	Illinois	263	121 50
Cyrus	188	59 25	Franklin Grove	264	19 50
Fulton City	189	45 00	Vermilion	265	33 75
Dundee	190	66 00	Kingston	266	28 50
Farmington	192	63 00	La Prairie	267	30 75
Herrick	193	21 00	Paris	268	111 00
Freedom	194	39 75	Wheaton	269	51 00
La Harpe	195	103 50	Levi Lusk	270	17 25
Louisville	196	42 00	Blaney	271	120 00
King Solomon's	197	46 50	Carmi	272	45 75
Homer	199	51 75	Miners	273	63 75
Sheba	200	16 50	Byron	274	35 25
Centralia	201	99 75	Milton	275	38 25
Lavely	203	26 25	Elizabeth	276	11 25
Flora	204	46 50	Accordia	277	47 25
Corinthian	205	34 50	Jo Daviess	278	82 50
Fairfield	206	58 50	Neoga	279	36 00
Tamaroa	207	30 00	Kansas	280	24 00
Wilmington	208	59 25	Brooklyn	282	37 50
Wm. B. Warren	209	219 75	Meteor	283	65 25
Logan	210	108 75	Catlin	285	72 75
Cleveland	211	300 75	Plymouth	286	53 25
Shipman	212	21 75	De Soto	287	30 25
Ipava	213	47 25	Genoa	288	53 25
Gillespie	214	28 50	Wataga	291	18 00
Newton	216	39 75	Chenoa	292	54 75
Mason	217	22 50	Prophetstown	293	72 00
New Salem	218	38 25	Pontiac	294	71 25
Oakland	219	52 50	Dills	295	16 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1900—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Quincy	296	$ 93 75	Shabbona	374	$ 27 75
Benjamin	297	57 75	Aroma	378	9 00
Wauconda	298	27 00	Payson	379	53 25
Hinckley	301	39 75	Liberty	380	23 25
Durand	302	42 00	Gill	382	15 75
Raven	303	25 50	LaMoille	383	13 50
Onarga	305	42 00	Waltham	384	45 00
W. C. Hobbs	306	61 50	Mississippi	385	95 25
T. J. Pickett	307	60 00	Bridgeport	386	30 75
Ashlar	308	259 50	El Dara	388	29 25
Harvard	309	75 00	Kankakee	389	108 75
Dearborn	310	394 50	Ashmore	390	36 75
Kilwinning	311	330 00	Tolono	391	45 00
Ionic	312	127 50	Oconee	392	27 00
York	313	26 25	Blair	393	195 00
Palatine	314	46 50	Jerseyville	394	65 25
Erwin	315	19 50	Muddy Point	396	18 75
Abraham Jonas	316	16 50	Shiloh	397	23 25
J. L. Anderson	318	54 00	Kinmundy	398	42 00
Doric	319	124 50	Buda	399	30 75
Creston	320	36 75	Odell	401	19 50
Dunlap	321	76 50	Kishwaukee	402	51 75
Windsor	322	52 50	Mason City	403	67 50
Orient	323	27 00	Batavia	404	43 50
Harrisburg	325	84 00	Ramsey	405	43 50
Industry	327	36 75	Bethalto	406	20 25
Altona	330	33 75	Stratton	408	32 25
Mt. Erie	331	16 50	Thos. J. Turner	409	137 25
Tuscola	332	61 50	Mithra	410	88 50
Tyrian	333	123 00	Hesperia	411	345 00
Sumner	334	76 50	Bollen	412	19 50
Schiller	335	88 50	Evening Star	414	37 50
New Columbia	336	33 75	Lawn Ridge	415	24 00
Oneida	337	48 00	Paxton	416	54 75
Saline	339	15 75	Marseilles	417	60 75
Kedron	340	18 00	Freeburg	418	24 00
Full Moon	341	48 00	Reynoldsburg	419	18 00
Summerfield	342	9 75	Oregon	420	80 25
Wenona	344	25 50	Washburn	421	30 00
Milledgeville	345	44 25	Landmark	422	211 50
N. D. Morse	346	12 00	Lanark	423	48 00
Sidney	347	40 50	Exeter	424	22 50
Russellville	348	18 00	Scottville	426	39 00
Sublette	349	13 50	Red Bud	427	18 75
Fairview	350	37 50	Sunbeam	428	42 00
Tarbolton	351	70 50	Chebanse	429	39 75
Groveland	352	18 00	Kendrick	430	31 50
Kinderhook	353	17 25	Summit	431	17 25
Ark and Anchor	354	54 75	Murrayville	432	19 50
Marine	355	33 75	Annawan	433	30 00
Hermitage	356	51 00	Makanda	434	39 00
Orion	358	20 25	Philo	436	41 25
Blackberry	359	48 00	Chicago	437	258 00
Princeville	360	43 50	Camargo	440	36 75
Douglas	361	29 25	Sparland	441	34 50
Noble	362	43 50	Casey	442	41 25
Horeb	363	57 00	Hampshire	443	45 75
Tonica	364	45 00	Cave-in-Rock	444	21 75
Bement	365	43 50	Chesterfield	445	34 50
Arcola	366	75 00	Watseka	446	93 00
Oxford	367	23 25	S. D. Monroe	447	12 00
Jefferson	368	19 50	Yates City	448	30 75
Newman	369	61 50	Mendon	449	39 00
Livingston	371	54 75	Loami	450	40 50
Chambersburg	373	17 25	Bromwell	451	45 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1900—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
New Hartford	453	$ 27 75
Maroa	454	75 00
Irving	455	12 75
Nokomis	456	33 00
Blazing Star	458	21 00
Jeffersonville	460	34 50
Plainview	461	22 50
Tremont	462	26 25
Palmyra	463	42 75
Denver	464	21 75
Huntsville	465	18 00
Cobden	466	37 50
South Macon	467	63 00
Cheney's Grove	468	32 25
McLean	469	57 00
Rantoul	470	42 00
Kendall	471	44 25
Amity	472	61 50
Gordon	473	12 00
Columbia	474	22 50
Walshville	475	14 25
Manito	476	24 00
Rutland	477	24 00
Pleiades	478	314 25
Wyoming	479	51 75
Momence	481	63 00
Lexington	482	30 00
Edgewood	484	27 75
Xenia	485	18 75
Bowen	486	40 50
Andrew Jackson	487	18 00
Clay City	488	41 25
Cooper	489	23 25
Shannon	490	25 50
Martin	491	16 50
Libertyville	492	65 25
Tower Hill	493	34 50
Stone Fort	495	47 25
Tennessee	496	19 50
Alma	497	27 00
Murphysboro	498	89 25
St. Paul	500	81 75
Stark	501	19 50
Woodhull	502	32 25
Odin	503	21 00
East St. Louis	504	97 50
Meridian Sun	505	54 75
O. H. Miner	506	35 25
Home	508	306 75
Parkersburg	509	21 00
J. D. Moody	510	15 00
Wade-Barney	512	88 50
Bradford	514	31 50
Andalusia	516	27 75
Litchfield	517	37 75
Abraham Lincoln	518	30 00
Roseville	519	26 25
Anna	520	41 25
Illiopolis	521	39 00
Monitor	522	186 75
Chatham	523	42 00
Evans	524	216 75
Delia	525	13 50
Covenant	526	542 25
Rossville	527	72 00
Minooka	528	$ 34 50
Adams	529	30 00
Maquon	530	30 00
Ashton	531	33 00
Seneca	532	33 00
Altamont	533	20 25
Cuba	534	67 50
Sherman	535	38 25
Plainfield	536	78 00
J. R. Gorin	537	37 50
Lockport	538	60 75
Chatsworth	539	19 50
Harlem	540	201 75
Stewardson	541	15 75
Towanda	542	10 50
Cordova	543	15 75
Virginia	544	43 50
Valley	547	35 25
Sharon	550	56 25
Long Point	552	17 25
Plum River	554	75 00
Humboldt	555	52 50
Dawson	556	39 00
Lessing	557	93 75
Leland	558	27 00
Thomson	559	31 50
Madison	560	21 75
Trinity	562	45 75
Winslow	564	21 00
Pleasant Hill	565	21 75
Albany	566	50 25
Frankfort	567	27 75
Time	569	21 00
Jacksonville	570	76 50
Bardolph	572	27 75
Gardner	573	38 25
Pera	574	27 00
Capron	575	42 00
O'Fallon	576	27 75
Viola	577	29 25
Prairie City	578	11 25
Hazel Dell	580	21 00
Dongola	581	14 25
Shirley	582	31 50
Highland	583	22 50
Vesper	584	132 00
Fisher	585	21 00
Princeton	587	94 50
Troy	588	25 50
Fairmount	590	27 00
Gilman	591	27 00
Fieldon	592	15 75
Miles Hart	595	28 50
Cerro Gordo	600	52 50
Farina	601	37 50
Watson	602	24 75
Clark	603	37 50
Hebron	604	27 00
Streator	607	108 00
Piper	608	41 25
Sheldon	609	50 25
Union Park	610	312 00
Lincoln Park	611	360 75
Rock River	612	116 25
Patoka	613	31 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1900—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Forrest	614	$ 41 25	Hutton	698	$ 31 50
Wadley	616	30 75	Pleasant Plains	700	22 50
Good Hope	617	44 25	Temple Hill	701	16 50
Basco	618	17 25	Alexandria	702	39 00
Berwick	619	10 50	Braidwood	704	120 00
New Hope	620	16 50	Ewing	705	12 00
Hopedale	622	37 50	Joppa	706	18 75
Locust	623	20 25	Star	709	70 50
Union	627	20 25	Farmer City	710	57 00
Tuscan	630	29 25	Providence	711	55 50
Norton	631	36 00	Collinsville	712	33 00
Ridge Farm	632	54 75	Johnsonville	713	33 75
E. F. W. Ellis	633	79 50	Newtown	714	58 50
Buckley	634	15 00	Elvaston	715	17 25
Rochester	635	23 25	Calumet	716	94 50
Peotone	636	36 00	Arcana	717	202 50
Keystone	639	195 00	May	718	21 75
Comet	641	36 00	Chapel Hill	719	23 25
Apollo	642	250 50	Rome	721	14 25
D. C. Cregier	643	211 50	Walnut	722	33 75
Oblong City	644	33 75	Omaha	723	24 75
San Jose	645	24 00	Chandlerville	724	38 25
Somonauk	646	60 00	Rankin	725	47 25
Blueville	647	27 00	Golden Rule	726	294 00
Camden	648	42 75	Raritan	727	21 75
Atwood	651	38 25	Waterman	728	26 25
Greenview	653	30 00	Lake Creek	729	27 75
Yorktown	655	50 25	Eldorado	730	30 75
Mozart	656	46 50	Harbor	731	162 75
Lafayette	657	14 25	Carman	732	26 25
Rock Island	658	83 25	Gibson	733	54 75
Lambert	659	114 75	Morning Star	734	144 75
Grand Chain	660	22 50	Sheridan	735	39 75
South Park	662	90 75	Arrowsmith	737	24 75
Phœnix	663	25 50	Saunemin	738	46 50
Mayo	664	24 75	Lakeside	739	171 75
Greenland	665	15 00	New Holland	741	12 75
Crawford	666	16 50	Danvers	742	24 75
Erie	667	34 25	Scott Land	743	18 00
Burnt Prairie	668	27 75	Goode	744	22 50
Herder	669	138 75	Winnebago	745	20 25
Fillmore	670	47 25	Weldon	746	31 50
Eddyville	672	20 25	Centennial	747	37 50
Normal	673	51 00	Alta	748	39 75
Waldeck	674	126 75	Akin	749	23 25
Pawnee	675	56 25	Lyndon	750	26 25
A. O. Fay	676	47 25	Lounsbury	751	36 00
Enfield	677	34 50	Allendale	752	14 25
Illinois City	679	12 75	Ogden	754	59 25
Clement	680	29 25	Pre-emption	755	47 25
Morrisonville	681	37 50	Hardinsville	756	14 25
Blue Mound	682	48 00	Verona	757	30 00
Burnside	683	55 50	Mystic Star	758	193 50
Gallatia	684	21 00	Orel	759	24 75
Rio	685	48 00	Sibley	761	21 75
Garfield	686	347 25	Van Meter	762	24 00
Orangeville	687	36 75	Crete	763	32 25
Clifton	688	33 00	Sullivan	764	55 50
Englewood	690	363 75	Palace	765	155 25
Iola	691	17 25	Littleton	766	18 00
Raymond	692	36 75	Triluminar	767	113 25
Herrin's Prairie	693	20 25	Mizpah	768	294 75
Shiloh Hill	695	27 75	St. Elmo	769	40 50
Belle Rive	696	9 75	LaGrange	770	91 50
Richard Cole	697	207 00	Bay City	771	15 75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1900—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
New Burnside	772	$ 17 25	Lawn	815	$ 50 25
Mansfield	773	25 50	Ridgway	816	27 00
Lake View	774	162 00	Creal Springs	817	32 25
Grand Crossing	776	74 25	Ben Hur	818	84 75
Ravenswood	777	152 25	Columbian	819	75 75
Gurney	778	25 50	Henderson	820	36 00
Wright's Grove	779	123 00	New Canton	821	27 75
Siloam	780	175 00	Belknap	822	23 25
Colchester	781	50 25	Pearl	823	47 25
Potomac	782	30 00	Grove	824	45 75
Constantia	783	80 25	Arthur	825	29 25
Beacon Light	784	49 50	Mazon	826	41 25
Stanford	785	12 00	Sequoit	827	33 75
Riverton Union	786	42 00	Edgar	829	22 50
Morris	787	37 50	Rockport	830	30 00
Lerna	788	23 25	Findlay	831	29 25
Auburn Park	789	175 50	Magic City	832	42 00
Pittsfield	790	68 25	Dean	833	29 25
Broadlands	791	30 00	Toledo	834	38 25
Calhoun	792	36 00	Triple	835	33 00
A. T. Darrah	793	22 50	Windsor Park	836	76 50
Tadmor	794	18 00	Hindsboro	837	36 00
Myrtle	795	70 50	Charity	838	24 75
E. M. Husted	796	45 00	Berwyn	839	46 50
Normal Park	797	243 75	Alto Pass	840	24 75
Sidell	798	21 75	Woodlawn Park	841	111 75
Colfax	799	37 50	Fides	842	54 75
Kenwood	800	210 00	Park	843	135 00
Sangamon	801	30 00	Hopewell	844	24 00
Williamson	802	31 50	Martinton	845	19 50
Neponset	803	24 00	Bluffs	846	20 25
Kensington	804	86 25	Stronghurst	847	24 00
S. M. Dalzell	805	59 25	London	848	16 50
Nebo	806	29 25	Palestine	849	18 00
Royal	807	13 50	Austin	850	114 75
Cornland	808	15 00	Chicago Heights	851	40 50
Gillham	809	23 25	Gothic	852	24 00
Tracy	810	48 00	Latham	853	18 00
Melvin	811	14 25	Brighton Park	854	41 25
DeLand	812	17 25	King Oscar	855	63 75
Humboldt Park	813	87 00	West Gate	856	18 75
Ohio	814	20 25			

DUES PRECEDING YEARS.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Bloomington	43	$ 11 25	Meridian Line	505	$ 75
Caledonia	47	75	O'Fallon	576	75
Pacific	66	1 50	Mayo	664	6 75
Olney	140	75	Crawford	666	75
Lee Centre	146	2 25	Herder	669	75
Wabash	179	75	Eddyville	672	75
DuQuoin	234	75	Alexandria	702	3 00
Mt. Carmel	239	75	Farmer City	710	6 75
Western Star	240	75	Golden Rule	726	1 50
Hibbard	249	75	Waterman	728	75
Carmi	272	75	Goode	744	2 25
Byron	274	1 50	Alta	748	4 50
Brooklyn	282	1 50	Lounsbury	751	1 50
Dills	295	9 00	Sullivan	764	75
Hinckley	301	75	Ravenswood	777	75
J. L. Anderson	318	75	Kenwood	800	75
Ark and Anchor	354	4 50	Kensington	804	75
Noble	362	1 50	Edgar	829	1 50
Watseka	446	75	Rockport	830	75
Shannon	490	75	Findlay	831	75
Tower Hill	493	75			$ 79 50

DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

September 1, 1900, Boyd D		$ 7 50
September 1, 1900, Utica		2 25
		$ 9 75

DISPENSATION FEES.

Boyd D. Lodge U. D		$ 100 00
Utica Lodge U. D		100 00
		$ 200 00

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected previous to 1898	$ 27 75	
Dues collected for 1898	8 25	
Dues collected for 1899	43 50	
Dues collected for 1900	42,775 50	
Dues collected from Lodges U. D	9 75	
Special dispensations by Grand Master	119 00	
Dispensations for Lodges U. D	200 00	
Grand Lodge By-laws sold	16 00	
Books of Ceremonials sold	5 00	
Grand Lodge Proceedings sold	6 25	
Proceeds sale of Missouri land	108 00	
Total		$43,319 00

CHARITY FUND.

Dues from Defunct Lodges	$ 90 90	
Certifying Diplomas	117 00	
Dividend on Temple Stock	24 00	
Total		$ 231 90
Grand Total		$13,550 90

INTRODUCTION OF R.W. JOHN R. BELLINGER.

R.W. Bro. Charles H. Patton:—*M. W. Grand Master*: As the representative of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, I have the pleasure, this morning, of greeting R.W.Bro. John R. Bellinger, the Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, and I wish to have the pleasure of introducing to you, M.W. Grand Master, R.W. Brother Bellinger.

The M.W. Grand Master:—*Brethren:* I have the honor and the pleasure of introducing to you, R.W. Brother Bellinger, Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

R.W. Brother Bellinger:—*M. W. Grand Master, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois:* It is with peculiar pleasure that I am permitted to meet with my brethren, this morning, of this great state on this occasion. Being a Representative to the General Grand Chapter at Cincinnati, I there met Brother Dyas, who informed me that the Grand Lodge of Illinois would be in session today. I have staid over this morning for the special purpose of availing myself of the privilege of meeting with the brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction.

Never before in my life have I stood in the presence of so large an audience, in any one hall. And when I look over this body and see intelligence beaming from every face before me, it enables me to recognize more fully than ever, the greatness of the state of Illinois, and the greatness of Masonry in this state.

I am told, brethren, that you represent the second largest jurisdiction in the United States. When I see this vast concourse before me, it reminds me more than ever, of the great brotherhood, and the catholicity of Masonry, and symbolizes "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of mankind." And I know that this great body has within its heart that fraternal feeling which exemplifies that brotherhood and the Fatherhood of God Almighty.

I did not expect, brethren, when I came here, to make a speech. I had no idea that I would be introduced to the Grand Lodge. But I would be recreant to my duty to South Carolina, and recreant to my own feelings, if I did not state this much. I repeat, M.W. Sir, that it is one of the greatest pleasures of my life to meet with this great body. I shall cherish as one of the fondest recollections of my life, to go back to my people, and tell them that in this Masonic hall, the largest in the city of Chicago, I had the pleasure of seeing so many of my brethren of this great state. I thank you M.W. and brethren.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R. W. Bro. Wm. E. Ginther, from the Committee on Grand Master's Address, presented the following report, which, was on motion, adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A.M. of Illinois:

Your committee beg leave to report that the Grand Master's address shows the cares and results of a very busy year in a brief and concise summary. The Grand Master, personally, laid eight corner stones, dedicated three lodges, installed several officers in different parts of the state, and visited thirty-three lodges. In two of these, which work in the German language, he doubtless displayed his linguistic efficiency in their native tongue, and was otherwise loyal to the usages and customs of the German Craft; for peace and harmony prevail. His prudent appeals to the good sense and charitable hearts of brethren of several of the English lodges, who were chafing under the restrictions of the recent edict, have been equally effective without harsh measures; for they have gracefully laid aside valuable, but forbidden things, and promised to strictly comply with the law; for which we invoke your sympathy and gratitude.

Your committee recommend that the reports of deaths be referred to the Committee on Obituaries; lodge dispensations to the Committee U. D.; the Grand Master's decision to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and moneys received for special dispensations to the Committee on Finance.

Your committee further recommend that, as the District Deputy Grand Masters were unable, for want of funds to pay their expense, to comply fully with the mandate of the M.W. Grand Master in his letter of March 26, 1900, to make a thorough investigation of alleged unfit and unsafe lodge rooms, and report; this matter to be also referred to the Committee on Finance.

Your committee further recommend formal approval of the acts of the M.W. Grand Master, detailed under the captions of "The Charity Fund," "Lodges Constituted," "Removal of Lodges," "Dedication of Masonic Halls," "Corner Stones," "Grand Lodge Officers Installed," "Duplicate Charters," "Appeal for Charity," "Representatives Recommended," "Representatives Near Other Grand Lodges," "Deputy Grand Lecturers," "The Masonic Schools," "Rush-Work," "Committee on Appeals," "Discipline," "Visitation," and "Public Processions." All of which is fraternally submitted,

WM. E. GINTHER,
L. L. MUNN,
N. E. ROBERTS.
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

R. W. Bro. James I. McClintock presented the following report from the Committee on Credentials, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren, whose names appear in this report, are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge:

All of which is fraternally submitted,

JAMES I. McCLINTOCK,
W. F. BECK,
P. W. BARCLAY,
Committee.

Chicago, October 2, A. D., 1900, A. L. 5900.

GRAND OFFICERS.

M.W. CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK.....*Grand Master.*
R.W. GEORGE M. MOULTON.....*Deputy Grand Master.*
R.W. WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.....*Senior Grand Warden.*
R.W. CHESTER E. ALLEN.....*Junior Grand Warden.*
R.W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer.*
R. W. J. H. C. DILL.....*Grand Secretary.*
R.W. NELSON G. LYONS.....*Grand Chaplain.*
R.W. JOHN FAVILLE.....*Grand Orator.*
W. GEORGE A. STADLER.....*Deputy Grand Secretary.*
W. THOMAS A. STEVENS.....*Grand Pursuivant.*
W. WALTER WATSON.....*Grand Marshal.*
W. SAMUEL COFFINBERRY.....*Grand Sword Bearer.*
W. JOSEPH D. EVERETT.....*as Senior Grand Deacon.*
W. LOUIS ZINGER.....*Junior Grand Deacon.*
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND.....*Grand Steward.*
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....*Grand Steward.*
W. GEORGE S. HUMMER.....*Grand Steward.*
W. W. W. WATSON.....*Grand Steward.*
BRO. R. R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler.*

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M.W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....*Past Grand Master.*
M.W. D. M. BROWNING.....*Past Grand Master.*
M.W. JOHN C. SMITH.....*Past Grand Master.*
M.W. OWEN SCOTT.....*Past Grand Master.*
M.W. L. A. GODDARD.....*Past Grand Master.*
M.W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....*Past Grand Master.*
M.W. EDWARD COOK.....*Past Grand Master.*
M.W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....*Past Grand Master.*
R.W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....*Past Senior Grand Warden.*
R.W. CHARLES FISHER.....*Past Senior Grand Warden.*
R.W. W. H. TURNER.....*Past Junior Grand Warden.*

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R.W. WELLMAN M. BURBANK.....*First District.*
R.W. CLARK B. SAMSON.....*Second District.*
R.W. CANUTE R. MATSON.....*Third District.*
R.W. JAY L. BREWSTER.....*Fourth District.*
R.W. JACOB KROHN.....*Fifth District.*
R.W. C. E. GROVE.....*Sixth District.*
R.W. D. D. HUNT.....*Seventh District.*
R.W. JOHN B. FITHIAN.....*Eighth District.*

R.W. Frederick E. Hoberg.....*Ninth District.*
R.W. T. Van Antwerp.....*Tenth District.*
R.W. J. T. Burns.....*Eleventh District.*
R.W. R. R. Strickler.....*Thirteenth District.*
R.W. G. O. Friedrich.....*Fourteenth District.*
R.W. W. H. McClain.....*Sixteenth District.*
R.W. David E. Bruffett.....*Seventeenth District.*
R.W. C. F. Tenney.....*Eighteenth District.*
R.W. R. D. Lawrence.....*Nineteenth District.*
R.W. John E. Morton.....*Twentieth District.*
R.W. W. O. Butler.....*Twenty-first District.*
R.W. Alex M. Boring.....*Twenty-second District.*
R.W. Hugh A. Snell.....*Twenty-third District.*
R.W. Charles H. Martin.....*Twenty-fourth District.*
R.W. H. Rohrbough.....*Twenty-fifth District.*
R.W. William Montgomery.....*Twenty-sixth District.*
R.W. James Douglas.....*Twenty-seventh District.*
R.W. J. M. Burkhart.....*Twenty-eighth District.*
R.W. H. T. Goddard.....*Twenty-ninth District.*
R.W. P. T. Chapman.....*Thirtieth District.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Monroe C. Crawford.....*Arizona.*
Roswell T. Spencer.....*Arkansas.*
L. L. Munn.....*British Columbia.*
Wiley M. Egan.....*Canada.*
Jacob Krohn.....*Connecticut.*
George M. Moulton.....*Cuba.*
John C. Smith.....*England.*
John C. Smith.....*Florida.*
W. M. Burbank.....*Idaho.*
W. B. Wright.....*Indiana.*
Charles H. Patton.....*Indian Territory.*
Wiley M. Egan.....*Ireland.*
George M. Moulton.....*Kansas.*
L. A. Goddard.....*Louisiana.*
Joseph E. Dyas.....*Michigan.*
John C. Smith.....*Mississippi.*
A. B. Ashley.....*Montana.*
John C. Smith.....*Nevada.*
W. A. Stevens.....*New York.*
E. C. Pace.....*North Carolina.*
John M. Pearson.....*New Zealand.*
Roswell T. Spencer.....*New South Wales.*

JOHN J. JOHNSTON.....*Quebec.*
JOSEPH ROBBINS.....*Scotland.*
CHARLES H. PATTON.....*South Carolina.*
ALEXANDER H. BELL.....*Tennessee.*
EDWARD COOK.....*Texas.*
OWEN SCOTT.....*Utah.*
D. M. BROWNING.....*Virginia.*
ROSWELL T. SPENCER.....*Victoria.*
GIL. W. BARNARD.....*Wisconsin.*

COMMITTEES.

Appeals and Grievances.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....Jonesboro.
JOSEPH E. DYAS.....Paris.
WILLIAM S. CANTRELL.....Benton.
A. H. BELL.....Carlinville.

Chartered Lodges.

JAMES L. SCOTT.....Mattoon.
T. L. WILSON.....Springfield.
L. K. BYERS.....Altona.
W. T. IRWIN.....Peoria.
JAMES MCCREDIE.....Earlville.

Correspondence.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.....Quincy.

Credentials.

J. I. MCCLINTOCK.....Carmi.
P. W. BARCLAY.....Cairo.
W. F. BECK.....Olney.

Finance.

L. A. GODDARD.....Chicago.
GIL. W. BARNARD.....Chicago.
D. D. DARRAH.....Bloomington.

Grand Master's Address.

WILLIAM E. GINTHER.....Charleston.
L. L. MUNN.....Freeport.
N. E. ROBERTS.....Fairfield.

Lodges Under Dispensation.

DANIEL J. AVERY.....Chicago.
CHARLES H. PATTON.....Mt. Vernon.
H. C. MITCHELL.....Carbondale.
R. T. SPENCER.....Illiopolis.
JOHN JOHNSTON.....Chicago.

Jurisprudence.

D. M. BROWNING.....East St. Louis.
JOHN M. PEARSON.....Godfrey.
JOHN C. SMITH.....Chicago.
OWEN SCOTT.....Decatur.
EDWARD COOK.....Chicago.

Mileage and Per Diem.

E. C. PACE.....Ashley.
ED. L. WAHL.....Vandalia.
GEORGE W. CYRUS.....Camp Point.

Obituaries.

J. T. RICHARDS.....Chicago
WILLIAM J. FRISBEE.....Bushnell
GEO. M. O'HARA.....Springfield.

Petitions.

C. M. FORMAN.....Chester.
BEN HAGLE.....Louisville.
GEORGE F. HOWARD.....Paris.

Railroads and Transportation.

J. O. CLIFFORD.....Wheaton.
JOHN WHITLEY.....Englewood.

To Examine Visitors.

A. B. ASHLEY.....LaGrange.
J. R. ENNIS.....Burnt Prairie.
H. T. BURNAP.....Upper Alton.
J. E. EVANS.....Monticello.
H. S. HURD.....Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.		NO.	NAMES.	
1	F. M. Pendleton	W.M.	76	Alex Burgdorff	W.M.
2	R. H. Steed	"	77	John Welch*	"
3	Joseph Estague	"	78	C. J. Langham	"
4	Geo. C. Wilkinson	"		Thos. A. Newnhan	S. W.
7	Geo. C. Heritage	"		Lewis R. Conolly	J .W.
8	John F. Mattes	"	79	Wm. Johnston	W.M.
9	John H. Ward	"	80	Charles Richert	"
13	Gilbert Zacher	"	81	J. P. Hausam	"
14	L. H. Adams	"	84	Thos. Brown	"
15	J. J. Crowder	"	85	J. D. Strait	S. W.
16	A. L. Kirk	"	86	Wm. M. Schuwerk	W.M.
17	J. W. Bailey	"	87	J. H. Evans	"
19	H. K. Rule	"	88	O. F. Finkham	J. W.
20	W. E. Boswell	"	89	Herman Spieldoch*	"
23	J. P. Warnke	"	90	C. C. Nichols*	W.M.
24	Wm. R. Merker	"	91	D. W. Helm	"
25	W. J. Nixon	"	92	Frank Cook	"
26	C. J. Shepherd	"	93	Walter T. Hall	J. W.
27	Orland Hemphill	"	95	W. E. Walpole	S. W.
29	E. J. Kraeger	S. W.	96	Gregor Thompson	W.M.
31	Allen C. Tanner	W.M.	97	Chas. L. Snyder	"
33	Frank T. Wyatt *	"	98	E. S. Waring	"
34	N. R. Davis*	J. W.	99	Thos. W. Springer	"
35	T. T. Shoemak	W.M.	100	Emmer E. David*	"
	W. E. Ginther*	J. W.	102	Robt. A. Shepherd*	"
36	Frank Fraser	W.M.	103	Wm. T. Brenn	"
37	D. Van Nuys	"	104	J. R. Maguire	"
38	W. S. Matthews	"	105	M. L. McDonough	"
39	Henry Ohlschlager	"	106	G. M. Saylor	"
40	Wm. H. Higby	"	108	W. H. Myers	"
42	Wm. W. Smith	"	109	A. M. Donald	"
	Fred E. Whallon	S. W.	110	S. E. Nichols	"
	Thomas Stevenson	J. W.	111	A. V. Cook	"
43	G. R. Smith	W.M	112	A. Oppenheim	S. W.
44	H. G. Vandeventer	"	113	E. J. Glancy	W.M.
45	F. H. Farrand	"	114	Jas. E. Agard	"
46	Geo. W. Schubach	"	115	S. C. Litwiler	"
47	Warren Garrett	"		Leo Fenlon	S. W.
48	W. P. Lillibridge*	"	116	P. J. Tingley	W.M.
	F. P. Haviland	J. W.	117	Arthur S. Wheeler	"
49	Clarence H. Hunt	W.M.		B. F. Ylauter	S. W.
50	Walter A. Brown	S. W.	118	J. C. Deatherage	W.M.
51	W. M. Neff	W.M.	119	O. P. Carroll	"
52	J. P. Banjan	"	122	Chas. G. Young	"
53	John W. Yantis	"	123	W. S. Wilson, Jr	"
55	Julius Huegely	"	124	George W. Huston	"
57	Fred H. Chroeder	"	125	W. F. Shade	"
58	A. T. Pipher	"	126	Franklin L. Velde	"
59	Ed L. Willits	"	127	Chas. Harbaugh	"
60	J. H. Thomas*	"		W. J. Darby	S. W.
61	M. M. Mallary	"	128	Will T. Cable	W.M.
	E. Y. Brererton*	S. W.	129	F. A. Clement	"
	B. A. Martin	J. W.	130	J. W. Johnson	"
63	H. J. Dygert	S. W.	131	J. H. Benham	"
	L. C. Waters*	J. W.	132	R. L. Hittle*	"
64	W. D. Jackson	W.M.	133	J. C. Perdue	"
65	Asa M. Royce *	"	134	C. E. Carlson	"
66	H. H. Beamer	"		S. T. Armstrong	S. W.
67	C. A. Coulter	"		T. M. Cliffe*	J. W.
	Wm. P. Grube	S. W.	135	John J. Clyne	W.M.
69	Godfrey Blaser	W.M.	136	W. L. Bishop	"
71	John I. Rinaker, Jr	"	137	S. M. Schoemann	"
72	E. A Dudenbostel*	J. W.	138	S. B. Oakley	"
74	J. W. Armstrong	W.M.	139	Fred Smith	"
75	Jas. McDowell	"	140	John G. Bliss	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
141	Thos. B. Bent	W.M.
	E. L. Johnson	S. W.
	Nelson N. Lampert	J. W.
142	C. C. Pervier	W.M.
	H. W. Booth*	S. W.
143	J. V. Aldrich*	W.M.
144	S. O. Vaughan*	"
145	W. R. Winchester	"
146	James E. Gray	"
147	S. H. Trego	"
148	J. T. Johnson	"
149	S. G. Barbee	S. W.
150	W. Y. Smith	W.M.
151	Harry R. Budd	"
152	Jacob Lax	S. W.
	C. C. Rhoads	J. W.
153	Thomas R. Offill	W.M.
154	Buford Taylor	"
155	C. T. Holmes	"
156	Geo. W. Fockler	"
157	Cyrus N. Clark	"
158	Geo. N. Hanley	"
159	A. T. Kellogg	"
160	L. C. Zarnbo	"
	J. F. Rowins	S. W.
	Thos. H. Deveroux	J. W.
161	E. Plowman	W.M.
	R. F. Morrow*	S. W
	W. K. Bowling*	J. W.
162	Edward McKee	W.M.
164	J. B. Stout	"
	Charles H. Martin*	S. W.
165	H. E. Carter	W.M.
166	A. G. Everett	"
168	J. Larson	"
169	H. L. Patten	J. W.
170	Louis Dickes	W.M.
171	Philip Flood	"
172	F. D. Hull	"
173	C. W. Buck	"
174	O. J. Wilsey	"
175	Geo. A. Bissel	"
	E. G. Bowen	S. W.
	F. W. Wheeler	J. W.
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm	W.M.
177	R. E. Dorsey	"
178	J. P. Johnson	"
179	B. H. Lawson	"
180	B. F. Ribelin	"
182	F. W. Thomsen	"
	Gustave L. Beck	S. W.
	Oscar E. Fehn	J. W.
183	W. E. Dole*	W.M.
185	A. W. West	"
187	P. S. McMillan	"
188	Chas. I. Smith	"
189	Wm. H Mitchell	"
	Edmund Jackson*	S. W.
190	Ed. McKinney	W.M.
192	Eugene Christopher	"
193	David Moyes	"
	John Jackson*	J. W.
194	Camittus McClure	W.M.
195	G. A. Zern	"
	L. J. Rhea	S. W.

NO.	NAMES.	
196	P. N. Smith	J. W.
197	H. A. W. Shirley	W.M.
199	E. Carter	"
200	John B. Starkey	"
	W. A. Joyce	S. W.
201	Henry Mitchell Condit	W.M.
203	C. C. Van Meter	"
204	Thomas Mason*	S. W.
205	Charles Gibbs	W.M.
206	Henry Sessel	"
207	A. H. Evans	"
208	C. W. Barnhart*	"
209	Ralph H. Wheeler*	"
	Olney Boaz Stuart	J. W.
210	L. W. Walker	W.M.
211	David Maney, Jr	"
	Harry J. Benallack*	S. W.
	William Gibson	J. W.
212	J. F. Sweet	W.M.
213	Charles W. Connell	"
214	F. E. Schmidt	"
216	W. H. Lathrop	"
217	D. H. Halloway	"
218	B. O. Manker	"
219	H. P. Martin	"
220	Frank E. Byran	"
221	E. H. M. Taylor	"
222	I. M. Tawney	"
226	John P. Moyer	"
227	W. E. Gilliland*	"
	D. L. Myers*	S. W.
228	C. H. Bynner	W.M.
229	L. C. Funk	"
230	Isaac A. Foster	"
231	W. E. Sapp	"
232	O. S. Rush	"
233	C. W. Carroll	"
234	E. Musselman	"
235	R. H. Kirby	S. W.
236	Thos. F. Blankley	W.M.
237	W. D. Lippitt	"
238	A. D. Barber	"
239	Peter Scherer	"
240	Jos. P. Gulick	"
241	Thos. J. Elder	"
243	S. Thompson	"
	Frank H. House*	S. W.
	Lawrence C. Johnson*	J. W.
244	W. P. Graham	W.M.
245	Wm. T. Easley	"
246	S. A. Kuhn	"
247	John Goodwin	"
248	L. M. Hamilton	J. W.
249	F. W. Froelich	W.M.
250	George D. McCarty	"
251	Lee Passwaters	"
252	Keneth M Whitham	"
253	J. A. Peterson	J. W.
354	Henry G. Gabel	W.M.
255	W. H. Young	"
257	W. A. Dodge	"
260	F. M. Beals	"
261	C. W. Cardiff	"
262	John H. Smith	"
263	Isaac M. Hornbacker	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
264	Horace H. Dysant	W.M.
265	John M. Baldwin	"
266	Lucius M. Morrison	"
267	L. E. Thomas	"
268	Chas. H. Cone	"
269	J. H. Ashley	"
	Fred H. Grote	S. W.
	W. C. Galbraitt	J. W.
270	R. B. Van Law	W.M.
271	Geo. A. Schofield	"
	James C. Groendyke	J. W.
272	R. L. Organ	S. W.
273	Wm. F. Biesman	W.M.
274	T. L. Hanger	"
275	J. T. Thurman	"
	J. A. Miller*	S. W.
276	Elisha L. Robinson	W.M.
277	Joseph Weiss	"
	H. F. Friedrich	S. W.
	Paul Mueller	J. W.
278	Stephen A. Clark	"
279	H. H. Aldrich	W.M.
280	W. S. Brown	"
282	William Holdren*	"
283	G. S. Culver	S. W.
285	John S. Olmsted	W.M.
	J. T. O'Neal*	J. W.
286	Fred W. Phelps	W.M.
	R. L. Cloud	S. W.
287	Lafayette Elston	W.M.
288	A. C. Senska*	"
291	C. W. Merrill	J. W.
292	A. H. Copeland*	W.M.
293	H. A. Sturtevant	"
294	Max Diamond	S. W.
295	Oscar J. Reese	W.M.
296	Henry L. Whipple	"
297	Fred A. Morley	"
298	C. R. Wells	"
301	John H. Bauder	"
302	E. A. Hill	"
303	Lewis P. Voss	"
305	Elmer Hall*	"
	E. W. Morris	S. W.
	D. F. Ward*	J. W.
306	W. A. Davidson	W.M.
307	Geo. D. Bell	"
308	Chas. P. Crane	"
	John S. McCurdy	S. W.
	J. B. McFatricht*	J. W.
309	W. C. Wellington	W.M.
310	E. G. Tennent	"
311	Archibald Birse	"
312	M. L. Downey	"
313	John A. Keller	"
314	Robert Mosser	"
315	W. M. C. Wnerker	"
316	Chas. J. Addems	"
318	P. G. Winfield	"
319	W. L. Allen*	J. W.
320	J. V. Reese*	W.M.
321	J. F. Happer	"
322	G. A. Edwards	"
323	James Stewart	S. W.
325	Richard N. Pearce	W.M.

NO.	NAMES.	
	Francis M. Pruett	S. W.
327	A. A. Adkisson	W.M.
330	E. S. Keyes	"
331	Alex. S. Jessup	"
332		"
333	Charles W. Prouty	"
334	Chas. T. Abernathy	"
335	John F. Hesehong*	"
336	J. H. Gann	"
337	J. H. Anderson	"
339	A. G. Benson	"
340	George A. Parish	"
341	J. Tidball	"
	John T. Waggoner	J. W.
342	Chas. T. Lang	S. W.
344	F. M. Moulton	W.M.
345	Isaac N. Evans	"
	M. M. Fike	S. W.
346	Adam Wenger	W.M.
347	Wm. Hays*	"
348	James M. Jarrett	"
349	G. J. Barth *	"
350	John W. Gaddis	"
351	C. S. Brydia	"
252	Geo. Landes *	"
353	Geo. W. Lawrence	"
354	A. H. Hart	"
355	J. H Pahlmann	"
356	William McGregor	"
358	D. A. Hewit	"
359	Geo. S. Bander	"
360	W. K. Blanchard	"
361	Fred W. Moleman	S. W.
362	H. E. Roberts	W.M.
363	M. H. Spence	"
364	Geo. D. Hiltabrand	"
365	Homer E. Shaw	"
366	T. L. Vradenburg	"
367	John A. Olesen	"
368	M. V. B. Montgomery	"
369	D. O. Root *	"
371	Andrew Hansen	"
373	Solomon J. Hobbs	"
374	F. A. Frost	"
378	J. C. Danforth	"
379	Chas. E. Gabriel	"
380	E. B. McBride	J. W.
382	Thos. Gibbs	W.M.
383	W. E. Eddy	"
384	E. N. Cook	S. W.
385	L. S. Bowen	"
386	Thos. H. Seed	W.M.
388	C. L. Fesler	"
389	Fayette I. Hatch	"
390	Lincoln Moore	"
391	J. C. Dodds	"
392	J. W. Hickethorn	"
393	Wellington Walker*	J. W.
394	William H. Catt	"
396	H. McPherson	W.M.
397	Charles Wilkins	J. W.
398	A. M. Allen	W.M.
399	F. D. Webb	"
	A. D. Boal*	S. W.
401	J. M. Beck	W.M.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.
402	G. D. Wyllys.....J. W.
403	C. E. Walsh.....W.M.
404	William Clark..... "
	Chas. R. Briggs.....S. W.
	Wm. Stewart.....J. W.
405	Hiram Hermon.....W.M.
406	John G. Klein..... "
408	C. F. Shirley..... "
409	R. E. Law..... "
	Wm. Tinsley.....S. W.
	H. M. Witt.....J. W.
410	Ernst H. Knoop.....W.M.
411	H. R. Stewart..... "
	George F. Francis.....S. W.
	Jacob M. Schollenbergert..J. W.
412	J. C. Meyer.....W.M.
414	A. J. Foster..... "
415	C. B. Root..... "
416	Geo. W. Younggreen..... "
417	M. E. Blanchard*..... "
418	Louis G. Joseph..... "
419	Thos. H. Taylor..... "
420	W. L. Middlekauff..... "
421	Chas. H. Ireland..... "
422	F. L. Jacoby..... "
	N. W. Jenney..... "
423	E. D. Leland..... "
424	Rufus Funk..... "
426	P. F. Clark..... "
427	John J. Fox..... "
428	D. M. Baird..... "
429	Charles E. Robinson..... "
	Wm. McCunn*.....S. W.
430	Henry Grant.....W.M.
431	R. O. Vangilder..... "
432	E. B. Short..... "
433	Daniel Porter..... "
434	W. W Thomas..... "
436	John Schafer, Jr..... "
437	Wm. Wilhartz..... "
440	J. B. Hammet..... "
441	Henry Marshall.....J. W.
442	D. C. Sturdevant*.....W.M.
443	Charles P. Reid..... "
444	R. H. Hill..... "
445	J. J. Leach..... "
	J. F. Phelps*.....S. W.
	N. A. Croach*.....J. W.
446	E. B. Elder..... "
447	N. F. Lindsay.....W.M.
448	F. J. Runyon*..... "
449	Jacob Funk..... "
450	Arthur E. Washburn..... "
451	I. L. Long..... "
453	H. T. Shaw..... "
454	Francis M. Smith..... "
455	C. B. McKinney..... "
456	Geo. H. Webster..... "
458	R. O. Clarida..... "
460	W. E. Morgan..... "
461	W. J. Donahue..... "
462	J. E. Russell*..... "
463	T. J. Young..... "
464	E. E. Mock..... "
465	W. E. Melvin..... "
466	R. H. Lawrence.....S. W.
467	J. I. Lebo.....W.M.
468	J. M. Rugless, Sr..... "
469	W. N. Ewing..... "
470	E. V. More..... "
	J. W. Drake.....S. W.
471	G. F. Hoadley.....W.M.
472	Allen H. Fairbank..... "
473	Chas. Schact..... "
474	Emil Heer..... "
475	A. T. Strange..... "
476	James A. McComas..... "
477	A. F. Witte..... "
478	Wm. H. Lewis..... "
	Oscar Roese.....S. W.
	C. G. Haebich.....J. W.
479	W. E Nixon*.....W.M.
481	J. A Lozier..... "
	A. W. Heigby.....S. W
482	A. H. Scrogin.....W.M.
484	W. J. Faulk..... "
485	T. W Kepley..... "
486	Edw. Bucklew..... "
487	W. M. Williams..... "
488	W. S. Bothwell..... "
489	Harry Wiseman*..... "
490	
491	M. J. Platt.....S. W.
492	George S Bond.....W.M.
493	H. S. Corley..... "
495	J. H. Blackman..... "
496	J. E. Shields..... "
497	W. H. Stephens..... "
498	Henry Stein..... "
500	Joseph M. Grout..... "
501	John H. White..... "
502	B. F. Woollums..... "
503	B. F. Norris*..... "
504	Geo. S. Caughlan..... "
505	Charles Gates*..... "
506	Henry S. Fry..... "
508	Henry H. Blake*..... "
509	F. M. Rash..... "
510	S. C. Swalley..... "
512	Geo. M. Green..... "
514	Cyrus Bocock*..... "
516	Chas. L. Wenks..... "
517	W. H. Tinklepaugh..... "
518	J. F. Kyler*..... "
519	R. L. McReynolds..... "
520	Jas. R. Hogue..... "
521	B. J. Darrell..... "
522	H. G. Diener..... "
	L. S. Taylor.....S. W.
523	M. M. Bradley*..... "
524	Wm. C. Gilbert.....W.M.
	L. B. Springer.....S. W.
	J. D. Cleveland*.....J. W.
525	T. F. Hale.....S. W.
526	Henry G. Schmeltz.....W.M.
	John D. Chubb.....S. W.
	F. A. Morley.....J. W.
527	H. H. Depler.....W.M.
528	E. N. Weise*..... "
529	Isaac M. Larimore..... "

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
530	G. G. Shearer	J. W.
531	John M. Trostle	W.M.
532	Herman Van Husen	"
	R. L. Wiley	S. W.
533	S. S. Smith	W.M.
534	F. H. Cole	"
535	G. H. Wayne	"
536	A. E. Mottinger	"
	John Sontag	J. W.
537	G. W. Hastings	"
538	C. G. Chamberlin	S. W.
539	Robt. Rumbold	W.M.
540	Chris. F. Hafner	"
	D. D. Brown	S. W.
	J. T. Sias	J. W.
541	T. P. Mautz	W.M.
542	B. F. McAfferty	"
	Harvey Harper	S. W.
543	W. R. Freek	W.M.
544		"
547	Thos. Corus*	"
550	G. E. Welsh	"
	P. W. Reynolds	S. W.
552		"
554	W. S. Eaton	W.M.
555	Geo. H. Haight	"
556	John McGinness	"
557	Philip Maas	"
	Hugo Voigt	S. W.
	Harry Bernahl	J. W.
558	A. H. Dale	W.M.
559	John H. Taylor	"
560	Oscar Latowsky	"
562	Simon Willard	"
564	W. J. Van Matre	"
565	J. R. Galloway	S. W.
566	Chas. F. Peck	W.M.
567	D. B Garland	"
569	C. E. Bagby	"
570	A. Weihl	"
572	N. H. Jackson	"
	W. W. Hendricks*	S. W.
573	W. H. Fenton	W.M.
	H. W. Burger	S. W.
574	Wm. S. Watson	W.M.
575	W. R. Marriett	"
576	Chas. T. Smiley	"
577	B. B. Patterson *	"
578	Jas. M. Hilton	"
580	Robt. Patrick	J. W.
581	D. J. Dillow	W.M.
582	A. G. Lain	S. W.
583	Louis Metz	W.M.
584	Geo. W. Tapp	"
585	N. T. Hall	"
587	Chas. A. Browne	"
	A. H. Peterson	"
588	S. W. Rawson	S. W.
590	Samuel H. Gunder*	W.M.
591	D. W. Miller	"
592	John Borman	"
595	A. M. Blythe	"
600	J. M. Pollard*	"
601	John Whittemore*	S. W.
602	A. Smith	W.M.

NO.	NAMES.	
603	H. Gassaway	W.M.
604	D. A. Clary	"
607	H. L. Manly	"
	W. B. Jones	S. W.
608	John F. Earl	W.M.
	Aug. Opperman*	S. W.
609	R. B. Myers	W.M.
610	Frank E. Locke*	"
	Chas. Odell	S. W.
	Fred C. Brady	J. W.
611	Geo. W. Kyle	W.M.
	J. C. Crawford	S. W.
	Ed. Bogardus*	J. W.
612	F. H. Geyer	W.M.
613	J. L. Simcox	"
614	L. Bullard	"
616	William J. Jackson	"
617	G. A. Lackens	"
618	Wm. H. Damron	"
619	Wm. Mills	"
620	Joseph S. Fishback	"
622	B. H. Schulte	"
623	J. S. C. Cussins	"
627	James T. Stafford	"
630	Ben F. Douglas	"
631	H. A. Ogilvie	"
	D. B. Keighin	S. W.
632	Jas. P. Fletcher	W.M.
633	Edward J. Hartwell	"
634	William McClare	"
635	John H. Pressly	"
636	A. H. Cowing	"
639	Edward Beck	"
	O. A. Lewis	S. W.
	Ludger Gelinas	J. W.
641	L. M. Nusbaum	W.M.
	M. H. Hand	S. W.
	John Stulen	W.M.
642	S. Arthur Walther	"
643	J. M. Elliott	"
	Geo. Schukraft	S. W.
	O. F. Edwards	J. W.
644	J. W. Arington	W.M.
645	G. W. Beelman	"
646	L. C. Carlin	"
647	John H. Loop	"
648	John Harshbarger	"
651	W. D. Harshbarger	"
	J. H. Stone	J. W.
653	O. D. Olsson	W.M.
655	August Muxfeld	"
656	Tiffin Jenkins	"
657	John T. Campbell	"
658	J. P. Beers	"
659	Jacob Fellenstien	"
660	E. E. Allen	"
662	L. A. Harkness	S. W.
	James Jones	W.M.
663	Joseph Gassman	"
664	Geo. W. Tipsword	"
665	T. G. Athey	"
666	Seward A. Eddy	"
667	W. Timmerman*	S. W.
	Joseph N. Hopkins	W.M.
668	Max E. Gemeinhardt*	"
669		

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
670	V. A. Bost	W.M.
672	Daniel Lawrence	"
673	Daniel H. Bane	S. W.
674	F. W. Kowalski	W.M.
	Frank Dober	S. W.
	Henry Wilke	J. W.
675	J. F. Clayton	W.M.
676	Wm. J. Obee	"
677	G. G. Gowdy	"
679	Joseph Ryan	"
680	J. S. Ellingsworth	S. W.
681	H. C. Bohn	W.M.
682	Wm. H. Bean	"
683	J. T. Jenkins	"
684	H. N. Ryan	"
685	M. Dickerson	"
686	R. Fairclough	"
	John Johnston*	S. W.
	E. W. Peterson	J. W.
687	John J. Moore*	W.M.
688	H. T. Stevens	"
	Peter Wright*	S. W.
690	H. H. Carpenter	W.M.
	G. M. Abbott	S. W.
	C. A. Mayo	J. W.
691	F. L. Heath	W.M.
692	Elias R. Day	J. W.
693	Geo. H. Perrine	W.M.
695	T. J. Cross	"
696	W. R. Ross	"
697	Thomas Ockerby*	"
	F. W. Reider	S. W.
698	S. A. McMorris	W.M.
700	I. P. Smith*	"
701	C. W. Green	"
702	C. W. Postlewait	"
704	J. W. Patterson*	"
705	Geo. W. Terhune	"
706	Henry Askins	"
	J. W. Jones*	S. W.
709	Chas. R. Finley	W.M.
	R. C. Smalley*	S. W.
710	G. M. Kincaid	W.M.
711	G. A. Hubbard	S. W.
712	W. E. Hadley	W.M.
	John Tetherington*	S. W.
713	W. M. Alvis	W.M.
714	J. W. Johnston	"
	Z. S. Sayler	S. W.
715	H. L. Urton	W.M.
716	C. W. Bishop	"
	A. P. Pierce	S. W.
717	Robt. N. Macalister	W.M.
	F. C. Hansen	S. W.
	Frank Goldberger	J. W.
718	H. L. Rice	W.M.
719	N. A. Norris	"
721	R. F. Casey	"
722	Henry C. Burchell	"
723	J. W. Bowling	"
	S. W. Holleman	S. W.
724	M. H. Rethorn	W.M.
725	C. E. Groves	"
726	Wm. J. Schroeder	"
	H. F. Pennington, Jr	S. W.

NO.	NAMES.	
	John Heist	J. W.
727	P. B. Nevins*	W.M.
728		
729	C. L. Duncan	"
	R. S. Frick	S. W.
730	C. C. Skelton	W.M.
731	Geo. D. Rosengrant	"
732	J. H Marsden	"
	A. Babcock*	J. W.
733	Amos Ball	W.M.
734	C. A. Wedge	"
735	Albert Grandsden	"
737	Walter C. Horine	S. W.
738	Charles F. Ross	W.M.
739	Adam Schmidt	"
741	James Ryan	"
742	M. B. Munsell	"
743	Fred A. Dillon	"
744	J. M. Brayfield	"
745	I. O. Paul	"
746	Carl Swigart	"
747	C. F. Van Vleek	"
748	W. D. Holmes	"
749	J. J. Bundy	"
750	J. H. Crowell	"
751	Geo. A. Lythe	"
752	L. W. Jackman	"
754	H. V. Cardiff	"
755	J. H. Seyler	"
756	Charles P. Carlton	"
757	Nathan Small	"
758	Geo. Clements	"
	Frank Van Huten	J. W.
759	William Brown	W.M.
761	A. C. Albright	"
	P. P. Anderson	S. W.
	O. L. Munson*	J. W.
762	W. H. Graham	W.M.
763	W. C. Trowbridge	"
764	James A. Steele	"
765	L. G. Bruder	"
766	John W. Lambert	"
767	Albert R. Brooker	"
	Henry E. Each	S W.
	Frank J. Barton	J. W.
768	E. D. Aten	W.M.
769	LaMonte Sayler	"
770	Jesse E. Roberts	"
771	Joseph E. Bell*	"
772	J. A. Smith	"
773	C. S. Mack	S. W.
774	Chas Kinnerman*	W.M.
	George Peat	S. W.
776	J. M. Rein	W.M.
777	Edward F. Brown	"
778	Green W. Hazel	"
779	A. E. Lieferman	"
	Geo. W. Voigt	S. W.
	W. W. Boone*	J. W.
780	J. Henry Peetz*	S W.
781	Harry C. Brown	W.M.
	John O. Egerton	S. W.
	R. S. Thompson	J. W.
782	Albert Sperry	"
783	George Herwig	W.M.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
784	Richard H. Gulley	W.M.
785	Marcus Gerbrick	S. W.
786	J. E. Pittman	W.M.
787	Corry M. Fike	"
788	Ralph Jeffries	"
789	Alexander G. Hug	"
	William H. Robson	S. W.
	Harvey J. McCracken	J. W.
790	O. L. Kibler	W.M.
791	W. H. Towne	"
792	George L. Aderton	"
793	S. G. Jarvis	"
794	Lewis A. Karber	"
795	Clarence I. Wolfinger	"
796	F. P. Armstrong	"
797	Will B. Moak	"
	John C. Hallenbeck	S. W.
	James A. Rankin	J. W.
798	G. D. Kent	W.M.
799	Thomas Weeks	J. W.
800	Everett Hunter	W.M.
	Jerome Probst	S. W.
801	H. L. Kelly	"
802	James M. Crain	J. W.
803	J. L. Priestman	W.M.
804	Thomas A. White	"
805		
806	I. L. Lemmon	"
807	J. B. McGuyer	"
808	Wm. McKie*	"
809	S. J. Elam	"
810	A. O. Novander*	"
	John G. Newman	S. W.
	Leonard Ficklen	J. W.
811	Owen McMahon*	W.M.
812	R. B. Moody	"
813	Orlando S. Gauch	"
	H. W. Seivert	S. W.
	L. B. Dyer	J. W.
814		
815	David Richard	W.M.
	S. L. Davis	S. W.
816	L. C. Trousdale	"
817	Elbert McInturff	W.M.
818	Chas. A. Williams	"
	J. H. Morrow	S. W.
	Aug. R. Kehm	J. W.
819	Charles H. Coles	W.M.
	Chas. H. Kern	S. W.
	Geo. R. Kline	J. W.
820	W. W. Johnston*	W.M.
821	George A. Dutcher	"
822	L. H. Rees	"
823	G. W. Dow	"

NO.	NAMES.	
	John Sprague	S. W.
824	Arthur P. Hosmer	W.M.
825	C. D. Robinson	"
826	Frank E. Hewitt*	"
827	John Welch	"
829	G. W. Hughes	"
830	W. J. Garner	"
831	E. E. Earp	"
832	E. T. Osgood	"
	Jas. Hyslop	S. W.
	E. G. Ruthrauff	J. W.
833	Geo. O. Dean	W.M.
834	Rufus H. Smith	"
835	F. Kohl	"
836	Fred C. Kuebler	"
	R. W. Ring	S. W.
	G. S. French	J. W.
837	C. L. Watson	W.M.
838	T. R. Wright	"
839	W. F. Struckman	"
	Wm. B. Porter	S. W.
	C. C. Baldwin	J. W.
840	C. B. Holcomb	W.M.
841	Henry W. Cheney	"
	A. G. Thiselton	S. W.
	G. W. Rigg*	J. W.
842	Jos. E. Whiting	W.M.
	W. P. Hill	S. W.
	Ed W. Lee	J. W.
843	Frank H. Dean	W.M.
	E. E. Beach	S. W.
	J. E. Evenden	J. W.
844	W. Y. Ludwig	W.M.
845	C. H. Edison	"
846	F. C. Funk*	"
847	L. M. Loomis	"
	E. E. Taylor	S. W.
848	J. F. Luman	W.M.
849	J. B. Flannery	"
	C. W. Bunce*	S. W.
850	Alfred E. Bartelme	W.M.
	R. R. Jampolis*	S. W.
	J. P. Garner	J. W.
851	H. C. Meyer	W.M.
	Homer Abbott	J. W.
852	C. S. Lambert	S. W.
853	M. M. Vaughn	W.M.
854	Daniel H. Crane	"
	Thos. Rankin*	S. W.
	L. J. Isaacs	J. W.
855	M. A. Magnuson	W.M.
	A. E. Holmes	S. W.
	Ed A. Olson	J. W.
856	Chas. L. Wood	W.M.

PAST MASTERS, ARTHUR C. HELM, No. 211.

*Proxy

RECAPITULATION.

Grand Officers	19
Members of Committees	45
Past Grand Officers, not otherwise enumerated	3
District Deputy Grand Masters	28
Representatives of other Grand Lodges, not otherwise enumerated	1
Representatives	883
Past Masters	1
Total	980

Number of Lodges represented, 714.

RESOLUTIONS.

M. W. Bro. John C. Smith introduced the following resolution, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Finance, which was, on motion, adopted:

WHEREAS, The Masonic Orphans' Home of the State of Illinois is a duly chartered charitable institution and deserving the earnest support of every affiliated member of the Fraternity, therefore be it

Resolved, That the sum of $50,000 of the bonds now in the treasury of this Grand Lodge be and they are hereby appropriated and donated to said Masonic Orphans' Home Association for the special purpose of aiding in the creation of a permanent fund, the interest alone of which is to be used in paying the expenses of the Home.

Bro. Theo. Noel introduced the following resolution and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Finance, which, was on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of $15,000 be and the same hereby is appropriated to the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged, and that a warrant be drawn upon the treasury for that amount.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

M. W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.:

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally report as follows:

No. 1.

TYRIAN LODGE NO. 333,
vs.
——— ——— ———

Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

No. 2.

GREENVILLE LODGE NO. 245,
vs.
——— ——— ———

Your committee recommend that the action of lodge be set aside and accused restored to membership.

No. 3.

SOUTH MACON LODGE NO. 467,
vs.
____ ____ ____ ____

Your committee recommend that the action of lodge be set aside and accused restored to membership.

No. 4.

TYRIAN LODGE NO. 333,
vs.
____ ____ ____

Your committee recommend that the action of lodge be set aside and accused restored to membership.

No. 5.

BRAIDWOOD LODGE NO. 704.
vs.
____ ____ ____

Your committee recommend that accused be suspended for one year from October 1, 1900.

No. 6.

TAMAROA LODGE NO. 207,
vs.
____ ____ ____

Your committee recommend that the accused be suspended for one year from August 21, 1900.

No. 7.

J. L. ANDERSON LODGE NO. 518,
vs.
____ ____ ____ ____

Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

No. 8.

MAY LODGE NO. 718,
vs.
____ ____ ____

Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside and accused restored to membership.

No. 9.

PRAIRIE LODGE NO. 77,
vs.
____ ____ ____

Your committee recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

No. 10.

BRAIDWOOD LODGE NO. 704,
vs.

Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH E. DYAS,
ALEXANDER H. BELL,
WILLIAM S. CANTRELL.

Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Grand Master announced that the District Deputy Grand Masters would act as distributing tellers, and the following brethren as counting tellers: C. M. Forman, Jno. A. Ladd, G. W. Schubach, Geo. D. Bell, C. H. Ireland, S. S. Borden, L. C. Johnson.

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master.

GEORGE M. MOULTON, Deputy Grand Master.

W. B. WRIGHT, Senior Grand Warden.

CHESTER E. ALLEN, Junior Grand Warden.

WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.

J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, from the Committee on Correspondence, presented his report, and, on motion, it was ordered printed in the proceedings.



MEREDITH HELM.

Elected Grand Master 1842.

REPORT—Lodges under Dispensation.

R. W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery, from the Committee on Lodges under Dispensation, made the following report, which, on motion, was adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation would respectfully report that there have been presented to it the dispensations and returns of two lodges which have been working under dispensation since our last session, and herewith we submit the result of our investigation:

BOYD D. LODGE,

Located in the village of Kirkland, DeKalb county, Ill. The dispensation was granted to this lodge on the 20th day of April, 1900, and the lodge was instituted on the 30th day of April, 1900, by R.W. Bro. D. D. Hunt, Deputy Grand Master. We find in the minutes of May 1, 1900, that it was moved and seconded that the fees for initiating, passing and raising be $30, and that the dues be $2 per year. There is no record found in the minutes of the adoption of a code of by-laws for work under dispensation, but in a separate book appears a code of by-laws, which is on a circular form, sent by the Grand Secretary, with the blanks properly filled. and which has attached thereto, the signatures of all the brethren signing the petition for dispensation, and which code is dated May 1, the same date of the resolution referred to. Your committee are of the opinion that the officers and members of the lodge regarded the signing of this code of by-laws as being equivalent to the adoption by the lodge of the code. And as all their proceedings were in compliance with this code, we are inclined to regard it as the code under which they acted, although never having formally been passed and adopted by the lodge.

Your committee further find that at the last stated communication of the lodge, viz., August 21, 1900, it proceeded to adopt a code of by-laws, but there is nothing in the minutes from which this committee are able to determine what code of by-laws was then adopted, or identify the code which was sent up to the grand lodge with their return as being the code adopted on that occasion. We presume, however, that the action of the lodge on that occasion was intended to be the approval of a "proposed" code of by-laws to be adopted after a charter had been granted, and for that reason we treat all reference to the adoption of by-laws, at that meeting, as being irregular, inasmuch as they had no jurisdiction, or right, to adopt such a code of by-laws while working under dispensation. We further presume that this action of the lodge in adopting a proposed code of by-laws was in consequence of the printed instructions on the back of blank

return for lodges under dispensation, but for which action we find no warrant in the grand lodge by-laws.

The record of work of this lodge, is as follows:

Petitions received	5
Elected	5
Initiated	5
Passed	6
Raised	6
Number of Master Masons named in dispensation	22
Number petitioning for charter	28

We find that in the case of Bro. George B. Ames that this lodge conferred the Fellow Craft and Master Masons Degrees upon him at the request of Kishwaukee Lodge No. 402, A.F. and A.M., they having received the petition of Brother Ames, and conferred the Entered Apprentice Degree upon him, and then waived jurisdiction in favor of Boyd D. Lodge.

The number signing petition for charter, twenty-eight, are as follows: Michael P. Murphy, John MacQueen, Richard B. Spiers, Chas. F. Myers, Chas. Olsen, Joseph D. Morris, Henry Worf, William A. Goff, Albert W. Haller, Isaac N. Miner, Robert F. Riddle, Edgar B. Still, L. E. Moyer, Charles H. Gilchrist, Joseph Mason, Chas. F. Field, Robert C. Craig, William N. Noble, B. W. Ashley, Harley B. Rowan, John Metzker, Frank E. Campbell, Henry I. Bard, George B. Ames, Lu R. Spalding, David L. Silverman, Frank B. Churchill, John R. Burton.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Boyd D. Lodge No. 857.

UTICA LODGE,

Located at the village of Utica, LaSalle county, Ill. The dispensation for this lodge was granted on the 19th day of July, A.D. 1900, A.L. 5900. The lodge was instituted on July 24, A.D. 1900, by R.W. Bro. Fred E. Hoberg, District Deputy Grand Master, at which meeting, after the institution of the lodge, a code of by-laws was duly adopted, which your committee find in all respects in compliance with the laws, rules and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

The record of work is as follows:

Petitions received	4
Elected	1
Initiated	1
Passed	1
Raised	1
Number named in dispensation	20
Number named in dispensation, not signing petition for charter	2
Total signing the petition for charter	19

Who are as follows:

Norman James Cary, Charles Rodman Condit, Willet Silas Quick, Charles Arthur Cary, Kimball White Leland, James S. Geen, Samuel James Sinden, Ira Conover, Samuel Wallace Reynolds, John Frederick Blakeslee, Anton Emil Preues, James Isham, Erwin James Reynolds, William H. Hallett, Cassius Alson Collins, Columbus B. Clugston, Gustav E. Hohnke, George Manning Reynolds, Edwin Grove.

Your committee report that while this lodge did not receive its dispensation until after July 1, 1900, it has so far, as to all legal requirements, conferring the necessary degrees, the adoption of a code of by-laws, making returns to the Grand Secretary on or before the first day of September, and in all respects complied with the requirements of the law, and inasmuch as the lodge is desirous of waiving the provisions of section 13, article 23, part 2, of the Grand Lodge by-laws, permitting them to work another year under dispensation, with approval of the Grand Master, and expresses itself as desirous of securing a charter at this session of the Grand Lodge, we see no reason why their request should not be complied with, and recommend that a charter be granted to them under the name of Utica Lodge No. 858.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

DANIEL J. AVERY,
CHAS. H. PATTON,
R. T. SPENCER,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
H. C. MITCHELL,
Committee.

INVITATIONS.

The following invitations were presented to the Grand Lodge, and on motion were accepted with thanks:

To visit Garden City Lodge.
To visit Chicago Lodge.
To visit Board of Trade.
To visit Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
To visit Union Stock Yards.

MOTION—Amount of Bond.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved that the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary be fixed at $30,000 each. Carried.

CALLED OFF.

At 1:30 p. m. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, October 3, A. L. 5900.
9 o'clock, a. m.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master. Grand Officers and Representatives same as preceding day.

RESOLUTION—On Death of Eugene L. Stoker.

The Grand Master read a telegram announcing the death of R.W. Bro. Eugene L. Stoker.

M.W. Bro. Monroe Crawford presented the following, and it was adopted by a standing vote:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois:

R.W. Bro. Eugene L. Stoker, whose remains are now awaiting interment at Centralia, Illinois, was for many years a useful and active member of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances of the Grand Lodge, and was a member of said committee at the time of his death, October 1, A. D. 1900. Said committee therefore offers the following resolution and asks for its adoption by the Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That by the death of Bro. Eugene L. Stoker, this Grand Lodge has lost a useful, active and valuable member; that we tender to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our most sincere sympathy and condolence, in this sad bereavement; that the Grand Secretary is hereby directed to furnish the family of the deceased brother a copy of these proceedings under the seal of the Grand Lodge.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

R.W. Bro. C. M. Forman submitted the following report from the Committee on Petitions:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Petitions would respectfully and fraternally report as follows:

No. 1. Petition of Otho N. Sprague, a Fellow Craft expelled from Fraternal Lodge No. 58 on or about January 16, 1878, for unmasonic conduct. Petition to said lodge was presented August 4, 1900, and acted upon at a subsequent stated communication, viz: September 8. All members of said lodge present voted favorably thereon. Your committee concurs in the action of said lodge and that Otho N. Sprague be restored to all the rights and privileges of a Fellow Craft Mason.

No. 2. Petition for restoration of George Quivey, expelled for unmasonic conduct by Milledgeville Lodge No. 345 on or about December, 1877. Petition therefor was presented to said lodge August 7, 1900, and acted upon at a stated communication, September 4. All the members present at said last communication voted for said restoration. Such being the case your committee recommend that said brother be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 3. Petition of W. Frank Sigwalt, expelled by Ben Hur Lodge No. 818, about March, 1896, for unmasonic conduct. Petitioner having obtained the endorsement for restoration of said Ben Hur Lodge, your committee recommends that the prayer of the petition be granted.

Nos. 4 and 5. These are petitions of Orvill R. Merrill, expelled from Jerusalem Temple Lodge No. 90, and that of J. M. Ingling, expelled from Joppa Lodge No. 706. In each of these two cases the papers on file with the Grand Secretary and by him referred to this committee, indicate that the petition in each instance was presented to the respective lodges for action thereon at a stated communication. and that the same were acted upon at said communication. This was in violation of the amendment to the Grand Lodge by-laws, section 4, article 10, part 3, as amended at its session of 1898, which amendment requires all petitions for restoration to be presented at a regular communication and be acted upon at the *next* or a *subsequent* communication. This committee is still of the opinion that it is very essential that this Grand Lodge by-law should be strictly complied with, for without such is the case unfit material may be reinstated by lodges and contrary to the wishes of the members thereof. Your committee therefore recommend that the papers in these two cases be returned by the Grand Secretary to the respective lodges for a compliance with the Grand Lodge by-laws herein referred to.

No. 6. Petition for restoration of Everett Anderson Aborn, expelled from Siloam Lodge No. 780. The petitioner was Worshipful Master of this lodge in the year 1893. He was charged by one of the members thereof with a very serious unmasonic offense. The matter was brought to the attention of the Grand Master, Most Worshipful

Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, who very promptly caused charges to be preferred against the petitioner, and after a full hearing was had the petitioner was found guilty by the Grand Master and deposed from office as Worshipful Master of the lodge, and at the session of the Grand Lodge following petitioner was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. On August 3 last the petitioner petitioned said lodge for restoration. At its next regular communication, viz: August 17, the said petition was acted upon, at which communication there were only twenty-four members present out of a total membership of 204. The vote on the petition was unanimously in favor of same. Ordinarily your committee would recommend the restoration of the petitioner, but owing to the enormity of the offense, and the further fact that notwithstanding this lodge is located in the city of Chicago where it would seem a larger attendance should be had than if a small city, and with a membership of 204, yet the record shows an attendance only of twenty-four members when this petition was presented and acted upon, thus indicating that advantage might have been taken of the non-attendance of members to get favorable action on the petition. Your committee therefore recommend that the prayer of the petition be not granted.

No. 7. Petition for restoration of Adolphus DeBarr, expelled from Locust Lodge No. 623. Said lodge is located at Owaneco, Christian county. The petitioner was Worshipful Master of said Locust Lodge in the year 1897. He was at that time charged with unmasonic conduct. The matter was brought to the attention of the then Most Worshipful Grand Master Bro. Owen Scott, and after a full investigation the Grand Master deposed the petitioner from office, and at the next session of the Grand Lodge the petitioner was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. On the 4th of August last a petition was presented to said lodge asking it to petition the Grand Lodge to restore him, which was acted on by said lodge at its next stated communication. There were present at this latter communication eleven members out of a total membership of the lodge of twenty-two. Of the eight officers present at this communication five were acting as pro tem. Along with the papers in this case is a strong protest filed by a member of this lodge in the strongest terms and language possible to be used protesting against the restoration of the petitioner. There is also a strongly worded letter from a member of the lodge who was at the time of the expulsion of the petitioner one of its principal officers endorsing the restoration by this Grand Lodge of the petitioner. Your committee has given this a most thorough and careful consideration, having had before it the present Worshipful Master of this lodge and obtained all the information possible bearing on the case, that our findings might be fair and impartial,

that this Grand Lodge might act intelligently in the premises. The petitioner is an old man, now nearly seventy years of age; with the exception of this one instance has never been guilty of an act that would bring discredit on himself as a man or as a Mason. Therefore your committee hereby concurs with the action of the said Locust Lodge No. 623 in its recommendation to this Grand Lodge for the restoration of the petitioner.

No. 8. This is a petition of Kaskaskia Lodge No. 86 located at Ellis Grove, in Randolph county, to change its location to Evansville, six miles distant. This is one of the oldest lodges in this jurisdiction. It enjoys the distinction of having assisted in the entertaining and having been visited by General Lafayette, when he visited the then territorial capital at Old Kaskaskia, the nearest point on the Mississippi river to Ellis Grove, and from which it derives its name, and where it was located when it received its charter. Ellis Grove is a small inland town about twelve miles north of Chester, while Evansville is a larger village, the latter on a railroad and the home of the larger part of the members of this lodge. Therefore it is apparent that the latter location would be much more satisfactory to the membership. which now numbers thirty-eight. The petition is endorsed by the unanimous vote of said lodge as well as the requisite number of neighboring lodges. We, your committee, would therefore recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. M. FORMAN,
BEN HAGLE,
GEORGE F. HOWARD,
Committee

RESOLUTION—Proper Regalia.

W. Bro. H. R Stewart presented the following resolution, and on motion was adopted:

WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge having established a chart setting forth the symbols of Masonry, and upon which are portrayed characters represented in the Ritual, attired in costumes and ornaments appropriate to their rank; therefore, be it

Resolved, That such costumes and paraphernalia as are symbolic of the dress of the characters represented in, and illustrative of the Ritual. are appropriate in the exemplification of work, and are in accordance with the ancient traditions of the Craft.

RESOLUTION—By R.W. Bro. J. J. Crowder.

R.W. Bro. J. J. Crowder presented the following resolution and asked that it be referred to the Finance Committee, which, on motion, was carried:

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated from the funds of this Grand Lodge and donated to the Masonic and Eastern Star Home of Illinois, to be added to the building fund of that institution.

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

M.W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning presented the following report from the Committee on Jurisprudence, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Jurisprudence to which was referred a decision of the M.W. Grand Master respectfully reports:

Section 1, article 5, of the Grand Lodge by-laws provides that lodges may enact by-laws providing that all officers other than W.M., S.W., J.W., Treasurer and Secretary, may be elected or appointed as the lodge may provide.

We, therefore, find that the decision "That a lodge may enact a by-law providing for the election of all the officers" is in accordance therewith and we recommend its approval by the Grand Lodge.

As to the proposed amendment of the Grand Lodge by-laws found on page 101 of the proceedings of 1899, on the subject of transfers of membership, your committee after careful consideration of same conclude, that there is not sufficient necessity therefor to justify its adoption and therefore, recommend that the amendment proposed be not concurred in.

As to the proposed amendment to section 5, article 5, part 3, Grand Lodge by-laws, found on page 131, of the last Grand Lodge proceedings, in regard to taking the evidence of witnesses who are not Masons, your committee finds no necessity for changing the by-laws and, therefore, recommend that the proposed amendment be not adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

October 3, 1900.

D. M. BROWNING,
J. M. PEARSON,
J. C. SMITH,
OWEN SCOTT,
EDWARD COOK,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Revision of Book of Ceremonials.

M.W. Bro. Owen Scott presented the report of the committee to revise the Book of Ceremonials, the report being printed in full and distributed in the Grand Lodge. On motion of M.W. Bro. John C. Smith, the report of the Com mittee on Revision was unanimously adopted. It was ordered that 3,000 copies of these Ceremonials be printed and that three copies be sent to each constituent lodge.

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws—Proposed.

W. Bro. John C. Hallenback presented the following proposed amendment to Grand Lodge by-laws, and it being seconded by representatives of twenty lodges, was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence to be reported next year:

Amend article 2, part 1, of by-laws, by adding section 3, as follows:

SEC. 3. The Grand Master shall hold office for a term of one year only, except as otherwise provided in article 4 of the Constitution of the M.W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. Same to take effect at next Grand Lodge meeting, to be held October, 1901.

AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-Laws—Adopted.

R.W. Bro. C. M. Forman called up the following, providing for an amendment to section 1, article 25, part 2, Grand Lodge by-laws proposed last year, and moved its adoption, which was carried:

Every lodge under this jurisdiction shall, on or before the first day of August, annually, pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, the sum of sixty cents for each Master Mason belonging to such lodge at the time of making the annual return.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

R.W. Bro. James L. Scott presented the following report from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges, after having carefully examined the returns of the constituent lodges for the year ending June 30, 1900, are pleased to submit the following statement thereof:

INCREASE.

Number raised	3,821	
Number reinstated	381	
Number admitted	972	
Number added for error	42	
Total increase		5,216

DECREASE.

Number suspended	934	
Number expelled	18	
Number dimitted	1,208	
Number died	845	
Number deducted for error	16	
Total decrease		3,022
Total net gain in membership		2,194
Total membership June 30, 1900		57,325
Members residing in Illinois		53,047
Non-resident members		4,278
Number initiated		4,102
Number passed		3,912
Received dues for year ending June 30, 1900		$42,775.50
Contributed to members, their widows and orphans		$22,729.66
Contributed to those not members		$ 5,186.56
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home		$ 2,261.20
Total contributions for charity		$30,177.42

Your committee is highly pleased to make special mention, and the Grand Lodge is to be congratulated upon the fact, that all the constituent lodges of this grand jurisdiction have made due returns to the Grand Secretary, paid all Grand Lodge dues, and have paid all arrearages heretofore reported, leaving each constituent lodge in Illinois in good standing with the full quota of their respective reported membership. All of which is fraternally submitted,

JAMES L. SCOTT,
THOS. W. WILSON,
L. K. BYERS,
W. T. IRWIN,
JAMES McCREDIE,
Committee.

RESOLUTION—By R.W. Bro. Walter A. Stevens.

R.W. Bro. Walter A. Stevens presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence:

Resolved, That the Grand Master be requested to enter into fraternal relations, and exchange of representatives, with the following Grand Lodges:

The Grand Lodge of Norway (at Christiana), His Royal Highness, Bro. Oscar Gustave Adolf, G.M.

The Grand Lodge of Sweden (at Stockholm), His Majesty, Bro. Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway.

The Grand National Lodge of Denmark (at Copenhagen), His Royal Highness, Brother Hans, G.M.

The Grand Lodge of the Republic of Peru, Bro. Dr. Artruo Ego, Aquiri, G.M.

The Grand Lodge Vallie de Mexico, Bro. W. J. DeGress, G. M. (P. Deas, P.G.M.)

The National Grand Lodge of Spain (at Madrid), Bro. Dr. Miguel Morayta, G.M.

The National Grand Lodge of Egypt (at Cairo), Bro. Idris Bey Rayreb, G.M.

The Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary (at Budapest), Bro. George Von Joannovics, G.M.

The Grand Lodge of Saxony (at Dresden), Bro. Bernh Aurther Erdmann, G.M.

The Grand Lodge of the Electric Union (at Frankfort-on-the-Main), Bro. Joseph Werner, G.M.

The Grand Lodge of Prussia (at Berlin), Bro. Alwin Wagner, G.M.

The Grand National Lodge of Freemasons of Germany (at Berlin W.), Bro. Hans Zolliner, G.M.

The Grand Lodge of the Three Globes (at Berlin S.), Bro. Karl Gerhardt, G.M.

The Grand Lodge of Switzerland (at Berne), Bro. C. Fr. Hausman, G.M.

The Grand Lodge of Holland (at The Hague), Bro. J. P. Vaillant, G. S.

INTRODUCTION.

R. W. Bro. R. T. Spencer:—*M. W. Grand Master*: We have with us to-day a very distinguished brother from a far distant country, from New South Wales, on the other side of the globe. In my capacity as Grand Representative of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, I take pleasure in introducing to you M.W. Grand Master, R.W. Bro. Alfred Rofe, Past Deputy Grand Master of New South Wales.

The M.W. Grand Master:—*Brethren of the Grand Lodge*: I have the pleasure of introducing to you R.W. Bro. Alfred Rofe, Past Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

R.W. Brother Rofe said:

M.W. Grand Master, and you, Worshipful Brethren, it will be a source of satisfaction to my Grand Lodge when I tell them how nicely you have received me, and the honor you have conveyed to that Grand Lodge, because you know nothing of me, except in the position I hold, in respect to the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to be with you today, and it is a great satisfaction that I happen to be here in your Grand Lodge when in session. I shall have much pleasure in reporting this visit to my own Grand Lodge.

With many thanks for the kind reception, I beg to thank you again.

AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-laws—Lost.

M. W. Bro. Owen Scott, from the Committee on Jurisprudence, called up the amendments proposed last year, adding to article 6, part 3, Grand Lodge by-laws, the following sections, and moved their adoption, which was lost:

Sec. 5. In all cases where charges are pending in a lodge against a brother, the same may be heard and determined by a Trial Board consisting of three competent Past Masters, members of lodges in this jurisdiction, other than the one in which the proceedings are pending.

Sec. 6. Such Trial Board may be named by the Grand Master upon application made by either the lodge in which the proceedings are pending or by the accused: *Provided*, that the appointment of said Trial Board shall be at the discretion of the Grand Master.

Sec. 7. In case of the appointment of a Trial Board the Grand Master shall designate the Chairman of said Board, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the W.M. conferred by section 9

of article 5, and through the W.M. and Secretary to summon witnesses.

Sec. 8. The said Trial Board shall proceed to the hearing and determine the guilt or innocence of the accused under the provisions of articles 5 and 6, part 3, precisely the same as the lodge would do under the provisions of the same. The guilt or innocence on each charge and specification shall be determined by a majority vote of said Board.

Sec. 9. The said Board shall at once certify its findings to the lodge in which the proceedings are pending. If found guilty the lodge shall, on receipt of the report and findings of said Board, proceed to fix the punishment of the accused under the provisions of this article precisely the same as though the guilt had been determined by the lodge. If the accused is found not guilty by the Trial Board the report shall be filed and the fact of acquittal shall be entered on the records of the lodge and no further proceedings shall be had: *Provided*, that all provisions for appeal now in force shall apply to cases heard by Trial Boards.

Sec. 10. Said Trial Board shall carefully preserve all evidence taken at the trial and file the same with the lodge in order that copies thereof may be made in case of appeal.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

M.W. Bro. LeRoy A. Goddard, from the Committee on Finance, made the following report from the Committee on Finance, whereon motion was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Finance fraternally reports that it has examined the reports of the Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, and Grand Master, and finds them correct.

The remarks of the Grand Master touching on special visitations or work of District Deputy Grand Masters, which were referred to this committee, have been duly considered, and it finds no conclusion or request calling for any definite recommendation.

For a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements, reference is made to annual reports of said officers.

The condition of the treasury of the Grand Lodge is found to be as follows:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance in hands of Grand Treasurer, October 2, 1899.....$	49,183 98
Received from all sources.....	46,964 75
Total.....$	96,148 73

CR.

Paid for United States bonds	$ 13,025 00
Paid Grand Officers and Committees	2,613 20
Paid mileage and per diem to Representatives	15,959 90
Paid miscellaneous orders	12,605 19
Balance in hands of the Treasurer, October 2, 1900	51,945 44
Total	$ 96,148 73

CHARITY FUND.

Balance on hand October 2, 1899	$ 858 27
Received during the year	231 90
Total	$ 1,090 17

CR.

Paid on orders	$ 255 00
Balance on hand	835 17
Total	$ 1,090 17

CASH AND SECURITIES IN HANDS OF GRAND TREASURER, OCT. 1, 1900.

Balance on hand, General Fund	$ 51,945 44
Balance on hand, Charity Fund,	835 17
City of Chicago 4% bonds, par value	50,000 00
United States 4% bonds, par value	40,000 00
Policy No. 99,588, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co..	5,000 00
Eight shares stock, Masonic Fraternity Temple Ass'n	800 00
Total	$ 148,580 61

From the amount of cash in General Fund, as stated above, will be paid amount of appropriations and special orders recommended, if approved, which will reduce the fund to an estimated balance of $18,-145.44.

We estimate the expense of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year as follows:

Mileage and per diem	$ 19,000 00
Printing	3,000 00
Stationery, postage and express	1,200 00
Masonic schools	1,200 00
Salaries of Grand Officers	4,400 00
Miscellaneous	5,000 00
Total	$ 33,000 00

Your committee recommends the following appropriations, and that orders for the amounts be drawn by the Grand Secretary:

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence.	$ 300 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler	100 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, expenses, etc	107 25
W. Bro. G. A. Stadler, Ass't Grand Secretary	25 00
Bro. Z. T. Griffen, stenographer	50 00
Rent of Central Music Hall	400 00
Bro. J. O. Clifford, for R. R. Agent	7 00
Total	$ 989 25

And to the members of the committees the usual allowance of three dollars a day in addition to the amounts allowed by the by-laws.

In May last, your committee made the usual annual visit to the Grand Secretary's office in Bloomington, and after a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Grand Secretary, they were found to be correct.

Your committee further reports that on September 4, 1900, the securities owned by this Grand Lodge in the hands of the Grand Treasurer were inspected. We find the same are kept in the Safety Deposit vaults of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., and are set apart, separate and distinct, as the identical property of the Grand Lodge.

The following is a complete list of the assets which were examined:

City of Chicago 4% bonds, due 1908, interest payable January and July, five bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 303 R, 305 R, 306 R, 307 R, and 370 R; January, 1901, coupons on	$ 5,000
City of Chicago 4% school bonds, due 1911, interest payable January and July, ten bonds, $500 each, Nos. S 821, S 822, S 823, S 824, S 825, S 826, S 827, S 828, S 829, S 830; January, 1901, coupons on	5,000
And one bond, same description as above, S 731	1,000
City of Chicago 4% River Improvement bonds, due 1912, interest payable January and July, twenty bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70; January, 1901, coupons on	20,000
City of Chicago 4% bonds, due 1914, interest payable January and July, eleven bonds, $500 each, Nos. 16, 17, 18, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 74; January, 1901, coupons on	5,500
City of Chicago 4% World's Columbian Exposition bonds, due 1921, interest payable January and July, four bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 758, 759, 775, and 3023; January, 1901, coupons on.	4,000

City of Chicago 4% World's Columbian Exposition bond, due 1921, interest payable January and July, one bond, No. 5647: January, 1901, coupon on.....$ 500

City of Chicago 4% sewerage bonds, due 1911, interest payable January and July, two bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 64 and 69; January, 1901, coupons on..... 2,000

City of Chicago 4% school bonds, due 1911, interest payable January and July, five bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. S 440, S 590, S 727, S 729 and S 730; January, 1901, coupons on..... 5,000

City of Chicago 4% water loan bonds, due 1911, interest payable January and July, four bonds, $500 each, Nos. 1,042, 1,142, 1,143 and 1,250; January, 1901, coupons on..... 2,000

United States 4% coupon bonds, due 1925, interest quarterly, forty bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 2,582, 2,583, 21,111, 21,112, 26,718, 26,719, 26,721, 26,722, 26,723, 26,724, 45,245, 48,931, 48,933, 60,098, 60,099, 60,100, 60,101, 63,033, 63,034, 63,035, 63,036, 63,037, 65,467, 65,468, 75,416, 75,646, 75,647, 75,648, 75,649, 76,495, 78,111, 78,112, 78,113, 78,114, 89,987, 89,988, 90,767, 90,768, 90,769, 90,770; November, 1900, coupons on..... 40,000

A. A. Glenn paid up life policy, No. 99,588, Connecticut Mutual Life; amount of policy..... 5,000

Certificate No. 844, Masonic Fraternity Temple Association, in name of National Lodge No. 596, A.F. and A.M., eight shares, $100 each..... 800

All of which is fraternally submitted,

LEROY A. GODDARD,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
DELMAR D. DARRAH,
Committee.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge Constitution.

M. W. Bro. Edward Cook proposed the following amendment to Grand Lodge Constitution, but it was not seconded by the Grand Lodge:

Amend clause 9 of section 1 of article 11 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge by striking out the word "two" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "five."

So that when amended the clause will read as follows:

Clause 9. Establish a mileage and per diem rate for its officers, the representatives highest in rank from each lodge, and its standing committees, not exceeding five cents per mile each way and five dollars per day.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

M.W. Bro. LeRoy A. Goddard, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following report from the Committee on Finance and moved its adoption:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred the resolution appropriating a certain sum of the bonds now in the treasury of this Grand Lodge to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, begs leave to report that in view of the action of the Grand Lodge of reducing the per capita tax which will so materially reduce its annual receipts, begs leave to recommend that the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash be and the same is hereby appropriated, and that the Grand Secretary draw an order on the Grand Treasurer for the amount.

L. A. GODDARD,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
DELMAR D. DARRAH,
Committee.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred the resolution appropriating fifteen thousand dollars to the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged, begs leave to report that in view of the action of the Grand Lodge of reducing the per capita tax, which will materially reduce its annual receipts, begs leave to recommend that the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash be and the same is hereby appropriated, and that the Grand Secretary draw an order on the Grand Treasurer for the amount.

L. A. GODDARD,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
DELMAR D. DARRAH,
Committee.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M.:

Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred the resolution making a donation to the Masonic and Eastern Star Home of Illinois, begs leave to recommend that the amount of one thousand dollars be given, and that the Grand Secretary be and he is hereby directed to draw an order for the amount.

L. A. GODDARD,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
DELMAR D. DARRAH,
Committee.

M.W. Bro. John C Smith asked that the report of the committee be divided, so that the appropriations might be acted on separately, which was so ordered. He also moved

the adoption of so much of the report appropriating $10,000 to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved to amend to provide

That all the assets in the treasury of the Grand Lodge in excess of the sum of $30,000, par value, be converted into cash, and less the obligations, appropriations and expenses incidental to this annual communication, be pro rated back to the lodges from which it was collected, in proportion to their membership, as the nucleus of a charity fund in each lodge.

The amendment was carried.

M.W. Bro. John C. Smith suggested to the representatives of the subordinate lodges that they contribute their share of the charity fund, on receipt of same, to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

RESOLUTION—By M.W. Bro. Herbert Preston.

R.W. Bro. Herbert Preston introduced the following resolution, and on motion of M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson, it was referred to the Board of Grand Examiners:

WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge has adopted a resolution permitting robes and paraphernalia as specified by a chart said to have been adopted by this Grand Body; and

WHEREAS, The records of this Grand Lodge fail to show that any chart has ever been adopted displaying the symbolism of Masonry; and

WHEREAS, It is important that the meaning of this Grand Lodge as expressed in said resolution should be made plain and easily understood; therefore be it

Resolved, That the chart referred to be presented to this Grand Lodge and the particular robes and paraphernalia specified in said resolution be designated so that uniformity in the work may be maintained in this grand jurisdiction.

CALLED OFF.

At 1:40 o'clock p. m. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, Oct. 4, A.L. 5900.
9 o'clock a.m.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M.W. Grand Master. Grand Officers and Representatives as yesterday.

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

R.W. Bro. John T. Richards presented the following report from the Committee on Obituaries, which, on motion, was adopted by a unanimous vote:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M. of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Obituaries has sought to gather, from such information as it has been possible to obtain facts sufficient to place within the archives of this Grand Lodge, a record of the lives and work of those of our departed brethren who attained distinction as members of the Craft.

ARKANSAS

Mourns the death of three Past Grand Masters since the last session of this Grand Lodge:

M.W. BRO. SAMUEL WRIGHT WILLIAMS, Past Grand Master of Arkansas, died March 14, 1900, aged 72 years. He was a zealous and consistent member of the Craft, a profound lawyer, a distinguished citizen, and faithful public servant.

On May 28, 1900, M.W. BRO. W. H. GEE, another distinguished Past Grand Master of Arkansas, died at the age of 63 years; he was distinguished as a Mason and honored as a citizen of his state.

ROBERT MAXWELL SMITH, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, together with his wife and four children, while visiting the city of Galveston, met death in the terrible disaster which overtook that city early in September, 1900. The exact time and place of his death is unknown, as with thousands of others, he disappeared in the deluge which almost obliterated that prosperous city, and no trace of his body has been obtained. Though only 40 years of age,

Brother Smith had become a recognized leader in Masonic circles in his state, and was loved for qualities of mind and heart which were recognized by all who knew him.

COLORADO.

From Colorado comes news of the death of BRO. TOM LINTON, the "Old Tyler," on January 12, 1900, in the city of Denver, at the age of 72 years. He was appointed Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Colorado in 1873, and served as such continuously until relieved by death.

CONNECTICUT

Numbers among its distinguished dead three Past Grand Masters:

M.W. BRO. DWIGHT PHELPS died at Winsted, in that state, September 6, 1899, at the age of 65 years, after a life spent in zealous devotion to the principles of Freemasonry.

JAMES HENRY WELSH, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, passed to his reward December 16, 1899, at the age of 67 years. He was a genial friend and companion, and a noble and zealous Mason.

M.W. BRO. CLARK BUCKINGHAM, another Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, died at Wallingford, March 17, 1900, at the age of 68 years. He was distinguished for his upright character, his earnestness and constant fidelity to duty.

KANSAS

Has been called upon to mourn the loss by death of two distinguished Masons within the last year:

CYRUS K. HOLLIDAY, Past Deputy Grand Master, died March 29, 1900, at the age of 73 years. His sterling manhood and nobility of character endeared him to all who knew him.

M.W. SILAS CLAM SHELDON, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, died April 19, 1900, aged 62 years. A distinguished member of the medical profession, he still found time enough to devote to the Fraternity which he loved. His activity extended to Capitular and Templar Masonry also, where he won the honors of Grand High Priest and Right Eminent Grand Commander of the state, and Grand Captain of the Guard of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States.

MICHIGAN

Mourns the loss of Past Grand Master ALANSON PARTRIDGE who died June 7, 1900, at the age of 77 years. He was a man of genial personality, a wise and zealous Mason, a faithful public servant, honored and respected by all.

MINNESOTA.

M.W. Bro. Alphonso Barto, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, died November 4, 1899, at the age of 65 years. He had been honored with many positions of trust and responsibility in the public service, and was faithful to every trust He was made a Mason in Geneva Lodge No. 139, of this jurisdiction, in November, 1861, and subsequently became a member of Elgin Lodge No. 117, from which he subsequently dimitted to transfer his membership to the jurisdiction of Minnesota. He was always a zealous and consistent Mason, a good citizen, a kind husband, father and friend—dying he left an unsullied name as a rich legacy to his family and the Fraternity to whose interests he devoted so much of his life.

MONTANA.

The Grand Lodge of Montana mourns the death of its R.W. Deputy Grand Master Henry Chapple. which occurred January 10, 1900. Although only 39 years of age. he had reached a high eminence in the medical profession. and was one of the most distinguished Masons of his state.

NEBRASKA.

Under date of October 15, 1899, comes notice of the death of Bro. Christian Hartman, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, which occurred September 28, 1899, in the 56th year of his age. He was a successful man, an honored citizen, and a faithful and exemplary Mason.

OREGON

Has suffered a double bereavement in the death of two Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of that state:

M.W. Bro. Thomas G. Reames died February 21, 1900, aged 60 years. He was a distinguished citizen of his state, and an exemplary Mason.

M.W. Bro. Robert Clow died January 5, 1900, at the age of 62 years. In his death the Grand Lodge of Oregon has sustained the loss of one of its most valuable members.

TENNESSEE

Has been called upon to mourn the death of M.W. Bro. George H. Morgan, a distinguished lawyer and jurist, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of that state, and loved and honored by all who knew his sterling qualities as man and Mason.

WEST VIRGINIA

Has met with a most serious loss in the death of M.W. Bro. Alexander M. Evans, distinguished as a physician, honored and loved by all. He was a generous, noble hearted man. His death caused universal regret among his brethren.

WISCONSIN.

The announcement of the death of Bro. John W. Laflin, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, which occurred on August 13, 1900, brought sorrow to the hearts of all who knew him. He served as Grand Secretary for seventeen years, and was noted for his genial disposition, manly character and unswerving integrity.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Past Grand Master Thomas Trounce of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, died June 30, 1900, at the age of 78 years. His long life was devoted to the uplifting of his fellowman.

ILLINOIS.

Within the jurisdiction of Illinois during the past year the messenger of death has summoned a large number of brethren who have rendered great service to the cause of Freemasonry, foremost among whom your committee is called upon to record the death of Past Grand Master Harrison Dills, who was called to rest on November 1, 1899. He was a representative of Bodley Lodge No. 97, located at Quincy, Illinois, at the organization of this Grand Lodge; his activity and energy contributed largely to the success of the undertaking. He was elected M.W. Grand Master in October, 1856, and re-elected in 1857, after which he held the office of Grand Treasurer for eleven years. M.W. Brother Dills had reached the age of 87 years at the time of his death, and during his long life had always taken an active interest in the affairs and business of the Craft; at the time of his death he was a resident of Warrensburg, Missouri, but was buried with Masonic honors at Quincy, Illinois.

R.W. Bro. Eugene L. Stoker died at Centralia, Illinois, September 30, 1900, at the age of 50 years. He was born at Louisville, Clay county, Illinois, August 14, 1850. He grew to manhood in his native state and filled many positions of trust in the public service of the state. In this Grand Lodge he had filled the positions of Junior Grand Deacon and Grand Examiner, and at the time of his death was a member of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances. His work on this committee was always well done. He was always painstaking and conscientious, endeavoring to be just in all things. He will be remembered for his unswerving fidelity. A lawyer of ability, he brought to

the work of that committee a mind well equipped for the fulfillment of the trying obligations placed upon him. Modest and unassuming in manner, possessed of a nobility of character which endeared him to all who knew him, his absence from the sessions of this Grand Lodge will be greatly felt by all brethren who were so fortunate as to know him well. He was always an exemplary and zealous Mason, ever seeking to teach by precept and example the true principles of the institution which he so devoutly loved. Words are inadequate to express the sentiments which all must feel at the untimely ending of a life so full of good deeds. His early death has brought sorrow to the hearts of all his brethren. To the widow and son of our departed brother we extend our heartfelt sympathy and pray earnestly that our Supreme Grand Master, who orders all things well, may bestow upon them that consolation which only Divinity can grant in this hour of their great bereavement.

R.W. Bro. John M. Palmer, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nevada near this Grand Lodge, died at his home in the city of Springfield, Illinois, September 25, 1900, aged 84 years. Brother Palmer was known throughout the nation as a soldier, statesman and lawyer. He served his country as a major general of volunteers, and the state of Illinois as Governor and United States Senator, and he was a candidate of a wing of the democratic party of the nation for the presidency of the United States in the campaign of 1896. He was buried with Masonic honors at Carlinville, Illinois, September 27, 1900. He was distinguished for his conscientious fidelity to every trust reposed in him.

W. Bro. Oliver M. Roan, Worshipful Master of Hazel Dale Lodge No. 580, died September 25, 1900, and was buried with Masonic honors. Had he lived he would have been entitled to represent Hazel Dale Lodge at this communication of this Grand Lodge, and his name would have appeared elsewhere in our proceedings.

Many other distinguished Masons have been called from labor to eternal rest, whose lives and deeds were such as to entitle them to a memorial in the records of this Grand Lodge, but space will not permit, and therefore your committee has mentioned only such of our departed brethren as have, in various Grand Lodges, held representative or official station.

The subordinate lodges in this state with which our departed brethren were affiliated have each placed upon their records a suitable memorial of their life and work. Our melancholly record is completed, and to those who have left us, we bid a final farewell. We miss their presence in the lodge room and at the fireside; in vain we long for the grasp of the hand in friendly and fraternal greeting; we listen for the music of the voice which has been hushed forever; awaking

from the reverie which has carried us backward to days gone by, we are reminded that they have "pressed forward for greater light." To them the Supreme Grand Master has unfolded the mysteries of the eternal world and with immortal vision they look upon the fact of Him "before whom every knee shall bow," and though we mourn their death, we reverently submit to the Divine decree, with the full assurance that they have but entered upon eternal life, for, after all, we remember that death is but the crown of life placed by Divinity upon the brow of those who have entered into that realm of peace,

"Where, are the pleasures and fullness of joy."

And that their's is but the common lot of all mankind. By their death we are again reminded that

"Our lives are rivers gliding free
To that unfathomable, boundless sea
The silent grave,
Thither all earthly pomp and boast
Roll, to be swallowed up and lost
In one dark wave."

And that they, and we, shall live again where sorrow is unknown, if through life we are faithful in the discharge of our Masonic duties, for to conform to the tenets of our ancient institution is but to render obedience to the law of God.

JOHN T. RICHARDS,
W. J. FRISBEE,
GEO. M. O'HARA,
Committee.

RECONSIDERATION.

W. Bro. Geo W. Warvelle raised the point of order that the report of the Finance Committee had been only partially, and not clearly, disposed of, and the Grand Master decided the point to be well taken. Thereupon M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins explained that there seemed to be some doubt in the minds of the brethren about the parliamentary regularity of the disposition of the report of the Finance Committee at yesterday's session, and he, having voted in the affirmative, moved a reconsideration of the question in order that the proceedings might be regular beyond any question Carried.

M.W. Bro. Edward Cook moved that the whole matter be referred back to the Committee on Finance with instruc-

tions to submit a new report along the lines of the amendment offered by M. W. Bro. Robbins, and adopted at yesterday's session. Carried.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

M. W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, from the Committee on Finance, made the following additional report, and on motion, it was adopted:

CHICAGO, October 4, 1900.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom is referred back the three reports that were made yesterday, recommending an appropriation of certain sums to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, to the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged and to the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, begs leave to report, according to the instructions given to the committee by vote of the Grand Lodge, as follows:

That all the assets in the Grand Treasury of this Grand Lodge in excess of the sum of $30.000 par value of the bonds be converted into cash and less the obligations, appropriations and expenses incidental to this annual communication be pro rated back to the lodges from which it was contributed in proportion to their membership as shown in their last reports as the nucleus of a charity fund in each lodge.

L. A. GODDARD,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
DELMAR D. DARRAH,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

W. Bro. E. C. Pace, from Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which was, on motion, adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem would fraternally report that the following Grand Officers, members of Committees, and Representatives, members of this Grand Lodge, are entitled to mileage and per diem as set forth in the following pages.

Fraternally submitted,
E. C. PACE,
ED. L. WAHL,
GEO. W. CYRUS,
Committee.

Chicago, October 4, 1900.

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GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
Chas. F. Hitchcock.....	Grand Master.....	145	$14 50	$..	$14 50	Peoria.
George M. Moulton.....	Deputy Gr. Master...	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
Wm. B. Wright.....	Senior Gr. Warden..	199	19 90	6	25 90	Effingham.
Chester E. Allen.....	Junior Gr. Warden..	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
Wiley M. Egan.....	Grand Treasurer....	2	20		20	Chicago.
J. H. C. Dill.....	Grand Secretary....	126	12 60		12 60	Bloomington.
N. G. Lyons.....	Grand Chaplain.....	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria.
John Faville.....	Grand Orator.....	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria.
George A. Stadler.....	Dep. Gr. Secretary..	170	17 00	6	23 00	Decatur.
Thos. A. Stevens.....	Grand Pursuivant...	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
Walter Watson.....	Grand Marshal.....	275	27 50	6	33 50	Mt. Vernon.
Samuel Coffinberry.....	Gr. Sword Bearer...	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria.
Joseph D. Everett.....	Senior Gr. Deacon..	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
Louis Zinger.....	Junior Gr. Deacon...	158	15 80	6	21 80	Pekin.
J. S. McClelland.....	Grand Steward.....	170	17 00	6	23 00	Decatur.
Geo. S. Hummer.....	Grand Steward.....	85	8 50	6	14 50	Sheldon.
Geo. W. Hamilton.....	Grand Steward.....	209	20 90	6	26 90	Prairie City.
W. W. Watson.....	Grand Steward.....	263	26 30	6	32 30	Barry.
R. R. Stevens.....	Grand Tyler.....	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

NAMES.	DISTRICTS.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
William M. Burbank	1st District.	4	$ 40	$6	$ 6 40	Chicago.
C. B. Sampson.....	2d "	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
Canute R. Mattson.....	3d "	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
Jay Linn Brewster	4th "	35	3 50	6	9 50	Waukegan.
Jacob Krohn.....	5th "	114	11 40	6	17 40	Freeport.
C. E. Grove.....	6th "	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll.
D. D. Hunt.....	7th "	58	5 80	6	11 80	DeKalb.
John B. Fithian.....	8th "	37	3 70	6	9 70	Joliet.
Fred E. Hoberg.....	9th "	100	10 00	6	16 00	Peru.
T. Van Antwerp.....	10th "	130	13 00	6	19 00	Sparland.
J. S. Burns.....	11th "	165	16 50	6	22 50	Orion.
.....	12th "			...	...	
R. R. Strickler.....	13th "	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
G. O. Frederick.....	14th "	134	13 40	6	19 40	Chillicothe.
.....	15th "			...	...	
W. H. McClain.....	16th "	85	8 50	6	14 50	Onarga.
D. E. Bruffett.....	17th "	130	13 00	6	19 00	Urbana.
Chas. F. Tenney.....	18th "	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement.
R. D. Lawrence.....	19th "	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
John E. Morton.....	20th "	252	25 20	6	31 20	Perry.
William O. Butler.....	21st "	216	21 60	6	27 60	La Harpe.
A. M. Boring.....	22d "	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville.
Hugh A. Snell.....	23d "	231	23 10	6	29 10	Litchfield.
Chas. H. Marten.....	24th "	226	22 60	6	28 60	Lawr'nceville
H. Rohrbough.....	25th "	229	22 90	6	28 90	Kinmundy.
Wm. Montgomery.....	26th "	261	26 10	6	32 10	Moro.
James Douglas.....	27th "	321	32 10	6	38 10	Chester.
J. M. Burkhart.....	28th "	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion.
Henry T. Goddard.....	29th "	252	25 20	6	31 20	Mt. Carmel.
P. T. Chapman.....	30th "	339	33 90	6	39 90	Vienna.

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.					
Monroe C. Crawford	330	$33 00	$30	$ 63 00	Jonesboro.
Joseph E. Dyas	160	16 00	30	46 00	Paris.
Wm. S. Cantrell	307	30 70	30	60 70	Benton.
Alex. H. Bell	224	22 40	30	52 40	Carlinville
CHARTERED LODGES					
James L. Scott	172	17 20	20	37 20	Mattoon.
Thomas W. Wilson	185	18 50	20	38 50	Springfield.
L. K. Byers	148	14 80	20	34 80	Altona.
W. T. Irwin	145	14 50	20	34 50	Peoria.
Jas. McCreddie	72	7 20	20	27 20	Earlville.
CORRESPONDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins	263	26 30	15	41 30	Quincy.
CREDENTIALS.					
J. I. McClintock	284	28 40	20	48 40	Carmi.
P. W. Barclay	365	36 50	20	56 50	Cairo.
W. F. Beck	234	23 40	20	43 40	Olney.
FINANCE.					
Leroy A. Goddard	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
Gil. W. Barnard	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
D. D. Darrah	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington
GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.					
W. E. Ginther	182	18 20	20	38 20	Charleston.
L. L. Munn	114	11 40	20	31 40	Freeport.
N. E. Roberts	258	25 80	20	45 80	Fairfield.
LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.					
Daniel J. Avery	2	20	20	20 20	Chicago.
H. C. Mitchell	308	30 80	20	50 80	Carbondale.
Chas. H. Patton	275	27 50	20	47 50	Mt. Vernon.
R. T. Spencer	186	18 60	20	38 60	Illiopolis.
John Johnston	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.					
Daniel M. Browning	280	28 00	20	48 00	E. St. Louis.
John M. Pearson	252	25 20	20	45 20	Godfrey.
John C. Smith	2	20	20	20 20	Chicago.
Edward Cook	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago
Owen Scott	126	12 60	20	32 60	Decatur
MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.					
Edw. C. Pace	266	26 60	30	56 60	Ashley.
Edw. L. Wahl	230	23 00	30	53 00	Vandalia.
Geo. W. Cyrus	242	24 20	30	54 20	Camp Point.
OBITUARIES.					
John T. Richards	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
W. J. Frisbee	192	19 20	20	39 20	Bushnell.
Geo. M. O'Hara	185	18 50	20	38 50	Springfield.

COMMITTEES.—*Continued.*

NAMES.	Miles	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
PETITIONS.					
C. M. Forman	280	$28 00	$20	$48 00	E. St. Louis.
Ben. Hagle	228	22 80	20	42 80	Louisville.
Geo. F. Howard	160	16 00	20	36 00	Paris.
RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.					
J. O. Clifford	25	2 50	20	22 50	Wheaton.
John Whitley	6	60	20	20 60	Englewood.
TO EXAMINE VISITORS.					
A. B. Ashley	15	1 50	15	16 50	La Grange.
J. E. Evans	145	14 50	15	29 50	Monticello.
H. T. Burnap	259	25 90	15	40 90	Upper Alton.
H. S. Hurd	1	10	15	15 10	Chicago.
J. R. Ennis	272	27 20	15	42 20	Burnt Prairie
SPECIAL COMMITTEES.					
Wm. H. Turner, Past Junior Grand Warden.	1	10	4 00	4 10	Chicago.
Chas. Fisher, Past Deputy Grand Master	185	18 50	6 00	24 50	Springfield.
H. E. Hamilton, Past Senior Grand Warden.	2	20	6 00	6 20	Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total
Bodley	1	F. M. Pendleton	263	$ 26 30	$ 6	$32 30
Equality	2	R. H. Steed	304	30 40	6	36 40
Harmony	3	Joseph Estaque	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield	4	Geo. C. Wilkinson	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship	7	Geo. C. Heritage	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon	8	John F. Mattes	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville	9	John H. Ward	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. Johns	13	Gilbert Zacher	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren	14	L. H. Adams	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria	15	J. J. Crowder	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance	16	A. L. Kirk	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb	17	J. W. Bailey	204	20 40	4	24 40
Clinton	19	H. K. Rule	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hancock	20	W. E. Boswell	239	23 90	4	27 90
Cass	23	J. P. Warnke	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair	24	Wm. R. Merker	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin	25	W. J. Nixon	259	25 90	6	31 90
Hiram	26	C. J. Shepherd	168	16 80	6	22 80
Piasa	27	Orland Hemphill	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin	29	E. J. Kraeger	158	15 80	4	19 80
Mt. Vernon	31	Allen C. Tanner	275	27 50	6	33 50
Oriental	33	Frank T. Wyatt	1	10	6	7 10
Barry	34	N. R. Davis*	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston	35	T. T. Shoemak	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh	36	Frank Fraser	144	14 40	6	20 40
Monmouth	37	D. Van Nuys	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch	38	W. S. Mathews	124	12 40	6	18 40
Hermon	39	Henry Ohlschlager	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental	40	Wm. H. Higby	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet	42	Wm. W. Smith	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington	43	G. R. Smith	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin	44	H. G. Vandeventer	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville	45	F. H. Farrand	246	24 60	6	30 60

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Temple	46	Geo. W. Schubach	145	$14 50	$6	$ 20 50
Caledonia	47	Warren Garrett	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity	48	W. P. Lillibridge	36	3 60	4	7 60
Cambridge	49	Clarence H. Hunt	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton	50	Walter A. Brown	249	24 90	4	28 90
Mt. Moriah	51	W. M. Neff	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent	52	J. P. Banjan	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson	53	John W. Yantis	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington	55	Julius Huegely	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio	57	Fred H. Schroeder	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal	58	A. T. Pipher	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Boston	59	Ed L. Willits	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere	60	J. H. Thomas	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon	61	M. M. Mallary	128	12 80	4	16 80
St. Marks	63	H. J. Dygert	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton	64	W. D. Jackson	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid	65	Asa M. Royce	30	3 00	6	9 00
Pacific	66	H. H. Beamer	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia	67	C. A. Coulter	99	9 90	6	15 90
Eureka	69	Godfrey Blaser	168	16 80	4	20 80
Central	71	John I. Rinaker, Jr	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester	72	E. A. Dudenbostel	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton	74	J. W. Armstrong	102	10 20	6	16 20
Roscoe	75	Jas. McDowell	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo	76	Alex Burgdorff	223	22 30	6	28 30
Prairie	77	John Welch	160	16 00	6	22 00
Waukegan	78	C. J. Langham	35	3 50	6	9 50
Scott	79	Wm. Johnston	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall	80	Charles Richert	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius	81	J. P. Hausam	25	2 50	6	8 50
DeWitt	84	Thos. Brown	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell	85	J. D. Strait	290	29 00	6	35 00
Kaskaskia	86	Wm. M. Schuwerk	334	33 40	6	39 40
Mt. Pulaski	87	J. H. Evans	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana	88	O. F. Tinkham	188	18 80	6	24 80
Fellowship	89	Herman Spieldoch	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple	90	C. C. Nichols	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis	91	D. W. Helm	366	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart	92	Frank Cook	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon	93	Walter T. Hall	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry	95	W. E. Walpole	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis	96	Gregor Thompson	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior	97	Chas. L. Snyder	114	11 40	6	17 40
Taylor	98	E. S. Waring	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville	99	Thos. W. Springer	266	26 60	6	32 60
Astoria	100	Emmer E. David	220	22 00	6	28 00
Rockford	102	Robt. A. Shepherd	87	8 70	6	14 70
Magnolia	103	Wm. T. Brenn	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown	104	J. R. Maguire	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester	105	M. L. McDonough	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster	106	G. M. Saylor	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles	108	W. H. Myers	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton	109	A. M. Donald	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon	110	S. E. Nichols	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro	111	A. V. Cook	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau	112	A. Oppenheim	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns	113	E. J. Glancy	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline	114	Jas. E. Agard	272	27 20	6	33 20
Rising Sun	115	S. C. Litweiler	46	4 60	6	10 60
Vermont	116	P. J. Tingley	213	21 30	6	27 30
Elgin	117	Arthur S. Wheeler	37	3 70	6	9 70
Waverly	118	J. C. Deatherage	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry	119	O. P. Carroll	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound	122	Chas. G. Young	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka	123	W. S. Wilson, Jr	203	20 30	6	26 30

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Cedar	124	George W. Huston	62	$ 6 20	$4	$10 20
Greenup	125	W. F. Shade	202	20 20	6	26 20
Empire	126	Franklin L. Velde	158	15 80	6	21 80
Antioch	127	Chas. Harbaugh	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh	128	Will T. Cable	303	30 30	6	36 30
Greenfield	129	F. A. Clement	252	25 20	4	29 20
Marion	130	J. W. Johnson	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda	131	J. H. Benham	373	37 30	6	43 30
Mackinaw	132	R. L. Hittle	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall	133	J. C. Perdue	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sycamore	134	C. E. Carlson	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima	135	John J. Clyne	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hutsonville	136	W. L. Bishop	196	19 60	6	25 60
Polk	137	S. M. Schoemann	306	30 60	6	36 60
Marengo	138	S. B. Oakley	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva	139	Fred Smith	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney	140	John G. Bliss	234	23 40	6	29 40
Garden City	141	Thos. B. Bent	1	10	6	6 10
Ames	142	C. C. Pervier	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond	143	J. V. Aldrich	60	6 00	4	10 00
DeKalb	144	S. O. Vaughan	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson	145	W. R. Winchester	101	10 10	6	16 10
Lee Centre	146	James E. Gray	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton	147	S. H. Trego	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield	148	J. T. Johnson	147	14 70	6	20 70
Effingham	149	S. G. Barbee	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna	150	W. Y. Smith	339	33 90	6	39 90
Bunker Hill	151	Harry R. Budd	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity	152	Jacob Lax	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay	153	Thomas R. Offill	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell	154	Buford Taylor	134	13 40	6	19 40
Alpha	155	C. T. Holmes	163	16 30	6	22 30
Delavan	156	Geo. W. Fockler	157	15 70	4	19 70
Urbana	157	Cyrus N. Clark	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry	158	Geo. N. Hanley	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee	159	A. T. Kellogg	132	13 20	4	17 20
Waubansia	160	L. C. Zarnbo	1	10	6	6 10
Virden	161	E. Plowman	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope	162	Edward McKee	300	30 00	6	36 00
Edward Dobbins	164	J. B. Stout	226	22 60	6	28 60
Atlanta	165	H. E. Carter	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East	166	A. G. Everett	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford	168	J. Larson	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda	169	H. L. Patten	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen	170	Louis Dickes	114	11 40	6	17 40
Girard	171	Philip Flood	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne	172	F. D. Hull	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley	173	C. W. Buck	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena	174	O. J. Wilsey	126	12 60	6	18 60
Matteson	175	Geo. A. Bissel	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota	176	Jacob Scheidenhelm	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton	177	R. E. Dorsey	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central	178	J. P. Johnson	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash	179	B. H. Lawson	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua	180	B. F. Ribelin	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania	182	F. W. Thomsen	1	10	6	6 10
Meridian	183	W. E. Dole	72	7 20	6	13 20
Abingdon	185	A. W. West	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie	187	P. S. McMillan	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus	188	Chas. I. Smith	127	12 70	6	18 70
Fulton City	189	Wm. H Mitchell	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee	190	Ed. McKinney	42	4 20	6	10 20
Farmington	192	Eugene Christopher	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick	193	David Moyes	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom	194	Camittus McClure	77	7 70	6	13 70

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
La Harpe	195	G. A. Zern	216	$21 60	$6	$27 60
Louisville	196	P. N. Smith	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's	197	H. A. W. Shirley	257	25 70	6	31 70
Homer	199	E. Carter	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sheba	200	John B. Starkey	268	26 80	6	32 80
Centralia	201	Henry Mitchell Condit	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavely	203	C. C. Van Meter	173	17 30	4	21 30
Flora	204	Thomas Mason	235	23 50	6	29 50
Corinthian	205	Charles Gibbs	76	7 60	6	13 60
Fairfield	206	Henry Sessel	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tamaroa	207	A. H. Evans	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington	208	C. W. Barnhard	53	5 30	4	9 30
Wm. B. Warren	209	Ralph H. Wheeler	1	10	6	6 10
Logan	210	L. W. Walker	156	15 60	4	19 60
Cleveland	211	David Maney, Jr	2	20	6	6 20
Shipman	212	J. F. Sweet	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava	213	Charles W. Connell	206	20 60	6	26 60
Gillespie	214	F. E. Schmidt	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton	216	W. H. Lathrop	222	22 20	6	28 20
Mason	217	D. H. Halloway	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem	218	B. O. Manker	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland	219	H. P. Martin	167	16 70	6	22 70
Mahomet	220	Frank E. Byran	137	13 70	6	19 70
Leroy	221	E. H. M. Taylor	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington	222	I. M. Tawney	134	13 40	6	19 40
Pana	226	John P. Moyer	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus	227	W. E. Gilliland	250	25 00	6	31 00
Lovington	228	C. H. Bynner	168	16 80	4	20 80
Manchester	229	L. C. Funk	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven	230	Isaac A. Foster	298	29 80	6	35 80
Wyanet	231	W. E. Sapp	112	11 20	4	15 20
Farmers	232	O. S. Rush	373	37 30	6	43 30
Blandinsville	233	C. W. Carroll	210	21 00	4	25 00
DuQuoin	234	E. Musselman	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City	235	R. H. Kirby	223	22 30	6	28 30
Charter Oak	236	Thos F. Blankley	331	23 10	6	29 10
Cairo	237	W. D. Lippitt	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk	238	A. D. Barber	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel	239	Peter Scherer	252	25 20	6	31 20
Western Star	240	Jos P. Gulick	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah	241	Thos. J. Elder	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva	243	S. Thompson	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon	244	W. P. Graham	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville	245	Wm. T. Easley	249	24 90	6	30 90
El Paso	246	S. A. Kuhn	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris	247	John Goodwin	113	11 30	6	17 30
Golden Gate	248	L. M. Hamilton	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard	249	F. W. Froelich	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson	250	George D. McCarty	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth	251	Lee Passwaters	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo	252	Keneth M. Whitham	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony	253	J. A. Peterson	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora	254	Henry G. Gabel	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnelson	255	W. H. Young	243	24 30	6	30 30
Warsaw	257	W. A. Dodge	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon	260	F. M. Beals	172	17 20	6	23 20
Amon	261	C. W. Cardiff	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon	262	John H. Smith	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois	263	Isaac M. Hornbacker	145	14 50	6	20 50
Franklin Grove	264	Horace H. Dysant	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion	265	John M. Baldwin	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston	266	Lucius M. Morrison	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie	267	L. E. Thomas	237	23 70	6	29 70
Paris	268	Chas. H. Cone	160	16 00	6	22 00
Wheaton	269	J. H. Ashley	25	2 50	6	8 50

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Levi Lusk	270	R. B. Van Law	92	$ 9 20	$6	$15 20
Blaney	271	Geo. A. Schofield	1	10	6	6 10
Carmi	272	R. L. Organ	284	28 40	6	34 40
Miners	273	Wm. F. Biesman	165	16 50	6	22 50
Byron	274	T. L. Hanger	83	8 30	6	14 30
Milton	275	J. T. Thurman	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth	276	Elisha L. Robinson	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia	277	Joseph Weiss	1	10	6	6 10
Jo Daviess	278	Stephen A. Clark	138	13 80	4	17 80
Neoga	279	H. H. Aldrich	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas	280	W. S. Brown	173	17 30	6	23 30
Brooklyn	282	William Holdren	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor	283	G. S. Culver	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catlin	285	John S. Olmsted	130	13 00	6	19 00
Plymouth	286	Fred W. Phelps	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto	287	Lafayette Elston	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa	288	A. C. Senska	59	5 90	6	11 90
Wataga	291	C. W. Merrill	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa	292	A. H. Copeland	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown	293	H. A. Sturtevant	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac	294	Max Diamond	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills	295	Oscar J. Reese	257	25 70	6	31 70
Quincy	296	Henry L. Whipple	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin	297	Fred A. Morley	242	24 20	6	30 20
Wauconda	298	C. R. Wells	40	4 00	6	10 00
Hinckley	301	John H. Bauder	57	5 70	6	11 70
Durand	302	E. A. Hill	104	10 40	6	16 40
Raven	303	Lewis P. Voss	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga	305	Elmer Hall	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs	306	W. A. Davidson	131	13 10	6	19 10
T. J. Pickett	307	Geo. D. Bell	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar	308	Chas. P. Crane	1	10	6	6 10
Harvard	309	W. C. Wellington	62	6 20	6	12 20
Dearborn	310	E. G. Tennent	3	30	6	6 30
Kilwinning	311	Archibald Birse	1	10	6	6 10
Ionic	312	M. L. Downey	170	17 00	6	23 00
York	313	John A. Keller	196	19 60	6	25 60
Palatine	314	Robert Mosser	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin	315	W. M. C. Wnerker	257	25 70	6	31 70
Abraham Jonas	316	Chas. J. Addems	99	9 90	4	13 90
J. L. Anderson	318	P. G. Winfield	226	22 60	6	28 60
Doric	319	W. L. Allen	160	16 00	6	22 00
Creston	320	J. V. Reese	70	7 00	4	11 00
Dunlap	321	J. F. Happer	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor	322	G. A. Edwards	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient	323	James Stewart	70	7 00	6	13 00
Harrisburg	325	Richard N. Pearce	305	30 50	6	36 50
Industry	327	A. A. Adkisson	216	21 60	6	27 60
Altona	330	E. S. Keyes	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erie	331	Alex. S. Jessup	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola	332		150	15 00		
Tyrian	333	Charles W. Prouty	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner	334	Chas. T. Abernathy	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller	335	John F. Hesehong	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Columbia	336	J. H. Gann	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida	337	J. H. Anderson	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline	339	A. G. Benson	339	33 90	6	39 90
Kedron	340	George A. Parish	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon	341	J. Tidball	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summerfield	342	Chas. T. Lang	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wenona	344	F. M. Moulton	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville	345	Isaac N. Evans	121	12 10	6	18 10
N. D. Morse	346	Adam Wenger	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney	347	Wm. Hays	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville	348	James M. Jarrett	214	21 40	6	27 40

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Sublette	349	G. J. Barth	92	$ 9 20	$6	$15 20
Fairview	350	John W. Gaddis	194	19 40	6	25 40
Tarbolton	351	C. S. Brydia	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland	352	Geo. Landes	145	14 50	4	18 50
Kinderhook	353	Geo. W. Lawrence	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor	354	A. H. Hart	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine	355	J. H. Pahlmann	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hermitage	356	William McGregor	270	27 00	6	33 00
Orion	358	D. A. Hewit	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry	359	Geo. S. Bander	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville	360	W. K. Blanchard	148	14 80	6	20 80
Douglas	361	Fred W. Moleman	301	30 10	6	36 10
Noble	362	H. E. Roberts	241	24 10	6	30 10
Horeb	363	M. H. Spencer	163	16 30	4	20 30
Tonica	364	Geo. D. Hiltabrand	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement	365	Homer E. Shaw	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola	366	T. L. Vradenburg	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford	367	John A. Oleson	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson	368	M. V. B. Montgomery	290	29 00	6	35 00
Newman	369	D. O. Root	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston	371	Andrew Hansen	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg	373	Solomon J. Hobbs	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona	374	F. A. Frost	69	6 90	6	12 90
Aroma	378	J. C. Danforth	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson	379	Chas. E. Gabriel	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty	380	E. B. McBride	283	28 30	6	34 30
Gill	382	Thos. Gibbs	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille	383	W. E. Eddy	93	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham	384	E. N. Cook	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi	385	L. S. Bowen	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport	386	Thos. H. Seed	231	23 10	6	29 10
El Dara	388	C. L. Fesler	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee	389	Fayette I. Hatch	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore	390	Lincoln Moore	178	17 80	6	23 80
Tolono	391	J. C. Dodds	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee	392	J. W. Heckethorn	210	21 00	6	27 00
Blair	393	Wellington Walker	1	10	6	6 10
Jerseyville	394	William H. Catt	262	26 20	4	30 20
Muddy Point	396	H. McPherson	180	18 00	6	24 00
Shiloh	397	Charles Wilkins	90	9 00	6	15 00
Kiumundy	398	A. M. Allen	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda	399	F. D. Webb	118	11 80	6	17 80
Odell	401	John M. Beck	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee	402	G. D. Wyllys	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City	403	C. E. Walsh	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia	404	William Clark	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey	405	Hiram Hermon	220	22 00	6	28 00
Bethalto	406	John G. Klein	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton	408	C. F. Shirley	166	16 60	6	22 60
Thos. J. Turner	409	R. E. Law	1	10	6	6 10
Mithra	410	Ernst A. Knoop	1	10	4	4 10
Hesperia	411	H. R. Stewart	1	10	6	6 10
Bollen	412	J. C. Meyer	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star	414	A. J. Foster	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge	415	C. B. Root	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton	416	Geo. W. Younggreen	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles	417	M. E. Blanchard	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg	418	Louis G. Joseph	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg	419	Thos. H. Taylor	316	31 60	6	37 60
Oregon	420	W. L. Middlekauff	90	9 00	6	15 00
Washburn	421	Chas. H. Ireland	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark	422	F. L. Jacoby	5	50	6	6 50
Lanark	423	E. D. Leland	121	12 10	6	18 10
Exeter	424	Rufus Funk	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville	426	P. F. Clark	225	22 50	6	28 50

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Red Bud	427	John J. Fox	318	$31 80	$6	$37 80
Sunbeam	428	D. M. Baird	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse	429	Charles E. Robinson	65	6 50	4	10 50
Kendrick	430	Henry Grant	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit	431	R. O. Vangilder	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville	432	E. B. Short	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan	433	Daniel Porter	152	15 20	6	21 20
Makanda	434	W. W. Thomas	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo	436	John Schafer, Jr	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago	437	Wm. Wilhartz	1	10	6	6 10
Camargo	440	J. B. Hammet	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland	441	Henry Marshall	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey	442	D. C. Sturdevant	192	19 20	6	25 20
Hampshire	443	Charles P. Reid	51	5 10	6	11 10
Cave-in-Rock	444	R. H. Hill	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield	445	J. J. Leach	235	23 50	6	29 50
Watseka	446	E. B. Elder	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe	447	N. F. Lindsay	219	21 90	6	27 90
Yates City	448	F. J. Runyon	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon	449	Jacob Funk	264	26 40	6	32 40
Loami	450	Arthur E. Washburn	202	20 20	6	26 20
Bromwell	451	I. L. Long	193	19 30	6	25 30
New Hartford	453	H. T. Shaw	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa	454	Francis M. Smith	162	16 20	6	22 20
Irving	455	C. B. McKinney	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis	456	Geo. H. Webster	223	22 30	6	28 30
Blazing Star	458	R. O. Clarida	332	33 20	6	39 20
Jeffersonville	460	W. E. Morgan	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview	461	W. J. Donahue	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont	462	J. E. Russell	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra	463	T. J. Young	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver	464	E. E. Mock	248	24 80	6	30 80
Huntsville	465	W. E. Melvin	232	23 20	6	29 20
Cobden	466	R. H. Lawrence	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon	467	J. I. Lebo	180	18 00	6	24 00
Cheney's Grove	468	J. M. Rugless, Sr	118	11 80	6	17 80
McLean	469	W. N. Ewing	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul	470	E. V. More	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall	471	G. F. Hoadley	50	5 00	6	11 00
Amity	472	Allen H. Fairbank	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon	473	Chas. Schacht	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia	474	Emil Heer	295	29 50	6	35 50
Walshville	475	A. T. Strange	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito	476	James A. McComas	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland	477	A. F. Witte	114	11 40	6	17 40
Pleiades	478	Wm. H. Lewis	3	30	6	6 30
Wyoming	479	W. E. Nixon	138	13 80	4	17 80
Momence	481	J. A. Lozier	50	5 00	6	11 00
Lexington	482	A. H. Scrogin	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood	484	W. J. Faulk	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia	485	T. W Kepley	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen	486	Edw. Bucklew	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson	487	W. M. Williams	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City	488	W. S. Bothwell	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cooper	489	Harry Wiseman	213	21 30	6	27 30
Shannon	490		121	12 10		
Martin	491	M. J. Platt	170	17 00	6	23 00
Libertyville	492	George S Bond	35	3 50	6	9 50
Tower Hill	493	H. S. Corley	204	20 40	6	26 40
Stone Fort	495	J. H. Blackman	318	31 80	6	37 80
Tennessee	496	J. E. Shields	212	21 20	6	27 20
Alma	497	W. H. Stephens	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro	498	Henry Stein	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul	500	Joseph M. Grout	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark	501	John H. White	146	14 60	6	20 60

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Woodhull	502	B. F. Woollums	154	$15 40	$6	$21 40
Odin	503	B. F. Norris	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis	504	Geo. S. Caughlan	280	28 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun	505	Charles Gates	74	7 40	6	13 40
O. H. Miner	506	Henry S. Fry	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home	508	Henry H. Blake	3	30	6	6 30
Parkersburg	509	F. M. Rash	243	24 30	6	30 30
J. D. Moody	510	S. C. Swalley	258	25 80	6	31 80
Wade-Barney	512	Geo. M. Green	126	12 60	4	16 60
Bradford	514	Cyrus Bocock	129	12 90	4	16 90
Andalusia	516	Chas. L. Wenks	172	17 20	6	23 20
Litchfield	517	W. H. Tinklepaugh	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln	518	J. F. Kyler	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville	519	R. L. McReynolds	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna	520	Jas. R. Hogue	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illiopolis	521	B. J. Darrell	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor	522	H. G. Diener	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham	523	M. M. Bradley	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans	524	W. C. Gilbert	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia	525	T. F. Hale	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant	526	H. G. Schmeltz	1	10	6	6 10
Rossville	527	H. H. Depler	105	10 50	6	16 50
Minooka	528	E. N. Weise	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams	529	I. M. Larimore	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon	530	G. G. Shearer	173	17 30	6	23 30
Ashton	531	John M. Trostle	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca	532	Herman Van Husen	72	7 20	6	13 20
Altamont	533	S. S. Smith	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba	534	F. H. Cole	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman	535	G. H. Wayne	165	16 50	6	22 50
Plainfield	536	A. E. Mottinger	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin	537	G. W. Hastings	141	14 10	6	20 10
Lockport	538	C. G. Chamberlin	33	3 30	6	9 30
Chatsworth	539	Robt. Rumbold	96	9 60	6	15 60
Harlem	540	Chris. F. Hafner	9	90	6	6 90
Stewardson	541	T. P. Mautz	195	19 50	6	25 50
Towanda	542	B. F. McAfferty	120	12 00	6	18 00
Cordova	543	W. R. Freek	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia	544		210	21 00		
Valley	547	Thos. Corus	174	17 40	6	23 40
Sharon	550	G. E. Welsh	122	12 20	6	18 20
Long Point	552		95	9 50		
Plum River	554	W. S. Eaton	126	12 60	6	18 60
Humboldt	555	Geo. H. Haight	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson	556	John McGinness	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing	557	Philip Maas	1	10	6	6 10
Leland	558	A. H. Dale	67	6 70	4	16 70
Thomson	559	John H. Taylor	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison	560	Oscar Latowsky	255	25 50	6	31 50
Trinity	562	Simon Willard	360	36 00	6	42 00
Winslow	564	W. J. Van Matre	133	13 30	6	19 30
Pleasant Hill	565	J. R. Galloway	262	26 20	6	32 20
Albany	566	Chas. F. Peck	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort	567	D. B Garland	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time	569	C. E. Bagby	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville	570	A. Weihl	215	21 50	4	25 50
Bardolph	572	N. H. Jackson	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner	573	W. H. Fenton	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera	574	Wm. S. Watson	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron	575	W. R. Marriett	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon	576	Chas. T. Smiley	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola	577	B. B. Patterson	168	16 80	6	22 80
Prairie City	578	Jas. M. Hilton	209	20 90	6	26 90
Hazel Dell	580	Robt. Patrick	199	19 90	6	25 90
Dongola	581	D. J. Dillow	338	33 80	6	39 80

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Shirley	582	A. G. Lain	132	$13 20	$6	$19 20
Highland	583	Louis Metz	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper	584	Geo. W. Tapp	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher	585	N. T. Hall	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton	587	Chas. A. Browne	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy	588	S. W. Rawson	279	27 90	6	33 90
Fairmount	590	Samuel H. Gunder	137	13 70	6	19 70
Gilman	591	D. W. Miller	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon	592	John Borman	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart	595	A. M. Blythe	182	18 20	6	24 20
Cerro Gordo	600	J. M. Pollard	162	16 20	6	22 20
Farina	601	John Whittemore	223	22 30	6	28 30
Watson	602	A. Smith	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark	603	H. Gassaway	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hebron	604	D. A. Clary	73	7 30	6	13 30
Streator	607	H. L. Manly	93	9 30	6	15 30
Piper	608	John F. Earl	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon	609	R. B. Myers	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park	610	Frank E. Locke	3	30	6	6 30
Lincoln Park	611	Geo. W. Kyle	2	20	6	6 20
Rock River	612	F. H. Geyer	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka	613	J. L. Simcox	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forrest	614	L. Bullard	93	9 30	6	14 30
Wadley	616	William J. Jackson	227	22 70	6	28 70
Good Hope	617	G. A. Lackens	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco	618	Wm. H. Damron	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick	619	Wm. Mills	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Hope	620	Joseph S. Fishback	179	17 90	6	23 90
Hopedale	622	B. H. Schulte	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust	623	J. S. C. Cussins	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union	627	James T. Stafford	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan	630	B. F. Douglas	305	30 50	6	36 50
Norton	631	H. A. Ogilvie	80	8 00	6	14 00
Ridge Farm	632	Jas. P. Fletcher	142	14 20	6	20 20
E. F. W. Ellis	633	Edward J. Hartwell	87	8 70	6	14 70
Buckley	634	William McClave	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester	635	John H. Pressly	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone	636	A. H. Cowing	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone	639	Edward Beck	1	10	6	6 10
Comet	641	L. M. Nusbaum	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo	642	John Stulen	3	30	6	6 30
D. C. Cregier	643	S. Arthur Walther	2	20	6	6 20
Oblong City	644	O. F. Edwards	216	21 60	6	27 60
San Jose	645	J. W. Arington	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk	646	G. W. Beelman	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville	647	L. C. Carlin	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden	648	John H. Loop	239	23 90	6	29 90
Atwood	651	John Harshbarger	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview	653	J. H. Stone	180	18 00	6	24 00
Yorktown	655	O. D. Olsson	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart	656	August Muxfeld	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette	657	Tiffin Jenkins	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island	658	John T. Campbell	162	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert	659	J. P. Beers	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain	660	Jacob Fellinstein	353	35 30	6	41 30
South Park	662	E. E. Allen	6	60	6	6 60
Phœnix	663	James Jones	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mayo	664	Joseph Gassman	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland	665	G. W. Tipsword	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford	666	T. G. Athey	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie	667	Seward A. Eddy	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie	668	J. N. Hopkins	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder	669	Max E. Gemeinhardt	3	30	6	6 30
Fillmore	670	V. A. Bost	233	23 30	6	29 30
Eddyville	672	Daniel Lawrence	333	33 30	6	39 30

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total.....
Normal	673	Daniel H. Bane	124	$12 40	$6	$18 40
Waldeck	674	F. W. Kowalski	4	40	6	6 40
Pawnee	675	J. F. Clayton	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay	676	Wm. J. Ober	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield	677	G. G. Gowdy	276	27 60	6	33 60
Illinois City	679	Joseph Ryan	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement	680	J. S. Ellingsworth	171	17 10	6	23 10
Morrisonville	681	H. C. Bohn	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound	682	Wm. H. Bean	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside	683	J. T. Jenkins	225	22 50	6	28 50
Gallatia	684	H. N. Ryan	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio	685	M. Dickerson	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield	686	R. Fairclough	4	40	6	6 40
Orangeville	687	John J. Moore	126	12 60	4	16 60
Clifton	688	H. T. Stevens	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood	690	H. H. Carpenter	7	70	6	6 70
Iola	691	F. L. Heath	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond	692	Elias R. Day	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie	693	Geo. H. Perrine	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill	695	T. J. Cross	315	31 50	6	37 50
Belle Rive	696	W. R. Ross	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole	697	Thomas Ockerby	4	40	6	6 40
Hutton	698	S. A. McMorris	191	19 40	6	25 40
Pleasant Plains	700	I. P. Smith	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill	701	C. W. Green	380	38 00	6	44 00
Alexandria	702	C. W. Postlewait	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood	704	J. W. Patterson	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing	705	Geo. W. Terhune	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa	706	Henry Askins	208	20 80	6	26 80
Star	709	Chas. R. Finley	99	9 90	6	15 90
Farmer City	710	G. M. Kincaid	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence	711	G. A. Hubbard	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville	712	W. E. Hadley	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville	713	W. M. Alvis	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newtown	714	J. W. Johnston	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston	715	H. L. Urton	239	23 90	6	29 90
Calumet	716	C. W. Bishop	16	1 60	6	7 60
Arcana	717	Robt. N. Macalister	3	30	6	6 30
May	718	H. L. Rice	284	28 40	6	34 40
Chapel Hill	719	N. A. Norris	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome	721	R. F. Casey	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut	722	Henry C. Burchell	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha	723	J. W. Bowling	291	29 10	6	35 10
Chandlerville	724	M. H. Rethorn	201	20 10	6	26 10
Rankin	725	C. E. Groves	111	11 10	4	15 10
Golden Rule	726	Wm. J. Schroeder	1	10	6	6 10
Raritan	727	P. B. Nevins	202	20 20	6	26 20
Waterman	728		64	6 40		
Lake Creek	729	C. L. Duncan	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado	730	C. C. Skelton	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor	731	Geo. D. Rosengrant	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman	732	J. H. Marsden	213	21 30	6	27 30
Gibson	733	Amos Ball	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star	734	C. A. Wedge	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan	735	Albert Grandsden	66	6 60	6	12 60
Arrowsmith	737	Walter C. Horine	126	12 60	6	18 60
Saunemin	738	Charles F. Ross	83	8 30	4	12 30
Lakeside	739	Adam Schmidt	3	30	6	6 30
New Holland	741	James Ryan	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers	742	M. B. Munsell	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land	743	Fred A. Dillon	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode	744	J. M. Brayfield	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago	745	I. O. Paul	94	9 40	4	13 40
Weldon	746	Carl Swigart	143	14 30	6	20 30
Centennial	747	C. F. Van Vleek	142	14 20	6	20 20

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Alta	748	W. D. Holmes	155	$15 50	$6	$21 50
Akin	749	J. J. Bundy	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon	750	J. H. Crowell	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lounsbury	751	Geo. A. Lythe	32	3 20	6	9 20
Allendale	752	L. W. Jackman	242	24 20	6	30 20
Ogden	754	H. V. Cardiff	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-emption	755	J. H. Seyler	183	18 30	6	24 30
Hardinsville	756	Charles P. Carlton	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona	757	Nathan Small	74	7 40	6	13 40
Mystic Star	758	Geo. Clements	4	40	6	6 40
Orel	759	William Brown	276	27 60	6	33 60
Sibley	761	A. C. Albright	104	10 40	6	16 40
Van Meter	762	W. H. Graham	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete	763	W. C. Trowbridge	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan	764	James A. Steele	176	17 60	6	23 60
Palace	765	L. G. Bruder	12	1 20	6	7 20
Littleton	766	John W. Lambert	237	23 70	6	29 70
Triluminar	767	Albert R. Brooker	12	1 20	6	7 20
Mizpah	768	E. D. Aten	5	50	6	6 50
St. Elmo	769	LaMonte Sayler	217	21 70	6	27 70
LaGrange	770	Jesse E. Roberts	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City	771	Joseph E. Bell*	384	38 40	6	44 40
New Burnside	772	J. A. Smith	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield	773	C. S. Mack	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View	774	Chas Kinnerman	5	50	6	6 50
Grand Crossing	776	J. M. Rein	10	1 00	6	7 00
Ravenswood	777	Edward F. Brown	6	60	6	6 60
Gurney	778	Green W. Hazel	351	35 10	6	41 10
Wright's Grove	779	A. E. Leiferman	5	50	6	6 50
Siloam	780	J. Henry Peetz	4	40	6	6 40
Colchester	781	Harry C. Brown	211	21 10	6	27 10
Potomac	782	Albert Sperry	121	12 10	6	18 10
Constantia	783	George Herwig	3	30	6	6 30
Beacon Light	784	Richard H. Gulley	10	1 00	6	7 00
Stanford	785	Marcus Gerbrick	139	13 90	6	19 90
Riverton Union	786	J. E. Pittman	191	19 10	6	25 10
Morris	787	Corry M. Fike	303	30 30	6	36 30
Lerna	788	Ralph Jeffris	178	17 80	6	23 80
Auburn Park	789	Alexander G. Hug	8	80	6	6 80
Pittsfield	790	O. L. Kibler	246	24 60	6	30 60
Broadlands	791	W. H. Towne	156	15 60	6	21 60
Calhoun	792	George L. Aderton	272	27 20	6	33 20
A. T. Darrah	793	S. G. Jarvis	157	15 70	6	21 70
Tadmor	794	Lewis A. Karber	330	33 00	6	39 00
Myrtle	795	Clarence I. Wolfinger	7	70	6	6 70
E. M. Husted	796	F. P. Armstrong	236	23 60	6	29 60
Normal Park	797	Will B. Moak	7	70	6	6 70
Sidell	798	G. D. Kent	147	14 70	6	20 70
Colfax	799	Thomas Weeks	120	12 00	6	18 00
Kenwood	800	Everett Hunter	5	50	6	6 50
Sangamon	801	H. L. Kelly	124	12 40	6	18 40
Williamson	802	James M Crain	317	31 70	6	37 70
Neponset	803	J. L. Priestman	123	12 30	4	16 30
Kensington	804	Thomas A. White	13	1 30	6	7 30
S. M. Dalzell	805		104	10 40		
Nebo	806	I. L. Lemmon	260	26 00	6	32 00
Royal	807	J. B McGuver	316	31 60	6	37 60
Cornland	808	Wm McKie	187	18 70	6	24 70
Gillham	809	S. J. Elam	253	25 30	6	31 30
Tracy	810	A. O. Novander	13	1 30	6	7 30
Melvin	811	Owen McMahon	100	10 00	6	16 00
DeLand	812	R. B. Moody	150	15 00	6	21 00
Humboldt Park	813	Orlando S. Gauch	5	50	6	6 50
Ohio	814					

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total... ...
Lawn	815	David Richard	9	$ 90	$6	$ 6 90
Ridgway	816	L. C. Trousdale	299	29 90	6	35 90
Creal Springs	817	Elbert McInturff	336	33 60	6	39 60
Ben Hur	818	Chas. A. Williams	13	1 30	6	7 30
Columbian	819	Charles H. Coles	7	70	4	4 70
Henderson	820	W. W. Johnston	155	15 50	6	21 50
New Canton	821	George A. Dutcher	292	29 20	6	35 20
Belknap	822	L. H. Rees	346	34 60	6	40 60
Pearl	823	G. W. Dow	120	12 00	6	18 00
Grove	824	Arthur P. Hosmer	21	2 10	4	6 10
Arthur	825	C. D. Robinson	176	17 60	6	23 60
Mazon	826	Frank E. Hewitt	71	7 10	6	13 10
Sequoit	827	John Welch	53	5 30	6	11 30
Edgar	829	G. W. Hughes	154	15 40	6	21 40
Rockport	830	W. J. Garner	300	30 00	6	36 00
Findlay	831	E. E. Earp	204	20 40	6	26 40
Magic City	832	E. T. Osgood	23	2 30	6	8 30
Dean	833	Geo. O. Dean	321	32 10	6	38 10
Toledo	834	Rufus H. Smith	190	19 00	6	25 00
Triple	835	F. Kohl	277	27 70	6	33 70
Windsor Park	836	Fred C. Kuebler	7	70	6	6 70
Hindsboro	837	C. L. Watson	168	16 80	6	22 80
Charity	838	T. R. Wright	197	19 70	6	25 70
Berwyn	839	W. F. Struckman	10	1 00	6	7 00
Alto Pass	840	C. B. Holcomb	332	33 20	4	37 20
Woodlawn Park	841	Henry W. Cheney	6	60	6	6 60
Fides	842	Jos. E. Whiting	17	1 70	6	7 70
Park	843	Frank H. Dean	10	1 00	6	7 00
Hopewell	844	W. Y. Ludwig	126	12 60	6	18 60
Martinton	845	C. H. Edison	68	6 80	6	12 80
Bluffs	846	F. C. Funk	232	23 20	6	29 20
Stronghurst	847	L. M. Loomis	213	21 30	6	27 30
London	848	J. F. Luman	183	18 30	6	24 30
Palestine	849	J. B. Flannery	254	25 40	6	31 40
Austin	850	Alfred E. Bartelme	7	70	6	6 70
Chicago Heights	851	H. C. Meyer	27	2 70	6	8 70
Gothic	852	C. S. Lambert	280	28 00	6	34 00
Latham	853	M. M. Vaughn	185	18 50	6	24 50
Brighton Park	854	Daniel H. Crane	6	60	6	6 60
King Oscar	855	M. A. Magnuson	2	20	6	6 20
West Gate	856	Chas. L. Wood	271	27 10	6	33 10

ORATION.

An address delivered before the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, October 4, 1900.

By R.W. Bro. John Faville, Grand Orator.

Charles Loring Brace in his "History of Humane Progress" devotes a part of a chapter to the operative Masons of the middle ages. They were the builders, he says, of convent churches and cathedrals, and their work was famous for its thoroughness and conscientiousness.

They would ornament with finest detail the hidden parts of these sacred buildings. They put the same skill in the churches in the forests as in the cities. They trained themselves in the science of architecture; they found scientific methods which they kept as secrets and went from place to place expressing reverence and faith and love in these monuments of stone. They worked not merely for hire or the praise of men; they felt their business was sacred and must first meet the approval of God.

We cannot prove beyond questioning that Noah was an Entered Apprentice and Abraham a Fellow Craftsman, and Moses a Master Mason and Solomon a Worshipful Master. It is not necessary to our peace or prosperity that we should. But it is certain that we, as speculative Masons, have some relation to these medieval building fraternities.

You have invited me to the high honor of the grand orator. You have a right to hope for some thought under the "good of the order." As a preacher I want a text and I am to take this one as suggestive: *The Operative Mason: What can he tell us? This medieval order: What can we learn from it?*

Our historical ritualistic relation to former orders is not so important as the logical and the spiritual. But the fact that we are still using in our manual and ritual the signs and principles of architecture ought to help us to understand and learn from these operative Masons. Beneath all our detail work and beyond any question of office or ceremony, we as a grand lodge face the question, how well are our lodges, how well are we as individuals meeting the demands upon us to be master-workmen in this temple of morality, in the cathedral of fraternity, the divine architecture known as the Kingdom of God?



ALEXANDER DUNLAP.

Elected Grand Master 1843.

The past may be a tyrant, if we slavishly bow to it as final, but it may become our teacher, even though not all wisdom and goodness lodged in it. As we study the medieval operative Mason, then we find

1. They joined science and religion.

These Masons were skilled Craftsmen and also devout. They were active but reverent, working men and praying men. Their lodge room was first a place in which they sought celestial benefits, and then just as truly the place to learn the secrets and the power of a Master Mason.

When modern speculative Masonry was born on that June day in London "the high noon of the year, the day of light and roses," two leading spirits entered into the making of its creed. Desaguliers, the scientist, and Anderson, the minister. As though they saw that here is one essential to our life as character, as well as cathedral builders—the union of the spirit of knowledge with the spirit of faith. I am sure our order teaches us that there can be no great mission, no power that lasts, that does not first recognize the Supreme Architect. In proportion as the haloed letter in the East is dimmed we court a shallow ceremonialism or degenerate to a convivial club. But there must come with this an alertness of mind, an eagerness to use new truth, skill to use our principles. Religion without knowledge is superstition. Science without religion is a house with no foundation.

There is more light to come; we face fresh problems. "New occasions teach new duties." I read in your last Grand Lodge proceedings the discussions on negro Masonry. In all such issues, whatever our doubts and fears, we must bow to the relentless logic which our order leads us to. To limit the application of our principle of brotherhood is to deny it. Whatever minor questions of legality may arise, if we are to make a temple of humanity fit for God's indwelling, the living stones must come from every color and race and creed. We shall not fail to be true workmen if we keep close to the men who reared Strassburg and Cologne, Magdeburg and Saint Stephens, in joining mind and heart, knowledge and faith, science and religion.

2. These men had no false distinctions about the secular and the sacred, work for God and work for men. They were artisans and artists and missionaries in one; the fore-runners of that conclusion that all good business is being about our Father's business. George F. Fort in his "History of Freemasonry" tells how the architectural art passed from the monastic laborers to lay constructors. Perhaps that helped the truth that to build houses is as divine employment as to sing psalms and to plow as to preach. And when these makers of cathedrals said, "We, as well as priest and monk and bishop, are God's workmen," then they said, we are under bonds to always and everywhere do our best, and they did.

A few years ago in the Saints Chapel in Paris, built in 1202, they found exquisitely carved stone flowers on the pinnacles of the roof where for 600 years no eye had seen them. They had chiseled their faith, a song of praise, a prayer of gratitude into those stone flowers. This was their secret as a Master Mason. And this too is ours. If honest work on an arch or cornice or pinnacle is sacred work so it is when we meet under the shadows of the three great lights. Our life today depends not on our ancient or modern origin, our elaborate promises in our vows, or our wealth of instructive lectures. These are only scaffolding. Not till we see that the lodge room is a sacred place, that its details demands our best. not till we get their inspiration to go out to tomorrow's duties and do our best, tomorrow's temptations and trials and meet them at our best; not till in our bearing toward our brother. whether he can give our signs and tokens or not, do we get the spirit of fairness, appreciation, brotherliness, have we learned its lessons. Again, these workmen did not hurry. Five minutes after the death of James G. Blaine it was known in New York City, and fifty minutes after the postoffice there received 75.000 postal cards with a prospectus of his life, from one firm, and a few moments later 210.000 from another. More than a week ago I was shown a full prospectus of a book nearly ready of the Galveston disaster. And this means tremendous energy and enterprise, but also generally slip-shodness.

I like our order because it has caught something from the men who so patiently and steadily worked year after year to build cathedrals that did not crumble. It says to the outsider, we have been quietly building our fraternal edifice for centuries. We send out nothing but this as an invitation to you. If you believe in our work you will be welcomed as a helper if you are worthy; then with a quiet dignity we wait. We say to the Entered Apprentice eager to go forward, do well this part that you may do better the next. No man has reached the inner circle, the deeper spirit of our order till he sees that one of its cardinal virtues is the courage to be thorough instead of booming. But the operative Mason was also practical. His age had a strong bent toward asceticism. The ideal religionist often retired from the world. The age of pillar saints of the Christians of the cave and forest and the desert was not all gone. So it was a great advance when these bands of workmen joined and traveled with religious fervor *and* skilled hands to make places where the people could assemble themselves for social fellowship and for worship. For us to be practical does not necessarily mean so much money in charity or so many burial benefits. The spiritual church as well as the busy mill may be a real force. We must never bound the practical by the material. The practical Mason and lodge today are those who best use the privileges and commands of Masonry. Any life or service or

institution becomes practical the moment it becomes normal, in harmony with the design of the maker. The builder of cathedrals may fail because he substitutes ornamentation for solidity. Fresco can not take the place of granite, nor painting of pillars.

There has crept into our ranks, you report, a slight drift toward the spectacular. Lantern and robe, foreign drill, stage settings, theatrical scenes, these are not the trowel and plumb and square. The mortar that cements us is not brilliant acting as we raise a man to a degree. Better might the old builder have deserted his tools and relied on songs, left his stone uncut and relied on rhetoric, than for us to rely on external forms more than our simple and solid truths.

Paraphernalia and banquet and robes and jewels, these are not of the essence of our lodges, only the accidents. We stand for what is serious and noble and rational. The lights at our altar blaze for great virtues not great wonders. I do not now mean that our order is to be measured by its hospitals and its homes, its asylums or schools. These are good, but greater yet is to find within our circle that which will make each one a stronger business factor, a more loyal citizen, a more powerful moral force, a more positive religious power, a better home keeper, a more brotherly brother. Then we are practical, then we have come out of the darkness into the light.

3. The operative Mason stood for progress. A great wave of second Adventism swept over the world in the year 1000, then came the reaction and a rally for better buildings. To these men we owe the pointed Gothic building which has been called "the petrifaction of the Christian religion." Greek and Saracenic and Lombard architecture, Tuscan and Doric, Ionic and Corinthian styles they knew of these, but they wanted something more fit to voice their devotion and faith and the lancet Gothic was born. With this new design, in space and arch and arcade, by corner stone and buttress and pinnacle in nave and transept and altar, they wrote their newer thought and nobler faith in God and men.

We have stood and must still stand for great forward movements in the world of thought and faith. Masonry has at times been charged with being anti-religious, anti-christian, anti-church. Never this; but when religion has sunk to superstition, and christianity to a rigid system, and the church to a priest or creed ridden set or sect, then, Masonry has entered her protest and plead for liberty. Human and imperfect, our Fraternity has some times let the pendulum swing too far in antagonism to the church, but in it all has been the aim to spread human freedom. How the battle for the right to think was fought in Germany. That is why men like Lessing and Herder, Fichte and Goethe, philosophers, scholars and poets knelt at our altars. And then liberty of faith. Nothing in our

life proves this more than to see Jew and Gentile, every faith in christendom, the churched and the unchurched, every believer in the one true and living God, welcomed to all the rights and privileges of our brotherhood. It is easy to boast and over estimate; our deeds are so often far behind our creeds but in spite of weakness and ignorance and human frailties, we have made for liberty. As the Gothic architecture which came from the hands of our ancient Fellow Craftsmen pointed to a larger and better God and gave a new start toward Him, so has it been that the ideas we have struggled for have helped build freer human relations, more liberty in religion, more progress in God's kingdom.

4. The men who dotted Europe and Asia with church and cathedral worked together as brothers.

This was a royal advance over the former days when Roman master goaded on the Roman slave. The Entered Apprentice was a part of the Master's family, untaught, but free. The Fellow Craftsman was not a bondsman, but an ambitious candidate for higher skill, and all men brothers. A common aim and work. They grappled in a crude way with the idea of a divine democracy, that humanity is one, its hopes and fears, struggles and sorrows, its ambitions and joys, its possibilities and its destiny essentially the same. Hence they said, we must work together. They exchanged isolation for union and competition for co-operation.

And that is their real legacy to us.

We may find choice historical features in our order, we may be proud of our ceremonials, we may value the mental stimulus of our lectures, and the moral teachings in our initiations, we may think our reliance on the Great Architect is our chief virtue, but not one, nor all of these give us a right to be nor unfolds our mission. The visiting card I hold reads, "To all Free and Accepted Masons *on the face of the globe*—Greeting!" And then follows that which introduces me as a brother. There is the crown jewel of Masonry. There is the choicest secret of a Master Mason!

The old Gothic cathedral was a marvel of unity. Arch and pillar, pointed vault and high gable, buttress and wall, roof and spire and pinnacle were joined as if they had grown together. Because a fraternity, not a mob, had built it!

What we are building has this same sign and token. I know how common this is, I know what we say of our order as a brotherhood, seems at times as "sounding brass and clanging cymbal." Nevertheless, Masonry has nothing to offer this world, has no claim to your and my patronage unless she is first a fellow worker with others in the temple of a world-wide brotherhood. Sometimes we become confused and discouraged. We see our limitations and our seeming contradictions. History says these ancient Masons sometimes became exclusive

and selfish, their hand against the man who had not their password and grip. So is it today. It is easy to make a case against any association that parades itself as a brotherhood of men, and then denies its privileges to some. But we do not go deep enough. In all this struggle of the world for better human relations, we are in the solution of a problem not yet finished. When we talk of the brotherhood of man, we are talking of an ideal--a goal toward which we strive. We as Masons enter as factors in this problem. We are striving toward this goal. No man can say I believe in the brotherhood of Masons who does not also say I believe in the brotherhood of man. To limit human fraternity is to reject it. How then can we band ourselves together as we have? Because while none of these associations are the end, all fall short of the ideal, they are lawful means, the best, with humanity and society as it is, at our command. It is nearer the era of brotherhood in Illinois when 50,000 men meet on a platform that makes them act like brothers in some things a part of the time, than to each go his way and reject brotherhood all of the time. No association of men in church or party or fraternity is perfect judged by the standard of a perfect world brotherhood, but many of them are a splendid advance over what has gone before. In the vanguard stands our order. We were born in an age of individualism, we have helped bring in a sober, a sane socialism. We have gathered little groups of men inoculated with the worlds bitterness and battles and given them a glimpse of that privilege as well as command "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

When the Cathedral of Cologne was being built there were times when you might have criticised and doubted. Here a wall out of proportion, there an unfinished pillar and yonder an imperfect tower. Some members of the Craft may have doubted if anything worthy would come out of their work, and many an outsider may have scoffed at the undertaking and said, what fools these Masons are. They talk of a cathedral. They show a conglomeration. But the Craftsmen worked on, and today Cologne complete, the Gothic wonder of the world, tells how well they wrought.

So are we working. Not with perfect men; not in an ideal society, on a yet unfinished temple; and unless we see that this is our work, that nothing else is above it or before it we have missed our calling. That makes us not exclusive but inclusive. With this as our first business we join hands with every true man and association. We march then side by side with every religious faith, and every Christian movement, every social reform, and business enterprise. The trust and the trades union may be leavened with self-interests and may bungle on methods, but in their deepest life they mean that we no longer want the old separation, that we do not want union.

Brethren, if our order shall still press to the front these truths that cluster about brotherhood, if we shall insist that to be a Mason means to be a citizen in the kingdom of God, with equal voice and vote in its essential affairs, with equal office for each who strives equally; that to be a Mason means to be born into one household with one Father; that to be a Mason means to go out into the world struggle, not to fight, but to help, to get by giving and to grow by loving; in a word, that to be a Mason means to be a brother, then I have no fears for our future. We may change in externals, but what we lose will be the loss of the star for the sun, of the prison for the field, the trowel for the king's scepter.

I visit often the Masonic Temple, a few doors from here. I never see it without new surprise. I marvel at the architects brain that conceived it. I wonder at the contractor's skill who planned for it. I honor the workmen who built it. I like to see its rise story above story, and to look at its rooms of busy men and women; its stores filled with treasures. I like to look at it from the ground and study its beauty and symmetry. I like to stand on its tower and look down in the streets, where street cars seem the baby's wagon and men as dwarfs; and then I like to look around me and see the great lake and city spread out below.

Gerald Stanley Lee has written recently on the "poetry of a machine age." It is an article of rare worth. This is also an architectural age, and there is poetry in its architecture, and this temple is a poem in stone. It sings of our order. There is written on it the thought that all good business is the Father's business; that worship and work may join and God be present in the street as well as the church, in office as well as altar.

Yonder temple is a magnificent material monument to our order.

But, brethren, I have failed in my thought if I have not shown you that our temple of brotherhood is not there. For our commonwealth the real Masonic cathedral is this Grand Lodge. In it as rooms are these subordinate lodges, which ought to make one symmetrical whole, a temple spiritual and eternal, in which friendship and charity and truth, faith and hope. fraternity and love are at work. It is something to quarry the granite in its bed and place it in the temple over the way. It is more to take the rough life ashlars and make them perfect enough to fit into our Fraternity. It is much to draw the lines and angles of a great building, but more to draw on the trestle boards of our convivial and social, moral and religious—our Masonic life, the designs that will perfect our spiritual life. More beautiful than cathedral and temple, more lasting than iron and granite, will be the true products of the true Masonic workman. It is our business as we go to our homes to stand in lodge room and out as master builders in a temple not made with hands. For this we shall

need more and more what the old builders had, science and religion, the motive that makes all work sacred, the spirit of progress, and that bond of unity whose other name is Fraternity. Then we shall go from "strength to strength and from victory unto victory." Then, when another Grand Lodge session comes, and reports are in, it will be recorded in the book of accounts that are kept in the lodge room beyond that we have done our part in pleasing, in honoring, in working with him whom we call Our Father, and that we have done our duty, or rather accepted our privilege toward him whom we call our brother.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

R.W. Bro. L. L. Munn offered the following amendment to part 3, article 5, section 5, Grand Lodge by-laws, and asked that it be seconded by representatives of twenty lodges. It was so seconded.

If amended the section will read as follows:

The testimony of witnesses who are Masons may be taken in open lodge or by a special committee appointed by the Master. Witnesses who are not Masons shall be examined by said committee; *Provided, that the testimony of non-Masons may be heard by the lodge while at refreshment, if in the judgment of the Master such procedure will entail no injustice on either the accused or accuser.* In either case the accused and accuser, in person or by attorney, shall be entitled to be present and propound such relevant questions as they may desire.

INTRODUCTIONS.

EDMOND S. MOSS, REPRESENTATIVE FROM WASHINGTON.

R.W. Bro. Edmond S. Moss:—*M. W. Grand Master:* I take great pleasure in presenting my credentials as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington.

The M. W. Grand Master: Brethren of the Grand Lodge, I have the pleasure of introducing to you this morning, W. Bro. E. S. Moss, who presents his credentials as the Representative to this Grand Lodge from the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington.

You will now unite with me in extending to him the grand honors.

R. W. Brother Moss.—*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren:* It is an unusual privilege, and a pleasing one, to bring to you today a warm and cordial greeting from the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington. When for any reason friendly intercourse between Grand Lodges is

interrupted, the re-establishment of fraternal relations very properly calls for mutual expression of good will and gratification.

Although the duties of a Representative are, as I understand it, merely perfunctory, it shall be my earnest effort, if opportunity presents itself, to still further strengthen the kindly feelings which have today been renewed. On behalf of the Grand Lodge of Washington, I thank you for this warm and cordial greeting.

JOSEPH E. DYAS, REPRESENTATIVE OF MICHIGAN.

The M. W. Grand Master: Brethren, I desire to present to you R. W. Bro. Joseph E. Dyas, who is no stranger to you, having been before you a great many years, and he has been the Representative of the great State of Michigan for some time. His credentials have been renewed, and I now have the pleasure of presenting him to you, as the Representative for another term, of the Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan.

You will now unite with me in extending to him the grand honors.

R. W. BROTHER DYAS:—*M. W. Grand Master, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge*: I desire just briefly to state that on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, I acknowledge and appreciate this fraternal greeting. I thank you. (Applause.)

REPORT—Committee to Examine Visiting Brethren.

The following report of the Committee to Examine Visitors was read by the Grand Secretary, and, on motion, was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.:

Your committee appointed to examine visitors at this session of the Grand Lodge would beg leave to report that they have examined all who have presented themselves and vouched for them to the Grand Tyler. Fraternally submitted,

A. B. ASHLEY,
J. E. EVANS,
J. R. ENNIS,
H. P. BURNAP,
H. S. HURD,
Committee.

GRAND OFFICERS—Appointed.

The Grand Secretary read the following list of grand officers appointed by the Grand Master:

R.W. THOMAS B. T. FISHER...*Grand Chaplain*.....Peoria.
R.W. V. M. BLANDING.....*Grand Orator*.....Rock Island.
W. GEORGE A. STADLER.....*Deputy Grand Secretary*..Decatur.
W. THOMAS A. STEVENS.....*Grand Pursuivant*.....Chicago.
W. WALTER WATSON.....*Grand Marshal*.....Mt. Vernon.
W. W. W. WATSON*Grand Standard Bearer*..Barry.
W. SAMUEL COFFINBERRY...*Grand Sword Bearer*.....Peoria.
W. LOUIS ZINGER.....*Senior Grand Deacon*....Pekin.
W. JOSEPH D. EVERETT.....*Junior Grand Deacon*... Chicago.
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND.....*Grand Steward*.....Decatur.
W. GEO. W. HAMILTON.....*Grand Steward*.....Prairie City.
W. GEO. S. HUMMER.....*Grand Steward*.....Sheldon.
W. ISAAC M. HORNBACKER...*Grand Steward*.....Peoria.
W. R. R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler*.....Chicago.

The Grand Master announced the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary had been received and approved.

INSTALLATION—Of Grand Officers.

M.W. Bro. John C. Smith, assisted by M.W. Loyal L. Munn as Grand Marshal, installed the following officers:

M.W. CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK*Grand Master*.....Peoria.
R.W. GEO. M. MOULTON.....*Deputy Grand Master*....Chicago.
R.W. WM. B. WRIGHT.....*Senior Grand Warden*...Effingham.
R.W. CHESTER E. ALLEN.....*Junior Grand Warden*...Galesburg.
R.W. WILEY M. EGAN*Grand Treasurer*.....Chicago.
R.W. J. H. C. DILL.....*Grand Secretary*.....Bloomington.
W. GEORGE A. STADLER.....*Deputy Grand Secretary*..Decatur.
W. THOMAS A. STEVENS.....*Grand Pursuivant*.....Chicago.

W. WALTER WATSON.....*Grand Marshal*.....Mt. Vernon.
W. W. W. WATSON.....*Grand Standard Bearer*..Barry.
W. SAMUEL COFFINBERRY...*Grand Sword Bearer*....Peoria.
W. LOUIS ZINGER.....*Senior Grand Deacon*....Pekin.
W. JOSEPH B. EVERETT.....*Junior Grand Deacon*....Kankakee.
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND.....*Grand Steward*..... Decatur.
W. GEO. W. HAMILTON.....*Grand Steward*.....Prairie City.
W. GEO. S. HUMMER.....*Grand Steward*.....Sheldon.
W. ISAAC M. HORNBACKER..*Grand Steward*.... Peoria.
Bro. R. R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler*.....Chicago.

REMARKS—Of Grand Master.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER:—*Brethren*: I will only say a few words The members of the Grand Lodge are anxious to get home, very anxious for their mileage and per diem, and consequently there are more empty chairs than there are members at the present time.

But I want to say to you all, that are present and those that are not present, that I appreciate very highly this honor of my re-election, and I will say to you that I am proud of it, by reason of many things known to you and well known to me. I am proud that you saw fit to endorse my administration of last year, to the extent of electing me again to this high and honorable office.

I shall endeavor to administer the laws which are on the statute books of this Grand Lodge to the best of my ability, as I understand them, and there need be no trouble that I can see, with both the laws and the decisions that are thereon, in governing this Fraternity, and doing it without any friction, or without any trouble.

Of course, I realize the fact that circumstances may arise and difficulties may occur in lodges, that will require discipline, and perhaps severe measures, and when these present themselves, they will be taken care of and settled. I am not hunting them up.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, I thank you very much for the confidence expressed in the re-election of me to this honorable position.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

The Grand Secretary read the following list of committees appointed by the Grand Master:

JURISPRUDENCE.

D. M. Browning, John M. Pearson, John C. Smith, Owen Scott, John T. Richards.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, W. T. Irwin, Henry E. Hamilton.

CHARTERED LODGES.

J. L. Scott, Thomas W. Wilson, L. K. Byers, Joseph M. Grout, James McCredie.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

D. J. Avery, H. C. Mitchell, Charles H. Patton, R. T. Spencer, John Johnston.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward L. Wahl, George W. Cyrus, John A. Ladd.

FINANCE.

L. A. Goddard, Gil. W. Barnard, D. D. Darrah.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

A. B. Ashley, J. E. Evans, H. T. Burnap, H. S. Hurd, Isaac Cutter.

CHANGES IN BOOK OF CEREMONIALS.

The following changes in the Book of Ceremonials adopted yesterday, were, on motion, made by the Grand Lodge:

By M.W. Bro. John C. Smith, that the words "presiding officer," used in that part of the Book of Ceremonials relating to Installation of Grand Officers, be left out, and the words "Grand Master" substituted.

By M.W. Brother Robbins, that the last paragraph under Installation of Grand Officers be changed so the Grand Master makes the request to the brethren, instead of the Grand Marshal.

By R.W. Bro. R. T. Spencer, that the word "should" in the third line of the third paragraph on page 61, be changed to may.

CLOSED.

At 11:45 p. m., no further business appearing, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM.

Chas F Hitchcock

GRAND MASTER.



ATTEST:

J. H. C. Dill.

GRAND SECRETARY.

Grand Master's Address—
PEORIA,
ILLINOIS.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6TH OF APRIL, A. D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When elected	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*W. S. Vance.....	*H. Rogers.....	*Alexander Dunlap..	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1840	Abraham Jonas.....	James Adams.....	*Alexander Dunlap..	*Harrison Dills.....	*Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1841	Abraham Jonas.....	*Meredith Helm.....	Alexander Dunlap..	Harrison Dills.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1842	*Meredith Helm.....	*Alexander Dunlap..	*Levi Lusk.....	*Joseph N. Ralston..	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1843	*Alexander Dunlap..	*Levi Lusk	*William Hodge.....	*Henry Prather.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1844	*Levi Lusk.....	*Carding Jackson....	*David Allen.....	*Nelson D. Morse....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B Warren.....
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker	*Nelson D. Morse....	*Edgar R. Bogardus.	*John R. Crandall...	*James L. Anderson.	*Levi Lusk.....
1846	*Nelson D. Morse....	*William Lavely.....	*John R. Crandall...	*Adam Brewer.....	James L. Anderson.	Levi Lusk
1847	*William Lavely....	*John R. Crandall...	*Joseph C. Ketchum.	*Matthias Taylor....	*Wm. McMurtry.....	*William Mitchell...
1848	William Lavely.....	*Edward R. Roe.....	Joseph C. Ketchum.	*William C. Hobbs ..	Wm. McMurtry.....	William Mitchell...
1849	*William C. Hobbs...	*John H. Holton	Joseph C. Ketchum	*William E. Russell .	Wm. McMurtry.....	William Mitchell...
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor.....	*Thomas J. Pickett..	*Wm. W. Bennett. ..	*Daniel C. McNeil....	Wm. McMurtry.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett..	*Elias Hibbard.....	Eli B. Ames..... ..	*Carlton Drake	Wm. McMurtry.....	*Harmon G. Reynolds
1852	Eli B. Ames..... ...	*Benjamin L. Wiley.	*Isaac R. Diller	*James L. Anderson.	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1853	*William B. Warren.	*James L. Anderson.	*T. O. Wilson.....	William H. Turner..	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1854	*James L. Anderson.	*T. O. Wilson.....	*James H. Hibbard..	*Elijah M. Haines ...	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1855	*William B. Herrick.	*James H. Hibbard..	*Jerome R. Gorin....	*William A. Dickey..	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1856	*James H. Hibbard..	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney ..	*Harrison Dills.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1857	*Harrison Dills	*James H. Matheny .	*Fergus M. Blair.....	*A. J. Kuykendall....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1858	*Ira A. W. Buck.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	*A. J. Kuykendall....	*Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1859	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1860	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1861	*F. M. Blair	*Silas C. Toler.....	*Asa W. Blakesley...	John C. Baker.	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1862	F. M. Blair	John C. Baker.....	*Jerome R. Gorin....	*James C. Luckey ...	*J. R. Mack.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1863	*Thomas J. Turner..	*Jerome R. Gorin....	H. P. H. Bromwell...	Edwin F. Babcock...	*Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1864	Thomas J. Turner..	H. P. H. Bromwell..	Edwin F. Babcock ...	*Nathan W. Huntley	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1865	H. P. H. Bromwell...	*Jerome R. Gorin....	*Nathan W. Huntley.	Charles Fisher.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1866	*Jerome R. Gorin....	*Nathan W. Huntley	Charles Fisher.....	*Horace Hayward...	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1867	Jerome R. Gorin.. ..	Charles Fisher.....	*DeWitt C. Cregier .	*James A. Hawley...	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds

*Deceased,

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

When elected	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1868	*Harmon G. Reynolds	*DeWitt C. Cregier	*James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	*Harrison Dills	*Orlin H. Miner
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1870	*DeWitt C. Cregier	*James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	*James C. Luckey	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1872	*James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1873	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Harrison Dills	†John F. Burrill
1874	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1875	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1876	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill
1877	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.	Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill
1878	*Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Louis Ziegler	Daniel M. Browning.	*Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill
1879	Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning.	John R. Thomas	Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill
1880	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel W. Browning.	John R. Thomas	*Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	John F. Burrill
1881	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel W. Browning.	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1882	Daniel M. Browning.	John R. Thomas	*Henry C. Cleaveland	*Alex. T. Darrah	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1883	Daniel M. Browning.	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1884	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1885	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford.	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1886	Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford.	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1887	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1888	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1889	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1890	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1891	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1892	Monroe C. Crawford.	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1893	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1894	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1895	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1896	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1897	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1898	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1899	Chas. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Chester E. Allen	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill

*Deceased. †Expelled.

Districts and District Deputy Grand Masters

FOR THE YEARS 1900-1.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	Henry McCall.....	335 Wabash Ave., Chicago.	Lodges Nos 33, 160, 211, 308, 314, 410, 437, 524, 557, 639, 662, 686, 711, 726, 751, 767, 774, 779, 784, 797, 810, 818, 836, 842, 851, in Cook Co.
2	Clark B. Samson...	163 Randolph St., Chicago.	Lodges Nos. 81, 182, 271, 310, 393, 411, 478, 526, 610, 642, 669, 690, 716, 731, 758, 768, 776, 780, 789, 800, 813, 819, 839, 843, Brighton Park, 854, in Cook Co.
3	Canute R. Matson..	163 Randolph St., Chicago.	Lodges Nos. 141, 209, 277, 311, 409, 422, 508, 540, 611, 643, 674, 697, 717, 739, 765, 770, 777, 783, 795, 804, 815, 832, 841, 850, King Oscar, 855, in Cook Co.
4	Jay L. Brewster. .	Waukegan, Lake Co.....	Kane, McHenry, and Lake.
5	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport, Stephenson Co..	Boone, Winnebago, and Stephenson.
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8	John B. Fithian....	Joliet, Will county	Kendall, DuPage, Will, and Grundy
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13	Chas. T. Holmes....	Galesburg, Knox county..	Knox, Warren, and Henderson.
14	G. O. Friedrich .	Chillicothe, Peoria Co.....	Peoria, Woodford, and Tazewell.
15	George H. Mittan .	Farmer City, DeWitt Co..	McLean, DeWitt, and Ford.
16	W. H. McLain..	Onarga, Iroquois county..	Kankakee, Iroquois, and Vermilion.
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27	James Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph county	St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph.
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British Columbia	W. W. Northcott	Victoria.
California	John McMurry	Weaverville.
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Connecticut	John W. Mix	Yalesville.
Cuba	Juan B. Hernandez Barreiro.	Havana.
Delaware	Geo. M. Jones	Dover.
District of Columbia	L. Cabel Williamson	Washington.
England	Walter Henry Harris	London.
Florida	James C. Craver.	Sutherland.
Georgia	James Whitehead	Warrenton.
Idaho	Stephen Dempsey	Nampa.
Indiana	B. M. Wiloughby	Vincennes.
Indian Territory	Silas Armstrong	Wyandotte.
Ireland	Obadiah Ternan	Enniskillen.
Kansas	Matthew M. Miller.	Topeka.
Louisiana	Chas. F. Buck	New Orleans.
Manitoba	John Leslie	Winnipeg.
Maine	Joseph A. Locke	Portland.
Maryland	John S. Berry	Baltimore.
Michigan	A. M. Seymour	Detroit.
Minnesota	A. T. Stebbins	Rochester.
Mississippi	Frederic Speed	Vicksburg.
Missouri	Martin Collins	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	George H. Thummel	Grand Island.
Nevada	Charles E. Mack	Virginia.
New Brunswick	William A. Dougherty	Saint John.
New Hampshire	Sewell W. Abbott	Wolfboro.
New Jersey	Jos. A. Gaskill	Mount Holly.
New Mexico	John W. Poe	Roswell.
New York	Wm. D. Critcherson	New York.
New Zealand	William Beilby	Hastings.
North Carolina	Hezekiah A. Gudger	Asheville.
North Dakota	E. George Guthrie	Casselton.
Nova Scotia	Theo. A. Cossman	Halifax.
Ohio	O. P. Sperra	Ravenna.
Oregon	W. T. Wright	Union.
Prince Edward Island	Henry M. Aitkin	Charlottetown.
Quebec	E. C. Rothwell	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Newton D. Arnold	Providence.
Scotland	Colonel Patrick Stirling	Kippenross.
South Australia	John Trail McLean	Adelaide.
South Carolina	John F. Ficken	Charleston.
South Dakota	Oscar S. Gifford	Canton.
Tennessee	A. V. Warr	Rossville.
Texas	Geo. Lopas, jr	Houston.
Utah	A. Scott Chapman	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Delos M. Bacon	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia	Beverly R. Wellford, jr	Richmond.
Washington	Louis Ziegler	Spokane.
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Wisconsin	John W. Laflin	Milwaukee.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.	Edward Edwards	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Harry Passmore	Sydney.

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OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
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California	John McLaren	Chicago.
Canada	Wiley M. Egan	Chicago.
Colorado	L. C. Waters	Chicago.
Connecticut	Chas. F. Hitchcock	Peoria.
Cuba	George M. Moulton	Chicago.
Delaware	William S. Cantrell	Benton.
District of Columbia	D. M. Browning	East St. Louis.
England	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Florida	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Georgia	W. J. A. DeLancey	Centralia.
Idaho	W. M. Burbank	Chicago.
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Indian Territory	Charles H. Patton	Mt. Vernon.
Ireland	Wiley M Egan	Chicago.
Kansas	George M. Moulton	Chicago.
Louisiana	Leroy A. Goddard	Chicago.
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Missouri	George A. Stadler	Decatur.
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Nevada	John C. Smith	Chicago.
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New Mexico	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New York	Walter A. Stevens	Chicago.
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Oregon	Frank W. Havill	Mt. Carmel.
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Quebec	John Johnston	Chicago.
Rhode Island	Albert B. Wicker	Franklin Gr've
Scotland	Joseph Robbins	Quincy.
South Carolina	Charles H. Patton	Mt. Vernon.
South Australia	William L. Milligan	Ottawa.
South Dakota	Robert L. McKinlay	Paris.
Tennessee	Alexander H. Bell	Carlinville.
Texas	Edward Cook	Chicago.
Utah	Owen Scott	Decatur.
Vermont	Hugh D. Hunter	Chicago.
Virginia	Daniel M. Browning	East St. Louis.
Washington	Edmund S. Moss	Chicago.
West Virginia	Charles Reifsnider	Chicago.
Wisconsin	Gil. W. Barnard	Chicago.
United Grand Lodge of South Wales	R. T. Spencer	Illiopolis.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.	R. T. Spencer	Illiopolis.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

Recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, together with names and Addresses of Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Henry Clay Armstrong.	Montgomery.
Arizona	George J. Roskruge	Tucson.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia	W. J. Quinlan	Nelson.
California	George Johnson	San Francisco.
Canada	J. J. Mason	Hamilton, Ontario.
Colorado	Ed. C. Parmalee	Denver.
Connecticut	John H. Barlow	Hartford.
Cuba	Aurelio Miranda	Havana.
Delaware	Benj. F. Bartram	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	William R. Singleton	Washington.
England	Edward Letchworth	London.
Florida	W. P. Webster	Jacksonville.
Georgia	W. A. Wolihin	Macon.
Idaho	Theo. W. Randall	Boise.
Illinois	J. H. C. Dill	Bloomington.
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Iowa	Theodore S. Parvin	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	Archibald St. George, D. G., Sec	Dublin.
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Louisiana	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Maine	Stephen Berry	Portland.
Manitoba	James A. Ovas	Winnipeg.
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Massachusetts	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	J. S. Conover	Coldwater.
Minnesota	Thomas Montgomery	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. L. Power	Jackson.
Missouri	John D. Vincil	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	Francis E. White	Omaha.
Nevada	Chauncey N. Noteware	Carson City.
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New Hampshire	George P. Cleaves	Concord.
New Jersey	Thos. H. R. Redway	Trenton.
New Mexico	Aipheus A. Keene	Alburquerque.
New York	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York.
New Zealand	Malcolm Niccol	Auckland.
North Carolina	John C. Drewry	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Frank J. Thompson	Fargo.
Nova Scotia	William Ross	Halifax.
Ohio	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	Jas. S. Hunt	Stillwater.
Oregon	James F. Robinson	Eugene.
Pennsylvania	Wm. A. Sinn	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island	Neil McKelvie	Summerside.
Quebec	John H. Isaacson	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Edwin Baker	Providence.
Scotland	D. Murray Lyon	Edinburg.
South Australia	J. H. Cunningham	Adelaide.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
South Dakota	George A. Pettigrew	Flandreau.
Tasmania	John Hamilton	Hobart.
Tennessee	John B. Garrett	Nashville.
Texas	John Watson	Houston.
Utah	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria	John Braim	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Arthur H. Bray	Sydney.
Vermont	W. G. Reynolds	Burlington.
Virginia	Geo. W. Carrington	Richmond.
Washington	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
West Virginia	Geo. W. Atkinson	Charleston.
Wisconsin	John W. Laflin	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Wm. M. Kuykendall	Saratoga.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., Quincy No. 296.
M. W. Bro. W. H. Scott, P. G. M., Metropolis No. 91.
M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, P. G. M., Benton No. 64.
M. W. Bro. John R. Thomas, P. G. M., Metropolis No. 91.
M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, P. G. M., Miners No. 273.
M. W. Bro. John M. Pearson, P. G. M., Piasa No. 27.
M. W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, P. G. M., Jonesboro No. 111.
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M. W. Bro. Edward Cook, P. G. M., Blaney No. 271.
M. W. Bro. Charles F. Hitchcock, G. M., Temple No. 46.
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R. W. Bro. William B. Wright, S. G. W., Effingham No. 149.
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental No. 33.
R. W. Bro. Chester E. Allen, J. G. W., Alpha No. 155.

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

M.W. Bro. Harrison Dills

Bodley Lodge No. 1

Died November 1, 1899

R.W. Bro. Eugene L. Stoker

Died September 30, 1900

R.W. Bro. John M. Palmer

Died September 25, 1900

W. Bro. Oliver M. Roan

Hazel Dale Lodge No. 580

Died September 25, 1900

W. Bro. Llewellyn Richards

Dearborn Lodge No. 310

Died October 18, 1899

W. Bro. Joshua C. Winters

White Hall Lodge No. 80

Died October 19, 1899

W. Bro. John E. Smith

Hopewell Lodge No. 844

Died November 4, 1899

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

W. Bro. Jones T. Townsley
Tyrian Lodge No. 333
Died November 18, 1899

W. Bro. Hiram Willard Veach
Taylor Lodge No. 98
Died January 6, 1900

W. Bro. F. J. Filbert
Palatine Lodge No. 314
Died March 23, 1900

W. Bro. Chester Arnold Wilcox
Lambert Lodge No. 659
Died July 30, 1900

W. Bro. P. G. Gardner
La Grange Lodge No. 770
Died August 5, 1900

Bro. Benjamin Franklin Chase
Blaney Lodge No. 271
Died August 18, 1900

W. Bro. George L. Ward
Covenant Lodge No. 526
Died ———— 1900

Our Fraternal Dead

OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

M.W. Bro. Samuel Wright Williams
Past Grand Master of Arkansas
Died March 14, 1900

M.W. Bro. W. H. Gee
Past Grand Master of Arkansas
Died May 28, 1900

M.W. Bro. Robert Maxwell Smith
Past Grand Master of Arkansas
Died Galveston Flood, 1900

Bro. Tom Linton
Grand Tyler of Colorado 27 Years
Died January 12, 1900

M.W. Bro. Dwight Phelps
Past Grand Master of Connecticut
Died September 6, 1899

M.W. Bro. James Henry Welsh
Past Grand Master of Connecticut
Died December 16, 1899

M.W. Bro. Clark Buckingham
Past Grand Master of Connecticut
Died March 17, 1900

R.W. Bro. Cyrus K. Holliday
Past Deputy Grand Master of Kansas
Died March 29, 1900

M.W. Bro. Silas Clam Sheldon
Past Grand Master of Kansas
Died April 19, 1900

Our Fraternal Dead

OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

M.W. Bro. Alanson Partridge
Past Grand Master of Michigan
Died June 7, 1900

M.W. Bro. Alphonso Barto
Past Grand Master of Minnesota
Died November 4, 1899

R.W. Henry Chapple
Deputy Grand Master of Montana
Died January 10, 1900

W. Bro. Christian Hartman
Grand Treasurer of Nebraska
Died October 15, 1899

M.W. Bro. Thomas G. Reames
Of Oregon
Died February 21, 1900

M.W. Bro. Robert Clou
Of Oregon
Died January 5, 1900

M.W. Bro. George H. Morgan
Chairman Committee on Correspondence of Tennessee

M.W. Bro. Alexander M. Evans
Of West Virginia

W. Bro. John W. Laflin
Grand Secretary of Wisconsin
Died August 13, 1900

M.W. Bro. Thomas Trounce
Of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia
Died June 30, 1900

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications during the past year, in exchange for our proceedings. We shall be happy to exchange with all Masonic publications and papers having a Masonic Department:

THE ILLINOIS FREEMASON—Bloomington, Illinois.

MASONIC ADVOCATE—Indianapolis, Ind.

MASONIC HOME JOURNAL—Louisville, Ky.

THE FREEMASON—Sydney, New South Wales.

THE AUSTRALIAN KEYSTONE—Melbourne, Victoria.

MASONIC TIDINGS—Milwaukee, Wis.

THE TRESTLE BOARD—408 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN—Somerville, N. J.

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MASONIC VOICE AND REVIEW—Cincinnati, O.

THE PACIFIC MASON—Seattle, Wash.

THE FREEMASON—Boston.

APPENDIX.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:

In the following pages we have reviewed the proceedings of fifty-three of the fifty-six American grand lodges, England and Scotland of the British grand lodges, and four of the five Australian group, Tasmania alone having failed to reach our table. To this group one or more new grand lodges may soon be added. Two rival bodies are already contending for recognition as grand lodges in western Australia, one created, if reports are correct, by certain unattached Masons, alleged by their opponents to be of unknown origin; the other by a majority large enough to include nearly all the lodges on the English register in that colony. This body has been recognized, as we have already noted in this report, by the Grand Lodge of England. The remarks of the grand committee of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, indicate that the lodges composing it do not comprise a majority of all the lodges on the registers of the three grand lodges, England, Ireland and Scotland, and of course definite action on its claim for recognition by North American grand lodges will nearly or quite universally wait on the solution of this question, as it will also upon the question whether all the lodges entitled to be consulted, were invited to participate in the convention. It is inevitable that there shall sometime be an independent grand lodge in every autonomous Australian province, in which the brethren of all registries must dwell together in unity, and at this distance it is not apparent what ultimate advantage can accrue to either group from an attempt to forstall the others. The great weight of the precedents of union in the other Australian autonomies cannot now be overcome, nor long withstood by the reluctance of individuals to relinquish the little brief authority with which they have been dressed. We are liable, too, at almost any time to have on American territory, another little sister knocking for admission to the circle of grand lodges, the continued autonomy of Hawaii under its new political affiliation being assured. We very much regret the absence of Arkansas (now holding sessions only biennially and this being the off-year), New Hampshire and Rhode Island whose proceedings have not been received.

A survey of the field for the year shows that of controverted subjects the question of Negro Masonry and the relations thereto of the Grand Lodge of Washington, occupies a large space, although no longer foremost place in the deliberations of grand lodges. The heat of passion has passed and whatever of ebullition still remains is but the simmering which precedes quiescence. The action of that grand lodge in 1899, rescinding the

action of the preceding year which for two years made the negro question the one burning question before the Craft, has been so generally accepted as answering all reasonable demands that the agreement to consider the incident closed may fairly be called general, so that the notices of it during the year have partaken largely of the nature of the perfunctory. Some grand lodges, misapprehending, as we think, the scope of the "Declaration" made by Washington synchronously with the act of repeal, have declined to consider the repeal as complete and still maintain their edicts of non-intercourse. This feeling has been strengthened somewhat by the approach to coincidence in time of the repeal by Washington of its edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, with the subsequent action in 1898 relative to Negro Masonry, which was resented all along the line as an attack on the doctrine of exclusive grand lodge jurisdiction. We did not in 1898, nor do we now coincide with this view; still less do we coincide with the view that such an attack was intended by anybody in the Grand Lodge of Washington, but accepted in the good faith in which we then believed it to be offered—fully justified by the prompt repeal of the action complained of—the disavowal of any intention to give or attempt to give on the part of that grand lodge to any person belonging to another jurisdiction a different status than that given him by the grand lodge which it had before recognized as the only lawful source of authority therein. But the event proved that our convictions were not generally shared and hence the repeal of the Hamburg edict, which with our views we could not but consider unfortunate at any time, was doubly unfortunate from its untimeliness, occurring as it did so shortly before the act which subjected Washington to the suspicion of opposition to the "American doctrine."

We have no doubt that the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington—for after all Washington Masons are pretty much like the rest of us—will be such as to satisfy the grand lodge most immediately interested in the Hamburg piracy, that of New York, and then the lessening ripples will disappear and the American Masonic sea resume its wanted calmness.

Before leaving this subject we must revert to the fact that in the last phrase of the discussion over the legitimacy of African Lodge, the question turned, as it must, upon the time when the American doctrine of exclusive grand lodge jurisdiction became established. From two sources during the year historical matter throwing light on this subject not heretofore generally available, has got into print. First, the account of the meeting of the Military Union Lodge for the celebration of the feast of St. John the Evangelist, in December, 1779, with its petition which we have quoted elsewhere in this report, printed in the New Jersey proceedings for the current year; and second "Military Lodges," by the distinguished Masonic historian, Robert Freke Gould, published by Gale & Pollen, 2 Amen corner, Paternoster Row, London. This little book of 218 pages with its wealth of anecdotes of famous soldiers and sailors who have

been connected with Masonry, traces the history of military and naval lodges; and it is surprising to find how many of them touch the Masonic history of the United States and Canada, and how much light they reflect upon it. Our brethren who read it will find in it all the fascination of personal adventure combined with indispensable historical knowledge in a way not to be found within the covers of any other book that we know of.

The subject of non-affiliation and its congener, non-payment of dues, still occupies a large place in the consideration of those who direct the affairs of grand lodges; but the tone in which they are discussed has greatly changed, the trend of recent years towards more fraternal views and less drastic legislation becoming more and more emphasized. This is not true of all jurisdictions. Some of them are just entering upon the club and thumb-screw phrase of legislation, fully convinced of its infallibility as a panacea for the evil of non-affiliation, while others that have exhausted its possibilities without beneficial results, are even beginning to question whether it is so much of an evil after all, and the tendency now is to try and win back to active participation in the life of the lodge those who for many varying reasons have dropped out of it.

Those who have just entered upon the attempt of hard and fast binding of brethren to an outward observance of what for the time being awakens no response from within, will by and by have had their experience also, and will then join the inquirers of today who are asking not only whether there is any advantage to come from binding an unwilling member that can compensate for a violation of the principle of free will to which our ritual still pays constant and impressive lip service, but whether such a course is not one of the chief obstacles to the complete disenthrallment of Masonry from the commercialism which environs it and which had well nigh revolutionized it, substituting for its truly charitable principle of aid to the distressed according to their necessities and the giver's abilities, the purely commercial principle which underlies the benefit society, pure and simple.

Similarly there is an increased disposition to inquire whether it is just, while properly excluding one from participation in the privileges of the lodge, for which he is able to pay and will not to him and without detriment to Masonry, to suspend him from the general rights of Masonry for which he has given a full equivalent in fees. The progress of the Craft towards a general consensus that for non-payment of lodge dues the penalty should be exclusion or dropping from the roll and not suspension, seems to us to be sure, although gradual, albeit in some portions of our country yet afar off.

The subject of Masonic homes has practically passed in great measure beyond the sentimental stages—except in those jurisdictions where it has got its first or chief impulse from the women of the Order of the Eastern Star—and reached the stage where their building will become more and more a matter of business consideration. It is true some very weak

jurisdictions have but just committed themselves to the policy of building, and although such instances illustrate the purely sentimental phrase of the subject, before the project can materialize those jurisdictions will have had ample time to consider the business aspects of it, and to inquire whether some other form of beneficence will not be more economical and for that and many more reasons better adapted to their needs and abilities.

The "Wisconsin Plan" of Masonic relief and the subject of the endurance of jurisdiction over rejected material, which but a year or two since were at the front, have dropped nearly out of sight, the former to stay—for recent legislation forbidding the use of the Masonic names for insurance and other business enterprises, and other signs of the times to which we have adverted above, show that Masonry is readily emerging from the wave of commercialism which threatened to smother it—the latter to come again to the surface and command attention, the conditions still existing which provoked the former discussion.

So far as the grand lodges of this country are concerned, the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico has received its *coup de grace*. The reports of Past Grand Master HUGH MCCURDY, of Michigan, and THOMAS B. LONG, of Indiana, the latter one of the earliest volunteer defenders of that body in this country, have mercilessly laid bare what some of the procurers and promoters of recognition have either ignored or studiously veiled as venial errors and "irregularities"—the orgies of dissent, deceit and downright lying which have characterized its brief, illegitimate and unsavory existence; and at last Past Grand Master ALDRO JENKS, of Wisconsin, comes in to show that by the new constitution recently promulgated by the gran dieta, it has confessedly shorn itself of the last vestige of those attributes whose possession might permit an independent and sovereign grand lodge to treat it as an equal.

No grand lodge that has not already done so will now accord to it recognition, and doubtless those who have heretofore stood sponsor for it will be most glad when its name shall have been forgotten.

We beg to thank M. W. Bro. JESSE B. ANTHONY, of New York, for the use which we again make of his valuable statistics. The statistical tables will be found succeeding our review. With grateful acknowledgments to our gracious fellows of the guild, we tender them, as well as to the Craftsmen of Illinois our fraternal greetings. JOSEPH ROBBINS.

Committee.

Quincy, Ill., September 24, 1900.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence

1900.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

ALABAMA 1899.

79TH ANNUAL. MONTGOMERY. DECEMBER 5.

Thirty-seven grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by WM. W. DAFFIN.

The grand master (B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS) reported the death of W. Bro. WILLIAM STORY FOSTER, for fifteen years chairman of the finance committee, aged 68, whose life he characterized as a benediction. his death a triumph. his memory an inspiration.

Sixty-one discussions are reported. Many are only of local interest and application and others upon points usually considered well settled. but so few masters are reading Masons that there is a necessity for reiteration. We copy some that are of incidental or direct interest:

1. When a member, suspended for non-payment of dues. pays all arrearages. both those for which he was suspended, and those accruing since his suspension, he thereby becomes reinstated without action of the lodge.

7. It is the right and duty of a lodge to proceed against an offending brother, a member of another lodge, living in its jurisdiction, and the fact that he is a member of the grand lodge does not alter the course of procedure.

11. An applicant for the degrees in Masonry has lost on his left hand, the little and ring fingers including the metacarpal bones of those fingers. On his right hand he has lost the distal and middle phalanges of the ring and middle fingers, and the distal phalanx and

part of the middle phalanx of the index finger. He has good use of the remaining parts of his hands; would such injury disqualify him?

Held: That such deformity would not render the applicant incapable of practicing and teaching the ritual of the Fraternity, and that he is therefore not physically disqualified to receive the degrees.

13. A brother having taken the Third Degree in Masonry is not required to stand an examination as to his proficiency in said degree.

14. A profane petitions the lodge of his residence to be made a Mason and is elected. Before he has an opportunity to take the First Degree he moves away, and for the following eight years, owing to his various assignments, having become a Methodist minister, he has not been able to receive the degrees in the lodge of his former residence. He now petitions the lodge of his present residence and the question arises as to his status, "whether or not he is the unprepared or unfinished material of the lodge in which he was elected."

Held: That he has the right to petition the lodge of his present residence, and that the first lodge petitioned upon his application, with a statement of the facts, should refund to him the fee accompanying his petition.

28. A lodge, owning only a small hall, and owing about $75, which it was unable to pay, forfeits its charter. Afterwards a new lodge is organized at the same place, coming through the action of the grand lodge into possession of the same hall. The creditors of the defunct lodge apply to the new lodge for payment of their accounts. What course should the new lodge pursue?

Held: That the new lodge should feel bound for all debts justly incurred by the former lodge, at least to the value of said lodge room.

30. Where there is a public installation, away from the lodge room, it is not absolutely necessary that the charter and other things placed in charge of the master be carried there.

34. Would a man who is on construction work on a railroad, and who is moving every few months on such work, from one jurisdiction to another, be considered under the exception, as a sea-faring man, or could we receive an application from such a man?

Held: That he would not, provided he has a home or a place that he considers his permanent home, and where he registers and votes.

40. "A section in the by-laws of a lodge fixes the penalty for drunkenness; now, under this by-law, if a brother is found guilty, or pleads guilty to the third offense, the penalty being already fixed, all the master can do is to declare the brother expelled without any further vote by the lodge. Am I right?"

Held: A lodge has no right to pass a by-law depriving its members of a fair expression of their individual opinions or convictions by a secret ballot.

47. A man petitions a lodge, other than that of his residence, to be made a Mason. Question:—Can the petitioned lodge confer the degrees without the consent of the other? Can the lodge of his residence refuse to petitioned lodge the right to confer said degrees?

Held: No consent is necessary, unless the applicant has been rejected by the lodge of his residence. It is simply the duty of the petitioned lodge to comply with section 13, article 6 of the constitution, and it is the duty of the other lodge to promptly respond to the questions propounded.

50. A lodge willfully neglecting or persistently refusing to answer the questions of article 6, section 13, when propounded by another lodge, is guilty of a plain violation of the constitution and is liable to having its charter arrested.

54. The presiding officer at the trial of a member of the lodge, cannot act as counsel, either for the accused or the lodge.

57. Section 24, article 6 of the constitution, in defining the duties of the worshipful master, says: "He (the W. M.) shall at the regular communication preceding the Festival in June, cause the secretary to write opposite the name of each member of his lodge, suspended, when dues shall remain unpaid for two years." This leaves the worshipful master no discretion in the matter. The order is general and not specific, and must of necessity include himself, if he is in the list of those in arrears.

No. 1 and No. 57 should be read together in order to get both sides of the Alabama automatic law of suspension for non-payment of dues, which by the inexorable march of time cuts off the rich, the necessitous, the neglectful and unfortunate alike, and permits the master who can neither resign nor dimit to whip the devil round the stump by committing *hari kari*. The inequitable impartiality of the law with respect to persons extends also to conditions. Its palm is extended for the cash whether an equivalent in the way of privileges is enjoyed or not. Good standing may come and good standing may go, but the dues, like the brook, go on forever.

With reference to the manner in which the grand master has construed the law in No. 57, the committee on jurisprudence say:

This decision presents for our review an entirely novel question in this grand jurisdiction and your committee are unwilling either to concur in or dissent from the decision without an opportunity for more full and thorough investigation. Strong reasons may be given both for a concurrence in and a dissent from the decision. For this reason your committee respectfully requests that this matter be left open until the next ensuing communication for the purpose of further investigation and report.

And so the matter waits.

No. 7 shows that Alabama is properly in line on the sound principle that penal jurisdiction attaches to the lodge within whose territory the offense is committed.

No. 11 properly hinges the question of physical fitness upon the capability of the applicant to learn the art and demonstrate it, but in a given case, unless it be one of such manifest unfitness as to make

it the duty of the grand master to warn the lodge that acceptance of the material would make it his duty to call them to account, we doubt the wisdom of giving an opinion in such terms that it might be construed as relieving the members of their share of the responsibility in administering a law which rests upon them and the grand master with equal force.

No. 13 we presume to rest upon the absence of any requirement in Alabama law for such examination, but we hail it with satisfaction because there is no intimation on the part of the grand master that there ought to be. The domain within which a Freemason is still free from unwarrantable interference is already far too small.

Of No. 14 the committee on jurisprudence say (with grand lodge approval):

That while they entirely concur in the idea expressed in the decision of the most worshipful grand master, No. 14, they are of opinion that after a petition has been received and the applicant has been elected to receive the degrees, that the lodge may, in its discretion, return the fees to the applicant, if in the wise discretion of the lodge receiving the fees they think it should be done. In the case stated by the most worshipful grand master your committee is of opinion that unless some good reason to the contrary is shown, the lodge would, in all probability, return the fees, but we think this is a matter which the lodge, under its power to make such by-laws as it may see fit not inconsistent with the constitution and edicts of this grand lodge, has the right to control.

We have always held that the way to make intelligent and self-reliant Masons is not to keep them in leading strings but to give them freedom and make them feel their responsibility, and have always tried to hew as closely as possible to this line, but we were in entire accord with the action of our grand lodge when in the absence of any law on its statute books authorizing it to interfere, it directed lodges which had enacted by-laws forfeiting to their use the advance fees of candidates who failed to present themselves for the degrees, to make restitution in such cases on the strength of the moral law, holding that lodges like individuals, should eat no man's bread for naught, that the money for which they had given no equivalent was not theirs.

In No. 28 the grand master again hews to the equitable line and in this he was not gainsaid, nor was he in No. 30 or in the remainder of the decisions copied.

No. 34 warrants the inference that in Alabama sea-faring men with no fixed place of abode may be made Masons. There is no such exception in the Illinois law.

Nos. 47 and 50—which should be read together—show that there is no territorial jurisdiction as between Alabama lodges, although personal jurisdiction acquired by rejection is recognized.

In referring to the dead of other jurisdictions, the grand master notes the loss of Past Grand Master HAWLEY as of one of the best and most distinguished Masons of Illinois and elsewhere reports the appointment of R. W. Bro. HASWELL C. CLARKE to succeed him as the representative of Alabama near our grand lodge.

The grand master states regretfully that during the year the matter of contributions towards the establishment of a Masonic widows' and orphans' home by the grand lodge had been almost entirely neglected, the amount reported being only $22.44 and makes an earnest appeal for contributions from every lodge.

He gives considerable space to the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington anent Negro Masonry. submitting as a part of his address a telegraphic symposium on that subject by the grand masters of some thirty jurisdictions in the United States. These condemnatory telegrams were furnished him by W. Bro. S. M. IRWIN, master of Arcana Lodge No. 87, at Seattle, who asked grand masters opposed to Negro Masonry to join in bringing telegraphic pressure to bear on his grand lodge, and who is manifestly of the opinion that the printing and distribution of these dispatches by him among its members had great effect towards inducing it to rescind its former action.

Grand Master WILLIAMS said he had received no official notice of such action, but the committee on correspondence seems to have been more fortunate as the chairman of that committee made a special report on the subject. This report does not appear in print unless the special report of Brother KUYKENDALL to the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, reprinted by Brother TITCOMB in his general review, be the one referred to. However this may be, the subject was sent to a special committee, who report in substance that the action of Washington in rescinding the action complained of was insufficient because the declaration which accompanied its act of rescission showed that it had not also given up its opinions, and on their recommendation the following was adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That, in view of existing conditions. this grand lodge, "does not see its way clear" to revoke, at this time, its action in withdrawing fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington.

2. That reaffirming our former action in this behalf we desire the Grand Lodge of Washington and all other grand bodies to distinctly understand that we sincerely desire to preserve and perpetuate fraternal relations with them all, and to this end are ready at any future time to rescind our action with reference to the Grand Lodge of Washington whenever we can do so without a sacrifice of a principle which we deem essential to the purity of our order. and to the protection and preservation of true Masonic principles, usages and landmarks.

We are at loss to know whether the following from the docket of the appeal committee reflects a peculiarity of the Alabama law or only a vagary of the appellate judges, who in effect assume that while they have jurisdiction to try the whole case they can only determine one side of it.

It does not appear that any Masonic offense has been committed, and if the appeal had been taken by the accused your committee are of the opinion that the conviction should have been set aside. The appeal, however, being taken by Brother Armstrong, who complains, we presume, of the lightness of the punishment inflicted, we recommend that the appeal be dismissed, and the action of Headland Lodge be affirmed.

The grand lodge granted four charters and continued three lodges under dispensation; negatived an attempt to cut down the salary of the grand secretary to $1,500; ordered a revision of its edicts; conferred the title of honorary grand master upon JAMES M. BRUNDIGE, past junior grand warden, grand lecturer for fifty years, and now on account of age and feebleness absent from its annual communication for the first time in that long period; sent loving and encouraging greeting to Past Grand Master HENRY H. BROWN, absent on account of illness; invited correspondence with neighboring grand lodges looking to the rubbing out of state lines for the convenience of petitioners to border lodges, and anent the decision of Grand Master BILBRO, in 1898, that "one engaged in the business of retailing vinous, spirituous and malt liquors ought not while so engaged to be made a Mason," wisely determined to leave the matter to the members of the lodges, it not being within the power of the grand lodge to impose upon the candidate other qualifications than those imposed by its own constitution without an amendment of that instrument, and it might as wisely have added that it is not within the power of that body, by constitutional declaration or otherwise, to add to or change the terms of the qualifications irrevocably fixed by the law of Masonry.

Dr. B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, of Oxford, grand master; H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Montgomery, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (208 pp.) the second by Bro. WM. Y. TITCOMB, reviews the proceedings of fifty-five grand lodges, Illinois not of the number. Probably our proceedings were received too late for notice.

Brother TITCOMB has given himself a little more freedom this year and has thus improved upon his first report, which was more than creditable.

His strong common sense is shown by his accord with the adverse judgment of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, led by the jurisprudence

committee reversing the decision of the grand master that it is not proper for a lodge at a regular communication, to close on the Third Degree and resume labor on one of the preceding degrees. Of their own practice he says:

As far back as 1853 it was the practice, we remember, to open up, and close down. In the jurisdiction of Alabama it is held now that the lodge may be opened and closed on the Third Degree; when there is no business in the other degrees.

We know of no subject upon which more nonsense has been uttered and written than this step ladder business. When the lodge is closed it is closed, no matter what degrees are theoretically left open. The whole matter is one which should be left to the discretion of the master, who should be governed by the needs and convenience of the members and the demands of the business and the work in hand.

Brother TITCOMB welcomes the general recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, thinks an exchange of representatives with Egypt eminently proper for American grand lodges, but wants to be better posted about the Grand Orient of Belgium before committing himself. If he knows something about the National Grand Lodge of Egypt that we do not we should be glad to be let in on the ground floor. We have tried long, earnestly, but vainly to learn something of the genesis of a majority of the lodges composing it. As for the Mexican gran dieta he thinks the Alabama attitude of masterly inactivity is for the present the wise one, although of something resembling it in this country, a general or sovereign grand lodge as proposed by the grand master of Wyoming, he hastens to say:

"Not any, if you please."

He holds it to be unwise to attempt to lay down a cast iron rule as to the burial of suicides, but that lodges should decide each case according to the circumstances; seems to be on the fence as to the question of one ballot or three for the degrees, but discloses the fact that Alabama is among those who have departed from the old practice and ballots on each degree; is shocked because an atheist—who must have become a convert to atheism after he was made—wishing to sever his connection with Masonry was permitted to dimit, but shows his general breadth of views on the question of dimission in the following:

With us here in Alabama, a member of the lodge asking a dimit, is entitled to the same, if he is in good standing and has paid up his dues. He is not subject to any questioning as to his purpose in seeking a dimit. If the dimit is refused, the member asking it (or any other member of the lodge) has a right to demand that charges be preferred against the member wishing to withdraw. The lodge is a

voluntary association, not a place of confinement, a stockade. We do not wish to have unwilling members. In our opinion, it impairs the dignity of our Fraternity to refuse to let those go, who do not wish to stay.

Alabama and Illinois are in accord in principle on this subject, but with us the application lies over until the next stated meeting, giving an opportunity to bring charges if there is anything wrong, and then no charges appearing and the applicant being clear of the books the dimit issues as a matter of right without a vote. Brother TITCOMB'S personal views, so succinctly and forcibly stated, exactly reflect our own.

ARIZONA 1899.

18th ANNUAL. TUCSON. NOVEMBER 14.

The Arizona proceedings are adorned with a fine half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, ANTHONY A. JOHNS. Neither the face nor the garb is Mussleman, but on the left lapel of the occidental coat appears the scimitar and crescent of the oriental empire which lags superfluous on the European side of the Black sea.

Twenty-three members of the diplomatic corps were present, the representative of Illinois not among them. Eight of these were past grand masters.

Grand Master JOHNS reported a decision, among others, that a man with one foot off above the ankle, but who used a wooden foot and was but slightly, apparently, crippled, was not eligible for Masonry. This was elicited by the inquiry of a past grand master, who said that though he was not in perfect accord with the "perfect man" ruling, he did not feel warranted in accepting the petition without the grand master's sanction!

Another decision is embraced in the following:

" 'A candidate for the Second and Third Degrees of Masonry, who has received the First Degree in a foreign country, asks a waiver of jurisdiction from his lodge in the old country, with a view of becoming a member of this lodge, if found worthy, and have the Second and Third Degrees conferred by this lodge; the lodge from which he asks this waiver of jurisdiction ballots upon each degree separately. Now, the question arises, has he to be in the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of this territory twelve months before his petition for the second and third can be acted upon, and the degrees conferred if found worthy?'

"To this question I answer: 'Yes. The candidate must reside in this jurisdiction twelve months, as laid down in the constitution of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Arizona, before your lodge can regularly ballot on his petition.' "

We presume this decision is purely technical, turning on the language of the constitution, whose framers may or may not have had in mind a petitioner who was already a Mason. The requirement of a twelve-months' residence is for the protection of the Fraternity, and the avouchment for a man's good character by a lodge is worth as much in the case of an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft as in the case of one of its Master Masons who could affiliate in his new home without delay.

This question was asked the grand master:

"Question. Is the trial of a brother for unmasonic conduct strictly private, or can any member of the lodge attend?"

One who did not know that Arizona had taken the adjudication of complaints out of the hands of the lodge, where the law of Masonry puts it, might well think that the wits of the inquirer—one of the grand officers—were slipping. We are gratified to find that the grand master decided that so much of the rights of the members were left to them that they might be permitted to attend the trial, but we predict that this will be reversed. It having been denied that they are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies, it is only a question of time when from this denial will spring the doctrine that they are not competent to attend the trial of them. Indeed the fact that the question was asked indicates that such a determination is already sprouting.

The grand master reported the receipt of a circular from the Grand Lodge of Washington relative to the action of that grand lodge in reference to Negro Masonry, and also of one "from what appeared to be the opposition" asking him to wire a protest to that grand lodge. These he answered by referring to the action of Arizona at the preceding annual.

He says:

The Grand Lodge of Washington spent considerable time in discussion of the affair, and, from the reports I have seen of its proceedings, I judge it had changed materially its point of view. Grand Master Upton, however, writes me as follows: "At its last communication, the Grand Lodge of Washington made no change in its position, but it greatly modified its language, in the hope that no excuse may longer exist for misunderstanding us, or meddling with our affairs." If this is the case, I suggest that we oblige them by letting the matter alone.

The committee on address, however, thought the matter should be inquired into, and sent it to the committee on correspondence with the expressed hope of a full report next year.

"He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith." Nobody can touch the moribund nondescript known as the Gran Dieta Symbolica

of Mexico without being queered by it. Grand Master JOHNS' address affords one illustration of this and the proceedings furnish another. The boundary between Arizona and the Mexican State of Sonora runs through the city of Nogales. Nogales Lodge No. 11, of Nogales, Arizona, complained to Grand Master JOHNS that some months earlier they granted to Mexican Masons of Nogales, Sonora, the use of their lodge room for the purpose of organizing Ermilio G. Canton Lodge under the jurisdiction of the gran dieta. Some two weeks later the Mexicans again requested the use of the room, claiming that they had not perfected their organization. The courtesy was again extended and at this second meeting they initiated three Entered Apprentices (all of the masculine gender), Americans and residents of Nogales, Arizona, one of whom had been blackballed by Nogales Lodge (Arizona) two or three months before. When this came to light further use of the lodge room was refused on these grounds (as stated by the complainants):

First. That they had no right to meet as Masons within this jurisdiction, without a charter from the Grand Lodge of Arizona, and, if that theory be true, they would be clandestine Masons; and

Secondly. That they had no right to confer the degrees upon persons living within the jurisdiction of Arizona, without obtaining a waiver from us.

After the Mexicans had secured quarters on their own side of the boundary they proceeded to pass and raise the three persons above mentioned. Nogales Lodge took the matter up with E. PELAEZ (who was then in their city,) who forwarded their statement of facts to the gran dieta, whereupon that body ordered that the person referred to as having been blackballed, to be suspended. Upon this state of facts the complainants go on to say:

"Now, therefore, we most earnestly beseech you to take up the matter with the Gran Dieta Symbolica, through our representative, Bro. E. Pelaez, of Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, to the end that the jurisdictional lines may be preserved and clearly defined, and that these three persons, above mentioned, be expelled from the Nogales, Sonora Lodge, as, otherwise, we will soon have knocking at our doors, demanding admission as Masons, men whom we do not believe are, or can be made into, good Masons."

In reply Grand Master JOHNS wrote to Nogales Lodge No. 11, as follows:

"WORSHIPFUL SIRS AND BRETHREN: In reply to your letter of September 18th, in which you state cause of complaint against 'Ermilion G. Canton' Lodge, of Nogales, Sonora, I will respectfully say that 'Nogales' Lodge No. 11, had no right, knowingly, to allow 'Ermilio G. Canton' Lodge to meet in their hall, and it is certainly not my business to state to the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Sonora who it shall make Masons, and I do not feel warranted in interfering.

"If your lodge has any grounds for preferring charges against 'Ermilio G. Canton' Lodge, or any of the members of that lodge, you can send the charges through me to the Gran Dieta Symbolica, and the whole matter can be referred to some other lodge for trial.

"I presume that you will not allow 'Ermilio G. Canton' Lodge to again meet in your hall, and strongly advise you not to do so."

The other illustration springs also primarily from Nogales. Brother BACHELIER went to the assistance of Bro. JOHN ROBERTS, then city marshal of Nogales, who was being set upon and beaten while attempting to arrest some parties who had begun a fight near the international line. One of the parties to the melee, a Mexican, broke away and ran in the direction of BACHELIER'S approach when the latter seized him and he fell with his body partly across the Mexican line. This was in July 1893. Charge was filed against BACHELIER by the Mexican authorities of having violated their law by arresting a Mexican citizen on Mexican soil and forcing him into the United States. Since that time, the charge being still pending, as he avers in his memorial, BACHELIER has been deterred from crossing the line, to the great detriment of his business, and he and his family suffer thereby, as every malicious person can speak of him as a violator of the law. As it has never been substantiated that the party arrested by Bro. ROBERTS with his aid, was at that time in Mexico, Brother BACHELIER thinks this cloud has rested long enough on himself and family, but as no one can lift it but the Mexican authorities he asks the interposition of the grand lodge in his behalf.

This memorial is supplemented by the report of a special committee of Nogales Lodge No. 11, asking the same thing. The papers were sent to the committee on correspondence, whose recommendation as follows was adopted:

We would recommend that a full statement of the facts, with copies of all pertinent documents, be prepared by the grand secretary and forwarded through the proper channels to the Gran Dieta Symbolica de los Estados Unidos Mexicana, respectfully requesting that grand body to consider the same, and, if deemed advisable by them, that they solicit relief at the hands of the national authorities of the Republic of Mexico.

It is due to Past Grand Master GOLDWATER—the balance wheel of Arizona Masonry—chairman of the committee, to say that he was absent. We have faith to believe that had he been present, or any other brother of like experience as a reviewer and consequently in touch with Masonic opinion throughout the country, this scandal might have been avoided. It is nothing less than scandalous that Masonry should attempt to sway the course of governments or courts in this or any other country. But use dulls the keen edge of sensibility and the contact of Southern Arizona Masons with the half fraternal, two-thirds political system in Mexico, which the Grand Lodge

of Arizona has recognized as Masonry, may partially explain if it does not excuse this action. The Masonic world has seen how the wiseacres of jurisdictions, not in territorial contact with Mexico, some of them venerable with years and inclined to claim the right of leadership for their wisdom or on account of the size of their grand lodges, have become queered by their entanglement with the alleged Masonry of Mexico until they unblushingly give as a reason for bolstering up the gran dieta, that it will be a beneficient makeweight in the politics of that republic!

Arizona is right up against the concrete thing, its Masons in daily contact with the constituents of the gran dieta, and the closer the contact with pitch the greater the defilement.

Nothing could more strongly demonstrate than this action, the wisdom and timeliness of the grand master's suggestion that the grand lodge should make provision for again printing the reports of the committee on correspondence. "It is the only way," he says, "by which the members of this jurisdiction can form any adequate idea of the fraternal intercourse one enjoys with other jurisdictions as well as to form intelligent views on the great questions with which all Masons should be acquainted."

Besides its routine business the grand lodge listened to an instructive oration by Bro. CHAS. D. BELDEN, and selected Phoenix for its next place of meeting.

WILLIAM FRANCIS NICHOLS, of Willcox, who served in the grand east in 1896, was elected grand master; GEORGE J. ROSKRUGE, Tuscon, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1899.

28TH ANNUAL. KAMTOOPS. JUNE 22.

Eleven grand jurisdictions were represented at the opening of the grand lodge. Illinois not among them.

The grand master (DAVID WILSON) made touching allusion to the dead of the jurisdiction. Two of the deceased were members of the grand lodge, Past Masters BENJAMIN SPRINGER and A. G. M. SPRAGG.

The Grand Lodge of Peru having reversed the decree of its former grand master, CHRISTIAN DAM, removing the Bible from the altar, he had taken it upon himself to assure the new grand master of Peru of the continuance of friendly intercourse between the two grand bodies. British Columbia had taken no steps to disrupt these friendly relations, its executive, as he says, not seeming to have been aware of the radical change in the landmarks contemplated by Brother DAM.

British Columbia having recognized the Peruvian body as Masonic, Grand Master WILSON is to be commended for his fertility of resource in seizing a tardy opportunity to get the orthodoxy of his grand lodge on record.

The one other matter of interest under the head of foreign relations was of course the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington concerning Negro Masonry, and the precipitate hold-up of that jurisdiction by a large number of American grand lodges. He says:

It may be well to remember that the grand bodies which have either severed fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington or threaten to do so, have in many instances within their own jurisdictions colored lodges which have never been recognized. Now according to the doctrine of "Exclusive and Supreme Territorial Jurisdiction" (an exclusively "American" doctrine, not a landmark), the adoption by the Washington grand lodge of the report mentioned above is regarded chiefly as an unwarranted invasion of territorial jurisdiction and, therefore, worthy of severe condemnation.

Some very harsh language has been used in describing the action of our neighboring grand lodge, but I am unable to see that any landmark of the order has been broken in the course pursued, although one may well doubt its propriety under all the circumstances.

In view of the facts brought out in the following he is of the opinion that the list of grand representatives near their grand lodges should be revised:

Under this head I may be permitted to remark that of late years doubt has been expressed by various grand bodies as to the value of the representative system, and that in some jurisdictions, its aboli-

tion has in consequence been determined upon. That such a system is correct in principle and tends to promote good, no one can reasonably deny, but it is difficult to perceive just wherein its practical value lies when representatives near grand lodges continue year after year to demonstrate by their absence from grand lodge how lightly they value their commissions. In fact, there are on our list the names of many brethren who have not, for some years at least, been present at a single meeting of this grand lodge to prove that they have not entirely forgotten the names of the jurisdictions they are commissioned to represent. In the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia an effort has been recently made to overcome a similar difficulty by the passage of a resolution declaring that those representatives who fail to attend grand lodge for three years shall forfeit their appointments.

The grand master's view is the obvious one, at first glance, but there are two sides to this question. There are Masons in many jurisdictions—and we presume British Columbia is not among the exceptions—whose names any grand lodge might be proud to have on its representative list; prouder as each year goes by after the men who bear them have grown too old and feeble to bear the heat and burden of the day, and grateful for each added minute which continues a connection reflecting so much honor upon the body represented.

We would not for a moment be understood as imputing to Grand Master WILSON any desire of seeing these veterans to whom the Craft owes so much shorn of the honors they have won—for in the better days of the representative system these positions *were* won.

It is true that our remarks were suggested by reflection upon the increasingly prevailing disposition to regard these positions as perquisites of the grand master to whose grand lodge the represetatives are accredited, which each "revision" tends to strengthen; but they are nevertheless wholly impersonal and designed only for general application.

In speaking of dispensations the grand master quotes a definition which for its clearness is worth repeating:

Among the powers of the grand master is that of "granting such dispensations as may be applied for in accordance with the law of grand lodge." Now, I understand that among Masonic writers, the word "dispensation" is used in two senses. "In one sense, a dispensation is a permission to do an act which the law says shall not be done without permission. In the other it is a warrant importing to authorize the doing of an act which the law says shall not be done at all—in other words, a dispensing with the law."

With this foundation he continues:

It would thus appear that under our constitution, section 47 (part of which is quoted in the first sentence of the preceding paragraph), dispensations of the second class are unlawful in this jurisdiction. That such dispensations are ever issued is undoubtedly due to the erroneous conception by a grand master that there is inherent in his

office—independent of the constitution—power to dispense with the law. Indeed, I fear that at the outset of my own career, a similar conception of my power led to the unintentional commission of an error, which was not, however, altogether without what might be regarded as good and sufficient reason for the action taken.

Here the grand master raises anew the old question as to what is "the law," and ranges himself with the modern school of Masonic thinkers who practically assume that there are no paramount constitutions of Masonry which the makers of grand lodge constitutions are bound to respect. There is scarcely a grand lodge in existence working under a constitution that does not expressly recognize the limitation of the law making power of that body by the landmarks of the institution. Yet several of these constitutions assume the right to dispense with the dispensing power of the grand master, in the face of the fact that its recognition by the old regulations as residing in his person and office—a recognition practically coeval with the grand lodge system—and its general and for the most part unquestioned exercise down to the present time, leaves no doubt that it was regarded as a part of the body of Masonry which no man or body of men can lawfully mutilate.

Of the two decisions reported by the grand master one was on the conditions under which the right of visit might be exercised by strangers for whom no avoucher may be present. In reaching his conclusion, after quoting the sections of their constitution applicable to the subject, he says:

To these must be added the pledge which the master makes at his installation: "You promise that no visitor shall be received into your lodge without due examination and producing proper vouchers of his having been initiated in a regular lodge." (Ancient Charges.)

In detailing the necessary steps preliminary to visiting, he points out that the visitor must first produce his grand lodge certificate or other proper voucher of his initiation in a regular lodge as required by the Ancient Charges, together with satisfactory evidence of his present good standing as required by their constitution. Then may follow the strict trial, or due examination of the Ancient Charges, which if satisfactory warrants the committee of examination in avouching for him and the master in receiving him as a visitor. After quoting a strong statement of the reasons for these steps, he adds:

The inevitable conclusion is that the secrets without the accrediting papers, or the papers without the secrets, fail to prove the right to visit a lodge; both are clearly requisite.

In this country of hurry and fondness for short cuts, where it is the boast of Masons that they "travel on their knowledge," grand lodge certificates find small favor and but few of our grand lodges prescribe and supply them; and the only "voucher" required of the vis-

itor for the lawfulness—not the fact—of his making, or, in other words, of his having been initiated in a *regular* lodge, is the test declaration of the examination room. The same shift has to answer also for the evidence of his present good standing.

We infer that the same condition has existed to some extent among our brethren across the border, as the grand master's exposition of the law was called out by the fact that one of their lodges (Vancouver-Quadra No. 2) had been criticised for refusing to admit to examination strange brethren "who were unable to produce satisfactory (or any) vouchers of initiation and good standing." If other masters also had paid enough attention to the XVth of the Installation Charges to realize what it really required of them, he of Vancouver-Quadra seems to have been the only one to act accordingly. He deserves the thanks of the Craft everywhere for making occasion for the grand master's clear and timely exposition of the subject, and for leading the latter in a direction which enabled him to discover—what he did not seem able to see when treating of the dispensing power—that modern written constitutions do not always fully reflect the powers and responsibilities lodged in the masters and grand masters who administer them.

The grand lodge sensibly decided that it would no longer make proven proficiency in the Third Degree a condition of acquiring membership in a lodge, but still retains in its law a provision (likely to become a dead letter) that every brother shall prove such proficiency as soon as possible after raising: attended service at St. Paul's church where the grand chaplain IRVINE preached an eloquent sermon, and decided to meet next year at Vancouver.

R. EDEN WALKER, of New Westminster, was elected grand master; WALTER J. QUINLAN, Nelson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (226 pp.) is again by Bro. W. A. DEWOLF SMITH. "Good wine needs no bush," but the best of wine grows better with age. This is Brother SMITH'S third report. The sterling qualities have been present in all, but this has more "bouquet" because he has given his ready hand more freedom, and his self-confessed liability to give a head a crack whenever he sees it "sticking out" becomes more apparent.

Illinois for 1898 fares generously both in space (six pages) and treatment. The accustomed presence of their representative, the veteran LOYAL L. MUNN, is noted; the address of Grand Master COOK epitomized; the interest and ability of Past Grand Master SMITH'S oration recognized, and our legislation noticed. Not having our code before him he falls into the same error that we have noticed in the reports of others, in the first part of the following:

An amendment to the by-laws was adopted making the non-payment of dues a Masonic offense, and prohibiting the creation of life members.

The amendment did not define the offense of non-payment of dues, but injected the prohibition of life membership into a section which already—more's the pity!—declared the non-payment of dues "an infraction of Masonic law and a violation of Masonic covenant." He compliments the Illinois report on correspondence as being interesting, but joins in the common criticism that its topical construction makes it difficult to give a digest of it. He quotes from it on various subjects on which we are probably, and in some cases certainly in accord, and gives the substance of our classification of recognizable and unrecognizable governing bodies.

Brother SMITH correctly says that it is a well recognized principle of Masonic jurisprudence that a member holding a dimit can apply for membership in the lodge of his choice, wherever it may be, and might have added that in the rare instances where it has been questioned the denial has been cast up by the wave of commercialism which has brought upon the Fraternity so much drastic but impotent legislation on the allied subjects of non-affiliation and non-payment of dues; asks in view of the expressed readiness of California to take the Hawaiian lodges under its wing, why these lodges do not form an independent grand lodge—a question that is doubtless also prophecy if the lodges are sufficient in number; inveighs against legislation designed to hold unwilling members in an institution which at its very threshold they were taught was a voluntary one, and cannot look upon a non-affiliate as a Masonic criminal, to be excommunicated with bell, book and candle, and buried without benefit of clergy; thinks the ballot box is a sufficient safeguard against the admission of undesirable material, whether saloon-keepers or others, with which thinking we agree, but—and we presume he will also agree with us—the quiet, efficient black ball cannot be seen of men like the printed text on our phylacteries; agrees with a reviewer who thinks the proving of a grand master by examination on the occasion of his official visit to a lodge was improper, and that his dignity and power were not recognized, whereas it seems to us that in the absence of any one who could vouch for him and the lodge was willing to admit him without *knowing* him to be a Mason, his dignity and power would be best honored, and the equal fealty to the law of Masonry required of all Masons by their primary engagements best demonstrated by requiring such an examination; thinks it is pushing the physical perfection theory a little beyond the utmost limit when the terms in which its requirements are stated would exclude a man with strabismus asthma, or a bald head, and is struck with the unanimity with which grand masters condemn the practice of granting dispensations for confer-

ring degrees out of time, and the like, and yet almost invariably issue them when asked.

There are emergencies in which dispensations for conferring degrees out of time are proper and the grand master need offer no apology for issuing them, but the experience of Illinois shows that they are often sought for mere convenience. Since our law has required a fee of twenty dollars for a dispensation to authorize a ballot upon a petition for the degrees or to confer the degree of Entered Apprentice in less than lawful time, it is almost never asked for. And it is surprising what an incentive to studious application is the escaping of the fee of five dollars for authority to confer the Second or Third Degree out of time. Beyond the provision that no candidate shall receive more than one degree on the same day there is nothing in our law to prevent a candidate who is proficient from advancing at the convenience of the lodge; but it is rare that he is in such a hurry to get away that he cannot wait to acquire the requisite knowledge.

Brother SMITH'S comments on the action of Washington touching Negro Masonry and the resulting negrophobic crusade, are along the same lines as those of Grand Master WILSON, the first utterance of British Columbia on the question. Brother SMITH copies the Washington report (1898) on the subject, our comments thereon, and the reports and action of Massachusetts and Kentucky, and says:

For ourselves, we think it is a matter for the Grand Lodge of Washington alone. We do not see the expediency of their action, as in these latitudes at all events, there are no difficulties in the way of a negro, or a man of any other color, gaining admission to Masonic lodges if he can comply with the necessary requirements. There is absolutely no need in Washington for two grand lodges, and we think their action extremely ill advised. If, as their petition stated, these persons were "true, tried and trusty Masons, having been regularly initiated, passed and raised," they should have had no trouble in being "brought into communication with" the "members of the Craft in this state." They should have, like any other visiting brother, applied for a committee of examination from one of the lodges, when, if they could prove their proficiency and no objections were raised, their "Communication with * * * the members of the Craft in" the state would naturally follow. Their unwillingness to adopt this course appears to us to be a confession of the weakness of their position.

At the same time we think that the Grand Lodge of Washington has a perfect right to recognize another grand lodge if they want to. They have violated no landmark that we are aware of. The doctrine of state sovereignty is a purely American doctrine, and is not one of the fundamental principles of the institution. It may be advisable, but that is all. Neither do we see that any harm is being done to other grand lodges. There is no necessity for any other grand lodge to recognize any negro grand lodge because Washington has done so. There is no obligation on the part of British Columbia to recognize

Mexican Masonry because Texas does so, nor is there any talk of withdrawing recognition from those grand lodges which have recognized Mexican Masonry because of their action in that respect.

The Grand Lodge of Mississippi goes just a step further than any of the rest in declaring that it regards the state of Washington as unoccupied territory in which any grand lodge may charter lodges with impunity. Not to mention the position in which this action places those grand lodges which have not suspended fraternal relations with Washington, it will be interesting to watch what will happen should some grand lodge—Mississippi for instance—charter lodges in that state. There is no doubt that most, at any rate, of the grand lodges which have declared non-intercourse with Washington will be very ready to resume fraternal intercourse with that grand lodge when the cause of offense is removed, then what will be the status of the lodge or lodges chartered by other grand lodges? And in what position will the grand lodge which charters them find itself after having chartered lodges in a state recognized by other grand lodges as already occupied?

The right of every grand lodge to manage its own affairs in its own way is universally conceded, and it seems to us to be the height of inconsistency to start with the premises that "Every grand lodge is sovereign within its own limits, and has an inalienable right to determine the status and legality of every Mason and Masonic body" existing in its jurisdiction, and then deny the Grand Lodge of Washington the right to do this very thing because it does not happen to decide in accordance with the views of its critics.

Nor do we believe that "its decision is binding upon every Mason and Masonic body wheresoever situated," as claimed by the jurisprudence committee of Mississippi. As said before, we are under no obligation to recognize the gran dieta because some others have done so, nor do we feel the necessity of recognizing "negro Masons claiming their Masonic descent from Prince Hall Lodge" because Washington deems them worthy of recognition.

Of non-affiliation he well says:

We do not believe that because a brother sees fit to withdraw from active connection with his lodge, he is therefore to be "regarded as a Masonic nondescript," and unworthy of any "consideration at the hands of affiliated members." On the contrary; the brother joined the institution of his own free will, and if he sees fit to leave it in the same way it is no one's loss but his own. He certainly loses certain privileges connected with lodge membership, but his rights as a member of the great Fraternity of Freemasons are not contingent upon membership in the lodge.

Brother SMITH thinks army lodges are a mistake, regards cipher rituals as unnecessary and a violation of covenants, and correctly says that the healing process is applicable only to Masons irregularly made in a regular lodge, a clandestine body being incapable of conferring any Masonic status whatever.

We have felt it a duty to our readers to summarize Brother SMITH'S views on prominent topics, because his work first came under review at a time when the topical form of our report gave us no opportunity to do so.

CALIFORNIA 1899.

50th ANNUAL. SAN FRANCISCO. OCTOBER 10.

The representative of Illinois was not among the thirty-nine members of the diplomatic corps in attendance.

The grand master (FRANK M. ANGELOTTI) announced the death of THEODORE GUEVERA COCKRILL, who was senior grand warden in 1868.

The address from the grand east stamps its author as a man with a clear head and a warm heart, and fully merits the appreciative words of the committee on address:

The multiplicity of topics therein alluded to, and the able manner in which they have been treated, bear witness to the zeal and fidelity with which your grand master has discharged the onerous duties of the honorable position in this grand lodge to which your suffrages one year ago unanimously elevated him.

The grand master says of the grand representative system that any visible evidence of the tie that binds us together makes our relations seem a little closer, and is therefore to be desired. His observant eye had noticed that it had not been the practice in California to note in the record the presence of these representatives, and to his suggestion we owe the fact that for the first time we have not this year had to hunt through the report of the committee on credentials to find whether the representative of Illinois was present, marveling the while at such an omission in the traditionally perfect record which that jurisdiction puts up.

The following emphasizes the evidence in which the whole address abounds, that sensationalism is not a marked trait of Brother ANGELOTTI'S character.

While believing that the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington was, in effect, an invasion of the jurisdiction of this grand lodge and of all other jurisdictions wherein existed a so-called Negro or African Grand Lodge, which, if persisted in, must ultimately lead to a severance of the fraternal relations that have always existed between the Masons of Washington and California, I felt confident that mature reflection would convince our Washington brethren of the fallacy of their position, and lead them, as true and loyal Masons, to reconsider their action. I therefore deemed it inexpedient on my part to take any immediate action in the matter, beyond addressing the M. W. grand master of that jurisdiction, in reply to a communication received from him, with a brief statement of my views as to certain phases of the question at issue, with an expression of my hope that our sister grand lodge would, at its next annual communication, reconsider its action.

The letter referred to, while reflecting firmly the views above expressed, is temperate and fraternal in tone, in striking and pleasing contrast to many of the utterances evoked by the action of Washington. This letter furnishes much of the material of the lengthy report of the jurisprudence committee especially emphasizing the fact that California has never made any distinction on account of race or color, and the doctrine of one grand lodge only in a jurisdiction and closing with these resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That this grand lodge endorses the action of our M. W. grand master in the communication sent by him to the M. W. Grand Master of Washington, and we hereby reaffirm our adhesion to the so-called "American doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction:" that we hold as clandestine all so-called Masonic lodges found within the boundary of this state which did not receive their charters or dispensations from this grand lodge.

Resolved, That it is the settled Masonic law of this jurisdiction that all American Masonic lodges must receive their charters or dispensations from American Masonic jurisdictions, and not from any foreign jurisdiction.

It may be that what the committee had in mind in stating the doctrine enunciated in the second resolution, is the settled law of California, but if it means something more than that a lodge must receive its dispensation or charter from the grand lodge rightfully existing and therefore entitled to exclusive jurisdiction within the boundaries of the autonomous territory wherein the lodge is located —if it means also that a lodge located in open American territory must necessarily derive its authority from some grand lodge in the United States in order to receive recognition as a lawful lodge, then the assertion that it is well settled law is open to question even as respects California. At all events we do not recall that California questioned the regularity of Northern Light Lodge at Fort Garry (now Winnipeg,) or the right of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota to plant it there, as she would have questioned had the act of crossing an international boundary into open territory been considered wrong in principle. So far as we know such international crossing into open territory has nowhere been held to be an infraction of any established principle of Masonic jurisprudence. It was nowhere questioned in the Minnesota case so far as we can recall, and we don't know who would question it in an equivalent case were the boot on the other foot and some one of the Dominion grand lodges, British Columbia for instance, should plant lodges in Alaska or Hawaii.

The grand master found a report that a member of one of the lodges working in the French language possessed three complete expositions of the work of the First Degree which were used by him in instructing candidates, to be well founded. He says:

The writings had been made by the brother in whose possession they were, more than twenty-five years ago, by order of the then master of the lodge, for the use of candidates, and had been used solely for that purpose. The master who made this order died several years ago, and the brother, who had prepared the writings under such order, and in whose possession they were, did not realize that he had committed a grave offense. The writings were at once destroyed, and being thoroughly satisfied from the assurances received that there would be no further violation in this regard, I concluded that it was not necessary to proceed further in the matter.

Another lodge working in the same language was also in possession of written expositions which were used by the officers in the rendition of the work. These were, on demand, surrendered and destroyed, and the lodge guaranteed that there would be no further violations in this regard.

In reporting his decisions he thoughtfully says:

While much time and labor have been expended in examining the questions presented and in answering the inquiries made, I am not disposed to complain of the tendency on the part of the officers of lodges to refer matters, concerning which their is any doubt in their minds, to the grand master for adjudication. I realize, too, that very often a simple question becomes apparently so complicated by reason of the interests involved, that it is conducive to the peace and harmony of a lodge to have the ruling of the grand master thereon.

Following are some of the forty decisions reported:

1. The widow of a Mason, who was in good standing at the time of his death, is entitled to all necessary assistance so long as she remains his widow.

5. One who has been elected to receive the degrees in a lodge and receives the E. A. Degree, and then refuses to proceed further, is not entitled to have returned to him any portion of the fee for the degrees paid by him at the time of application.

10. It is settled law in this jurisdiction that a dispensation should not be granted to a lodge, authorizing the lodge to appear in public in regalia for the purpose of attending divine service.

12. A lodge may conduct the funeral service prescribed by our ritual over the remains of a deceased brother, although cremation of the remains is to follow.

17. A lodge has no right to use any of its funds for the payment of hall rent for a Chapter of the Eastern Star.

22. When a member suspended for non-payment of dues, who has neglected for the period of two years to pay said dues, or have the same remitted by his lodge, for the purpose of restoring himself to standing pays the amount necessary to restore him under section 11, article 3, part III, of the constitution, and presents his petition for restoration, and the lodge denies such petition, it should return to the applicant the money so paid by him.

36. In the absence of the master and both wardens of a lodge, the lodge cannot be opened.

40. A Master Mason's daughter, who is the wife of one not a Mason, and whose husband has deserted her, leaving her in need, is, as the daughter of a Master Mason, entitled to relief at the hands of Masons.

On the ground that the lodge stands ready to give the brother the remaining degrees and thus fulfill its part of the contract, No. 5 seems equitable; yet there are circumstances when it would not be so. For instance we were cognizant of a case where a gentleman was so disgusted with the boorishness of the parties he first met in the anteroom that he never advanced beyond the Entered Apprentice Degree. He had paid for that degree only; had he paid for all, as is often required, he should have had the lion's share refunded. No. 10 is to be commended for the double reason that ostentatious church-going is as liable to the suspicion of being an advertising function with a lodge as with an individual, and no Mason should be compelled to participate in any occasion not strictly Masonic by even so much of duress as a vote of his lodge to attend carries with it. No. 12 is interesting and timely because it reverses the pioneer decision of a California grand master to the contrary.

If No. 17 is correct and we do not question its soundness, it equally follows that it has no right to use its funds for furnishing, heating and lighting a hall for a such chapter, as it does when it permits such bodies to occupy its own hall, rent free.

No. 22 reflects a still surviving sense of fair play unlooked for in a jurisdiction that has gone to such extremes of legislation against the twin sinners, non-affiliates and non-payers of dues.

Add to No. 36 the words, "except by the grand master or his special deputy" and you have the Illinois law. Nos. 1 and 40 should be read together. The implication of the first is that if the widow marries again, she is no longer entitled to relief. Yet one can conceive of cases of such unfortunate remarriages that where a Mason was called upon to decide as to his duty when confronted with distress, he might find the question one of conscience rather than law. Of the Masonic Home the grand master says:

During the month of July, I visited and made an inspection of the Home. I found nothing to criticise and everything to commend in the management of the institution, and it was very clear, from the conditions there existing, that the trustees, and those immediately in charge, had succeeded in making the place a "Home" in the fullest sense of the word for those who had already been received. The Home is now an established institution, and whatever differences of opinion may have existed regarding it in the past, there can be no question as to our present duty to make provision for its government and

maintenance. The burden of supporting it will necessarily for some time to come, bear heavily upon the lodges, and it is most important that as economical methods shall prevail in the management of the institution as are compatible with the purposes for which it was established.

The grand lodge levied a per capita tax of eight and one-third cents per month ($1 per year) on the lodges for the maintenance of the Home.

At last our California brethren have discovered that in their legislation against non-affiliation they had given the fraternal thumbscrew one turn too many. Of the last twist, given in 1898, the grand master says:

The amendment was hastily drawn and adopted, and its effect was not fully appreciated until it had taken effect at the close of our last annual communication.

In addition to the fact that, by its terms, all those whose dimits were more than six months old and who had neglected for six months to apply for membership in some lodge in the state were, without notice, deprived of the right to again place themselves in standing as Masons without the unanimous consent of the lodge to which they might apply, the policy and justice of which may well be doubted, a careful examination of the amendment will develop the fact that if such a Mason once applies for membership in a lodge and is rejected, and through oversight or for any reason neglects to again apply within six months from the date of rejection, he is forever placed beyond the pale of redemption. He cannot again apply for membership, no way is provided by which the grand lodge may act, and so far as I can see, he is in a worse position with regard to Masonry than he would have been if he had never been made a Mason. I cannot believe that this was the intention of the framers of the amendment or of this grand lodge, and yet it seems to me that no other construction can be placed upon the language used.

He presented an amendment to the constitution, which was afterwards adopted, relaxing somewhat the iron rule. It gives the non-affiliate two years instead of six months within which to make the attempt to affiliate that can alone save him from being divested of his good standing. It will still remain true, however, that eternal vigilance is the price of life to the Masonic drone in California—unless he belongs to a lodge and pays dues.

The grand master regarded the interpretation given to the law regarding physical fitness too rigorous and suggested whether it would not be better to require simply that the candidate be so constituted, physically, as to be able to conform literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him (the Illinois law). The committee on address expressed their full concurrence in these views and sent the subject to the committee on jurisprudence, but we have been unable to find any report thereon.

The San Francisco board of relief reported seven cases from Illinois aided to the amount of $97.45, the Los Angeles board six cases, $106.75; the Sacramento board nine cases, $135; the Stockton board, two cases, $2; the Oakland board one case, $22.50. The Stockton board reports among moneys refunded, $1 from Illinois, and among amounts due from other jurisdictions $4.50.

A case before the committee on grievances discloses the fact that the trial of offenses by commissioners instead of the lodge does not always justify the claim of the supporters of the system, that it secures a more intelligent and discriminating administration of the law and a closer adherence to the forms prescribed by it. A brother charged with having been convicted of embezzlement and thereupon confined in the penitentiary, was tried by commissioners, pleaded guilty, was thereupon found guilty and expelled by them. The review of the transcript of the trial-record showed as many and as grave errors of procedure and omission as can be found in the average record of lodge trials. On account of them the grand lodge felt compelled to set aside the judgment, but holding that his confession of guilt warranted the verdict, expelled him over again, and he now has the satifaction of knowing that he was fired *secundem artem*.

The walking delegate made his appearance in the grand lodge with a memorial setting forth that various Masonic bodies, tenants of the Masonic Temple and stockholders in the Masonic Hall Association (San Francisco), to whom it appeared that the janitor and assistants appointed by the board of directors were not Master Masons, had failed—through a committee appointed for that purpose—to secure favorable action upon their request that the board should employ only Master Masons in the capacity of janitors and assistants in any and all work in and about the temple, and culminating in the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed by the M. W. grand master to ascertain the Masonic standing of the employees of the Masonic Hall Association at San Francisco, and to report to this body before the close of this session.

The matter went to the law committee and there seems to have got lost in the shuffle as no report was made and it was not mentioned among the matters that went over to their successors.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges; made the customary adequate provision for the comfort of a past grand master aged and poor; listened to a brilliant oration by Grand Orator CARROLL COOK —Masonic, unique and interesting; appropriated $5,850 to four boards of relief; presented a five hundred dollar clock to Bro. JACOB H. NEFF, who resigned from the chairmanship of the committee on

finance after a service of thirty years on that committee and of thirty-nine in the grand lodge; gave the jurisprudence committee a year to consider a proposed amendment forbidding the lodges to receive petitions from persons engaged in selling intoxicating liquors, and concurred in their recommendation that the following be not adopted:

"None but members in good standing shall be entitled to vote at an election, and none but those in good standing, whose dues are paid, shall be eligible to office in the lodge."

CHARLES L. PATTON, (Claus Spreckles Building), was elected grand master; GEORGE JOHNSON re-elected grand secretary, both of San Francisco.

The report on correspondence (118 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master WILLIAM ABRAHAM DAVIES (we give his full name to atone for our bad proofreading which permitted the printer to make the initial of his middle name "D" last year) who compresses a great amount of perfect work into his comprehensive pages of fine print, something over three of which he gives to Illinois for 1898.

There is nothing small about Brother DAVIES when he deals with Illinois. He credits us with ten past grand masters present instead of seven as we count them in the early forenoon.

He recognizes in the subject of Grand Master COOK'S tribute to Past Master CHARLES WEBSTER DAY, deceased, a brother of their FRANKLIN HENRY DAY, a leading veteran among the Masonic lights of California. He copies the grand master's answer to the question, "What is the 'short form' of work?" modeled on the famous chapter in Irish history, headed "The Snakes of Ireland" and entitled to be called the Short Form of Answer: "There is no Short Form of work." He also reproduces the conclusions of our report on governing bodies, recognizable and otherwise, and the record of the action had thereon.

Past Grand Master SMITH'S oration is characterized as excellent and the Illinois report on correspondence comes in for generous compliment.

He credits us with the first definite charge that he has noticed against the Scottish Rite as being of the peace disturbing category. We fancy that with his knowledge of what has transpired in several of the American provinces of the Holy Empire since the "Massachusetts Departure," he must have often wondered why somebody didn't put into definite words what so many felt to be true. In this connection he kindly copies our bill of particulars.

Of another matter he says:

Brother ROBBINS seems to look kindly upon the acts of the Grand Lodge of Washington. "The courageous and generous Masons of Washington." So generous that, in preparing for the recognition of clandestine Masonry, they cleared the way by repealing section 676 of their code, declaring irregular the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and severing all relations with that body, as also section 677, declaring non-intercourse with the Grand Orient of France.

In commenting upon the acts of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, Brother ROBBINS says: "The Grand Lodge of Hamburg has made its own place so far as this country is concerned, and there should be allowed to remain."

And yet he has "sincere congratulations" for the action of the generous Masons of Washington. What does he mean? We shall see.

We don't know why he says "And yet"—after he had just demonstrated what we did *not* mean, by quoting our sufficient remark about the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. Manifestly our sincere congratulations were not elicited by the repeal of section 676 (since re-enacted) of the Washington code. As he is already in possession of our report for 1899, it is not necessary to answer his question here.

Brother DAVIES can readily understand why a lodge at labor should be called off for the purpose of partaking of refreshment, or for taking a rest, but not why it should be called off to Masonic work —burials, placing cornerstones, dedications, etc., and the generally prevailing contrary practice shows that a vast majority of Masons share his obtuseness; ventures the opinion that the next time the Maine overture for limiting the effect of a rejection to five years comes before the Grand Lodge of Delaware (where it failed) it will pass: correctly holds—with practically universal concurrence—that while residence is a prerequisite for the degrees, citizenship is not: is in accord with the views of Brother MORGAN (Tennessee) respecting the topical plan of report, that "it not only doubles the work of the reviewer, but also that of the reader:" says of the Tennessee law and practice which in the absence of the master and wardens and all the past masters gives the senior member present the power to preside, with all the rights of a regularly installed master, that to his personal knowledge it reflects the usage prevailing in central New York fifty years ago: and in reply to Brother HEDGE'S suggestion, *apropos*, of the California custom of inviting the retiring grand master to sit for his portrait, that it would be a better policy to abolish the "Grand Painter" and substitute for his work a fine steel engraving in the journal of the proceedings, discloses the fact that for more than forty years Bro. STEPHEN W. SHAW, now in the eighties, has painted the portraits of the grand masters, heads of other governing bodies and of other bodies in San Francisco, until the portrait

gallery contains two hundred and fifty-six oil paintings that will compare favorably with the work of any artist "from the 'Passamaquoddy to the Philippines.' "

Under Michigan he copies the following from the remarks of Bro. F. P. K. OLDFIELD—he could carry more names before his common sense in the other end of the scales would kick the beam—in the discussion of proposed legislation on non-affiliation:

"I believe this constant harping on the string of non-affiliation makes the Fraternity ridiculous, and lowers it in the eyes of its members and the profanes. I wish we might never hear again in Michigan of the evil of non-affiliation. It is not an evil. It would be better if there were not the slightest restriction upon it; then we would know who our members are, in spirit as well as in form. We would be a smaller body, but a more compact one. Are we really not stronger in Michigan with the 30,000 members than we would be if we had 38,000, if only the 30,000 did the work, attend the meetings, bring in the petitions, realize that they are Masons and make the world realize it and realize that it must be a good thing."

This elicits no comment beyond the statement that other views prevailed, but when he gets down to Wisconsin and strikes the indignant declaration that no more unfair or unmasonic measure could be adopted regarding non-affiliates than the California legislation of 1898, he talks to some purpose and shows that his thought has gone down to the root of the matter:

We will have no words with you on that sort of legislation, Brother JENKS. We are not in harmony with those who would add to the annoyance of non-affiliates. We would much rather reduce the number of the army by sweeping the return road clear of all incumbrances. No affiliation fee should be required, and we hope to live to see its universal abolition. Such legislation as you quote, Brother JENKS, is not the work of experienced Masons; it's an offshoot of other societies.

Brother DAVIES improves many opportunities to say harsh things about the Grand Lodge of Washington and to indulge in personalities that we could wish he had left unsaid, but in his "conclusion" he closes his reference to the present status of the matter with the invocation—"Let us have peace."

CANADA, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1899.

44TH ANNUAL. OTTAWA. JULY 19.

The whole Masonic world will be grateful to the Grand Lodge of Canada for beginning the publication of a portrait gallery. The journal of the proceedings before us contains the portraits of five grand masters whose names are like household words, whose faces are those of the strong men who guided the grand lodge in its early days—Col. W. M. WILSON, T. D. HARINGTON, W. B. SIMPSON, A. A. STEVENSON and JAMES SEYMOUR, whose administrations cover the period from its organization in 1855 down to 1871.

The grand lodge was welcomed to the capital by the mayor, in a written address, and after the opening this was supplemented by another signed by the deputy of the Ottawa district and by the masters of the local lodges. Eight past grand masters were present and thirty-four grand jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps. The modern idea that the chief use of this corps is to furnish places for as many ambitious brethren as possible has penetrated the Canadian grand east, as the grand master thus demonstrates:

I desire to draw the attention of grand lodge to the fact that some of the brethren act as grand representative of more than one grand lodge. As we have several distinguished brethren who desire the honor of representing a grand lodge, there can certainly be no valid reason advanced why a brother should be permitted to retain the representation of more than one grand lodge. I contend that several of these positions should now be declared vacant and filled by new appointments, so that no brother shall hold more than one appointment. I desire an expression of opinion from grand lodge on this subject.

The board of general purposes reporting on the address (with the concurrence of the grand lodge) confess to sympathy with the grand master's view, but take a creditably conservative view of the situation:

The board concur with the grand master in his regret respecting the representation of foreign grand lodges near our grand lodge. It would be well that these honors should be distributed, but a foreign grand lodge has the right to select its own representative, and though this is usually done on the recommendation of our grand master, it is difficult to see how this right could be properly interfered with.

Several grand lodges on this side of the border have not permitted any weak consideration for the rights of other grand lodges to control either the personnel of their diplomatic service or the time of changing it.

The grand master (E. T. MALONE) announced the death of two past grand senior wardens, JOHN WILSON and FRANCIS RICHARDSON. The former attained his rank in the Grand Lodge of Canada, the latter in the Provincial Grand Lodge under the Grand Lodge of England, of which he was also provincial grand secretary. He was grand secretary of the Ancient Grand Lodge of Canada, prior to its amalgamation with the Grand Lodge of Canada in which he became the first district depnty for the Toronto district. He died at the ripe age of eighty-five. Also deceased were the grand registrar, L. A. CONGER; District Deputy W. L. HAMILTON, and two past district deputies, G. H. F. DARTNELL and WM. WADDINGTON.

There is, happily, no commercial ring in the remarks of the grand master about non-payment of dues and non-affiliation:

Inability to pay dues should never forfeit the right to membership and fellowship. Our charity should begin at home, and with our poor brethren. Place them in good standing on your books, and allow their earnings to go to their wives and children for bread. The lodge is the place for such a brother; he needs our assistance and advice, and we need him so as to remind us of our obligations. Don't forget the unaffiliated, as according to one of our periodicals, "He is a Mason, and barring some little pique or petty fault, is worthy of membership. Let your heart go out to him in a brotherly way and ask him to come back to the fold. Masonry needs all worthy Masons and all Masons need Masonry. We cannot live unto ourselves, nor can we die unto ourselves We must not be selfish; we must be broad and liberal."

The board of general purposes fear that a reader of the grand master's address not acquainted with their law on this subject, might infer that undue hardship was exercised towards brethren in default, and say that in view of the power of the lodges to remit the dues of those who are too poor to pay, the fault must surely be with the defaulting brother, and add:

A man who is able to pay his dues and does not pay them says in the most distinct way that he thinks the advantages not worth the money they cost. Pity or compassion is due to such a man only for his sad state of indifference.

This looks plausible at first glance, but it does not touch the most serious aspect of the question, where suspension for non-payment of dues means suspension from all Masonic rights. To prove that it is equitable to suspend a brother from the enjoyment of lodge privileges which he will not pay for, does not demonstrate the equity of depriving him of the Masonic rights which he *has* paid for.

The grand master congratulates the Craft of the Dominion upon the completion of the "History of Freemasonry in Canada," by Past Grand Master J. ROSS ROBERTSON, and quotes Bro. W. J. HUGHAN, who says of it: "This history has no equal of the class either as re-

spects its magnitude, its originality, its interest and attractiveness, its literary skill or its conspicuous success."

Referring to the Grand Lodge of Washington and the strained relations of that body with other grand lodges, he prints his reply to Grand Master UPTON'S letter asking for his opinion and fraternal counsel. He deplores the action of Washington: indicates the position likely to be taken by his grand lodge and discloses his own opinion by citing the refusal of Canada, in 1871, to affiliate lodges holding warrants from a colored grand lodge in New York, because, being in friendly relations and communication with the Grand Lodge of New York, she could not recognize any other body claiming to be a grand lodge in that jurisdiction, or any body assuming to derive its authority from such unrecognized body, and says he would gladly welcome a reconsideration of the subject by the Grand Lodge of Washington. This having followed, he refers in closing the incident to the report of the committee who handled it:

The report is temperate in language and reflects great credit on the illustrious brethren who formed the committee. Suffice it to say that the clauses or resolutions embodied in the original report which have been so strongly objected to by the various sister grand lodges are now repealed and fraternal greetings are sent to all the brethren throughout the world. We join with them in the prayer, "May brotherly love prevail and every moral and Masonic virtue cement us." I trust that the grand lodges which have withdrawn fraternal intercourse will now renew it.

While he had given a great number of rulings he only reported five upon which he desired an expression of opinion. All were approved; two of them we copy:

4. I decided that the word "freeborn" in our ceremonies does not exclude "illegitimate persons;" that the expression should be confined to "slaves," as the benefits of Freemasonry were not intended to be extended to those who were so shackled as to be unable to exercise freedom and independence.

5. I decided that the loss of a thumb and first finger of left hand does not debar a person from becoming a Mason.

He submitted the invitation of the Grand Lodge of Virginia to attend the centenary of the death of Washington, without recommendation: the grand lodge decided on a deputation to consist of the grand master and grand secretary.

The reports of the district deputy grand masters constitute the bulk of the journal of proceedings, and reflect with their customary thoroughness the condition of the Craft.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; received and acknowledged the gift of three gavels from the Royal Solomon Mother Lodge No. 293, Jerusalem (which, notwithstanding its name, is one of its

daughter lodges); signalized the completion of twenty-five years of service as grand secretary by Bro. J. J. MASON, by appointing a committee to select and present to him a token of appreciation: amended its constitution to provide that no public procession in Masonic clothing (Masonic funerals excepted) shall be allowed on any pretense without the permission of the grand master or the district deputy, and to require that the proceedings of any procession—funerals included—attended by the brethren, be reported to the grand master and to the district deputy; further, to provide that the grand secretary summon every brother reported and recommended for expulsion to appear before the appeal committee at the grand communication when action is due; and fixed upon London as its next place of meeting.

E. T. MALONE, of Toronto, grand master; J. J. MASON, Hamilton, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (111 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master HENRY ROBERTSON, and in his best style. Nearly four pages are devoted to Illinois for 1898, including a page from Past Grand Master SMITH'S "most eloquent and instructive oration," which he truly says should be taken in full to be satisfactorily appreciated. He also reproduces the concluding portion of our special report on the status of governing bodies, and notes its adoption. He thinks the paragraphs given will be found of great benefit and use for reference.

Referring to our general report, he can hardly say that its topical form is any improvement on the old style. He likes best the review of each jurisdiction by itself. His selection for reproduction is from the conclusion of our remarks on Negro Masonry.

As usual Brother ROBERTSON permits himself only scanty expression of his own opinions on matters passing under review, for which we are all losers. He has decided convictions that all Negro Masonry in this country is clandestine and irregular, and that this is practically true may be admitted without smirching its original regularity, before the development of the now accepted doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction. We feel quite sure that it is no fault of his that the following is not as true as he must have thought it, to have written it:

> The question of color does not enter into the discussion at all, it being universally admitted that neither race nor color will debar an applicant from initiation into the mysteries of the Craft.

It is true that one of the good results that have come out of this latest discussion of the problem is the contributions from some unlooked-for quarters towards the universality of the admission that neither race nor color will debar an applicant from initiation into

the mysteries of the Craft; but the discussion has also disclosed the fact that in some jurisdictions neither the prejudice of race nor color has been thought sufficient to secure the Fraternity from the intrusion of the negro in spite of the ballot and positive enactments in the written, and interpolations in the unwritten law have been invoked as additional barriers. It is barely thirty years since the "Black Laws" were swept from the Illinois regulations, which forbade the admission of a negro or mulatto either as a member or visitor, and that without reference to whether he was lawfully made or not! We know of no colored man who since that time has ventured to try to run the gauntlet of race and color prejudice on a ballot in an Illinois lodge; but we do know that every man, white or black, has stood equal before our law.

Under Maine he thus states his views on territorial and personal jurisdiction:

Our law is that "no person shall be made a Mason unless he has resided one year in the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he seeks admission, or produces a certificate of character from the lodge nearest to the place of his previous residence," and that no petition from a rejected candidate can be received within twelve months from the date of such rejection. We have had this law for a long time and it has always worked well. We have never heard of any difficulty arising from the one-year limit being too short a time to arrive at a correct knowledge of the character of an applicant. Rejections are not by any means always evidences of demerit, and if any bad material had been admitted in that way it would certainly have been made manifest during the long series of years in which that has been our practice. The conclusion would seem to be that a longer period than one year is unnecessary.

Under Nebraska he says:

He decided that a man who is on a saloon petition is not a fit man to be made a Mason, and also that it is unmasonic for a Mason to sign a saloon petition. We presume that these decisions are in logical sequence with their previous action on the liquor question, but they carry the interference with the liberty of the subject to a further extent than has hitherto been done, and here it would be deemed entirely unwarrantable.

Anent a decision that a lodge *could* suspend a brother who asks in open lodge to be suspended because he is unable to pay his dues, he says that sooner than have had the reputation of procuring such a ruling he would have passed around the hat and placed the brother in good standing. We suspect, however, from our knowledge of Brother ROBERTSON, both through his writings and by personal contact, that generous action on his part in such a case would be prompted chiefly by a nobler impulse than a fear of what Mrs. Grundy would be warranted in saying.

COLORADO, 1899.

39TH ANNUAL. DENVER. SEPTEMBER 19.

The Colorado gallery this year contains a half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, HORACE T. DELONG, and steel engravings of Past Grand Masters HENRY M. TELLER and HARPER M. ORAHOOD. Both the latter were former residents of Illinois, and Brother TELLER was made a Mason in Dunlap Lodge No. 321, at Morrison.

The diplomatic corps was out in great force, no fewer than forty-eight grand jurisdictions being represented, Illinois—and also Minnesota—by Past Grand Master TELLER.

Seventeen other past grand masters graced the occasion, among them Bro. H. P. H. BROMWELL, an actual past grand master of Illinois and honorary past grand master of Colorado.

There are no idle moments in the Grand Lodge of Colorado; whenever there is a lull in the business of the session they call on Brother BROMWELL or Brother TELLER for a speech. This year both paid the customary tithe.

Grand Master DELONG announced the death of three past grand masters, OREN H. HENRY, aged 56; GEORGE EDWARD WYMAN, 51; and BYRON L. CARR, 58; and of Past Deputy Grand Master FRANCIS L. CHILDS, 74. Brethren HENRY and CHILDS were natives of Vermont; Brother WYMAN of England, and Brother CARR of New Hampshire. Also deceased was Capt. JOHN S. STEWART, past master of Pueblo Lodge No. 17, killed in action near Manila, of whose life history or death no further details were given.

Brother CARR was formerly a member of Waukegan Lodge No. 78, at Waukegan, Illinois, where he passed four years of his life, one year as principal of the high school and three years as superintendent of schools of Lake county. He served in New Hampshire regiments during the Civil War, and lost his right arm at Appomattox.

The grand master stated that the problem of physical qualifications had been more prolific of inquiries than any other one subject. His one decision or answer given alike to all inquiries shows that he realized that the grand master should not even seem to relieve in any degree the responsibility which rests upon each individual brother of administering upon his conscience, according to his enlightenment, the law which rests equally upon the grand master and the brother in the ranks. Calling their attention to the law of Masonry, reproduced

in their by-law, that a candidate must have "no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art and becoming perfect in the work," and to the twenty-one approved decisions growing out of it, he recommended that both by-law and decisions be read in open lodge prior to the ballot. "With this enlightenment," he says, "let the brethren cast their ballots for the good of Masonry and we can well afford to risk the results."

This wise course commended itself to the jurisprudence committee, who, however, improved upon it, and point out that the by-law referred to and *one* of the approved decisions (No. 148) afford the requisite enlightenment for the lodges and members, and the grand lodge concurred. No. 148 is as follows:

While it be eminently proper that subordinate lodges determine the eligibility for the degrees of candidates, that they must nevertheless always be governed by the spirit of the law, which provides "that he must not be incapable of learning the art and becoming perfect in the work."

The two chief reasons why grand masters should avoid as far as possible making specific decisions as to physical fitness for the degrees, are that one class of inquirers need to be taught that the law, being fundamental, cannot be set aside by the grand master; and that the other class who do not need to be taught this ought to be discouraged from straining the law to its utmost tension by his refusing to indicate the precise limit to which they can go before he would consider it his duty to call them to account for its violation. In other words, it inculcates the idea that if there is a real question, the Masonic conscience should require that Masonry be given the benefit of the doubt.

We find that the grand master did make one exception to the rule he laid down for himself, in deciding that "a petitioner who has one leg not to exceed one and a half inches shorter than the other is eligible to be made a Mason."

Other decisions of general or curious interest are as follows:

2. When a lodge confers one or more degrees at the request and on behalf of another lodge, it is not entitled as a matter of right to demand any part of the fees.

4. Dimits, to be legal, must be under the seal of the lodge issuing them.

6. Receiving a petition for initiation and reading it in open lodge is acting upon it within the meaning of by-law No. 55. This is prohibited until the petitioner shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the lodge at least twelve months.

7. Smoking during lodge session is not contrary to any written law, but it violates the spirit and teachings of Masonry, as well as all the rules of etiquette and propriety, and no master ought to permit it.

8. A suspended brother, whether for non-payment of dues or any other cause, is not entitled to Masonic burial, as a matter of right. This matter is similar to the provision made by decision No. 35, and the same course should be pursued as there recommended.

9. Every lodge must vote on its own candidates. Lodge B may, on request of Lodge A, post a brother on any degree, examine him at a regular communication and spread the ballot on his proficiency; then Lodge A, after receiving the report of Lodge B, will, if the report be favorable, spread the ballot as usual on the brother's petition for advancement. If he is elected, Lodge A may then request Lodge B to confer for it the next degree.

11. A petitioner who has paid his fee, been elected to receive the first degree, moved from the state and four years later returned to the jurisdiction of the same lodge, has forfeited his money and all rights under his election. The lodge may, however, immediately receive from him a new petition, and if he is again elected the lodge may, by vote, restore to his credit the money forfeited.

13. A lodge ought not to pay the nurse, doctor and drug bills of a brother able to meet his own obligations. Masonry is not a benefit organization. We are banded together to help the needy, not for each to claim every possible benefit for himself.

15. An offer to waive jurisdiction, provided the usual fees are paid to the lodge offering to grant the waiver, is unmasonic. Waivers should always be granted in the interest of Masonry, and not for a mercenary consideration.

18. The inspection of the ballot box by the senior and junior wardens prior to the casting of the ballot is very desirable, but not essential to the validity of the ballot.

The committee on jurisprudence recommended the following modification of No. 4, but the grand lodge sustained the grand master:

Dimits should be under the seal of the lodge issuing them, but the seal is not actually essential. The fact of dimission may be shown by dimit or other evidence which is satisfactory to the lodge receiving the same.

We think both were right. The rule that a regular dimit should bear the seal of the lodge is so well settled that to relax it would subject the instrument to suspicion in every other jurisdiction; while the contention of the committee that the fact of dimission may be shown by other evidence than by a regular dimit, satisfactory to the lodge receiving the same, is a well established rule in most jurisdictions, either by enactment, as in Illinois, or by approved decisions of the law committee or the grand master.

No. 6 passed muster without question or explanation, but if our understanding of the general practice is correct, it is misleading. We think the general understanding is that "receiving" a petition is an active procedure on the part of the lodge, quite distinct from passively listening to its presentation. Having ascertained from the

reading of the petition that it may properly be entertained, the lodge then decides whether it shall be received and referred. Should its reading disclose the fact that the petitioner is ineligible, from lack of residence qualification or otherwise, it will not be received but will be returned to him.

Respecting No. 7 the committee say—the grand lodge concurring:

We are of the opinion that this should be in the nature of advice to masters in the government of their lodges, rather than the subject of a decision by the grand master.

When we spoke of a decision being of startling interest we had in mind No. 8, which, if we understand it correctly, concedes the right of a lodge to accord Masonic burial to a brother under that kind of suspension which, while it continues, deprives him of all Masonic rights and forbids all Masonic recognition as effectually as expulsion. The decision referred to is as follows:

35. Masonic Burial of Non-Affiliates.—A lodge requested to act should use its discretion according to the circumstances. The non-affiliate, possessing no inherent right to the service of the lodge, the favorable disposition of the brethren should be substantially unanimous, of which the master should be satisfied by ballot or otherwise. Strong objections by members to the burial of a non-affiliate should not be lightly waived.

If our construction is right the Colorado doctrine would seem to be that death wipes out the score and reinstates the brother in his Masonic character, a doctrine infused with a spirit which we could not find it in our heart to condemn.

No. 8 illustrates the tribulations and circumlocutions which afflict those jurisdictions that have adopted the modern system of a ballot for each degree. This consideration does not, however, touch the question as to who should determine the question of proficiency, upon which the committee locked horns with the grand master and were worsted. Their rejected criticism is as follows:

In reference to decision No. 9: In our opinion Lodge B has no right or authority to spread the ballot on the proficiency of a brother examined, and we therefore disapprove of so much of this decision as is contained in the following words: "And spread the ballot on his proficiency."

They were more fortunate—and justly so—in their opinion that the petitioner referred to in No. 11 is not entitled to at once send in his petition upon his return. Having lost his residence he must first regain it. We are sorry to see that they agreed with the grand master that he had forfeited his money, as well as his rights under his election, and in the light of this, grateful that they also agreed with him that if again elected, the lodge might vote to restore to his credit his money the use of which they would then have had for five years.

No. 13 is timely and in every way to be commended: and the same is true of No. 15, which is in accord with Illinois precedents.

No. 18 leads us to wonder whether the practice of submitting the ballot box to the inspection of the wardens prior to the ballot, prevails to any considerable extent. We have never seen it done.

A by-law adopted in 1886 says: "All Masons are fraternally advised to refrain from engaging in the liquor traffic," and of this the grand master says:

> It seems to me that advice has now been given long enough. Permit me, therefore, to recommend that said by-law now be made mandatory, and that all Masons be prohibited from engaging in the liquor traffic.

But the grand lodge endorsed this view taken by the jurisprudence committee:

> Touching the recommendation of the grand master that by-law No. 125 be amended so as to become more mandatory in its character, we are of the opinion that the law upon this subject is sufficiently clear in its meaning and well understood by our members, and that its salutary influence is being felt year by year. We recommend that it be continued without further legislation upon this subject at this time.

Among the recommendations of the grand master was one that a cut of the incoming grand master and one or more past grand masters be published each year in the proceedings, and its first fruits are seen in the volume before us.

The grand lodge listened to an oration by Grand Orator JAMES R. KILLIAN, on "The Potency of Masonic Ideals in the Exaltation of Character," lofty in tone, apt in illustration, and then girded up its loins and under the lead of the jurisprudence committee proceeded to review the action of the grand master (and to approve the same) in granting some dispensations and refusing others, in the face of a constitutional provision that "the granting and rejecting of all petitions for dispensations shall be solely within the province of the grand master;" adopted a plan for the consolidation of lodges by a majority vote, but with a proviso that if seven or more votes are against the proposition in either lodge it shall be lost, the vote to be taken by ayes and noes and entered on the minutes, a plan which incidentally nullifies the principle that a member can exclude a distasteful petitioner for affiliation with him by the ballot, leaving him the only alternative of getting six other members to act with him on an open vote; wrestled with the subject of ritual and invoked the development of a power behind the throne greater than the throne if not greater than itself, by providing for a board of three custodians of the work, appointed by the grand master, with a three years tenure of office, one retiring each year, but not subject to removal or control by the

appointing power. The following shows the scope of their powers, and also indicates the location of the meal bag in which the cat is to be securely kept:

And their decisions on all questions of interpretation of the ritual shall be final and not subject to alteration or review, except by the grand lodge. They shall keep a record of their proceedings and rulings hereunder, which shall be deposited in the office of the grand secretary and subject to examination in that officer's presence, and they shall make an annual report to this grand lodge, through the grand lecturer, of their doings.

The grand lodge also chartered three new lodges and continued one under dispensation; took from the lodges the right to provide by by-law the time that must elapse between a rejection and another application for the degrees and fixed the period at six months, and, mindful of its parental relation to the WASHINGTON centennial memorial, appropriated $1,000 towards the expenses of the Virginia committee of arrangements and an additional amount sufficient to cover the expenses of three representatives to Mount Vernon.

ALPHONSE A. BURNAND, of Leadville, was elected grand master; ED. C. PARMELEE, Denver (Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (278 pp.) is as usual the work of Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF. Its authorship is a guarantee that its interest never flags. Five and a half pages are given to Illinois for 1898. He quotes the opening and closing of Grand Master COOK'S address, and also from his remarks on spectacularizing the ceremonies, and touches briefly other prominent features.

Past Grand Master SMITH'S oration is characterized as a grand and inspiring effort, reflecting great credit upon himself and upon our grand lodge.

He judges that lodge trials must be expensive affairs in Illinois, which is too true, but to generalize from a single case like that in Tyrian Lodge is somewhat misleading. However, we think the sufferers who sat through twelve nights earned the ice cream and cigars which they finally had to pay for themselves.

He copies the conclusion of our special report on the status of governing bodies, and says:

The issue as to legitimacy of lodges deriving their authority from grand orients and supreme councils is thus sharply defined, so far as the Grand Lodge of Illinois is concerned.

But the question is still a live one and is far from being settled. There is great divergence of opinion among our American grand lodges, New York and Maine being the conspicuous file-leaders of those holding views not in accordance with those of Illinois. Brother

Drummond of Maine has concisely set forth his view of the matter in these words: "A lodge created by a supreme council in a country where, by the Masonic law there prevailing, it may be done, is just as lawful a lodge, and its Masons as regular Masons, as any to be found in Illinois or Maine."

Brother Robbins holds tenaciously to the opinion that there is no legitimate Masonry that cannot trace its descent from the Grand Lodge of England, and formulates his report in accordance therewith. He indicates no way by which the Masonry which has been disseminated in these many countries through other channels can be regularized. The lengthy list of grand bodies thus placed under the ban or deemed of doubtful character will shatter many a cherished ideal of the universality of Freemasonry.

Will the absolute abandonment of all control over symbolic lodges by supreme councils and grand orients in the countries cited by Brother R. pave the way for their future recognition, or must there be sought other solution of this question of regularity?

It seems to us, in view of the fact that recognition is being accorded by our American grand lodges to quite a number of these foreign grand bodies, deemed by Brother R. and the Grand Lodge of Illinois to be "without authority" or with "*quasi* authority," that some common agreement should be arrived at as speedily as possible to avoid future complications. As the matter now stands, American Masonry is being involved in a hopeless tangle. For instance, a foreign brother upon arriving in New York City is warmly greeted as such, the grand body from which he hails being recognized in that jurisdiction; but upon reaching Chicago he is given the icy stare and told the sooner he covers the distance between the fourteenth story of their temple and the pavement below, the better. Without entering into any argument *pro* or *con*, we leave the subject for the careful consideration of the writers of the guild and all Masons who are interested in the realization of the lodge universal among all peoples and in all lands.

Whether cherished ideals of the universality of Freemasonry will be shattered by the report depends upon the conception one has as to what the universality of the institution is. If the word refers simply to the geographical distribution of Freemasonry, then it will be necessary to not only count in as Freemasonry those sodalities that have stolen the rituals of the Fraternity and have married them, or a part of them, to a system which has nothing else in common with Masonry, but is in construction, government and spirit as far from it as the poles are asunder, but also to acknowledge as Masonic every ethnic or tribal occultism existing anywhere, in order to give the claim a shadow of validity; but if the claim of Masonry to universality rests upon the catholicity of its fundamental basis, which is broad enough to give an equal standing place for all the peoples of the earth, then the claim had a prophetic verity when it was first put forward—as boldly as today—when there was not a lodge of Freemasons outside of the British Isles, and when, consequently, any other interpretation would have stamped it as a glaring, conscious fraud.

We had marked several passages for extracting, chiefly those which illustrate the conservative and truly Masonic spirit of Brother GREENLEAF in his treatment of questions growing out of non-payment of dues and non-affiliation, but we must let them go by in order to take in his concluding verse. When he breaks into song he never falls from the key:

THE LODGE ROOM OVER SIMPKINS' STORE.

The plainest lodge room in the land was over Simpkins' store,
Where Friendship Lodge had met each month for fifty years or more.
When o'er the earth the moon full-orbed, had cast her brightest beams,
The brethren came from miles around on horseback and in teams,
And oh! what hearty grasp of hand, what welcome met them there,
As mingling with the waiting groups they slowly mount the stair,
Exchanging fragmentary news or prophecies of crop,
Until they reach the tyler's room and current topics drop,
To turn their thought to nobler themes they cherish and adore,
And which were heard on meeting night up over Simpkins' store.

To city eyes a cheerless room, long usage had defaced,
The tell-tale lines of lath and beam on wall and ceiling traced.
The light from oil-fed lamps was dim, and yellow in its hue,
The carpet once could pattern boast, though now 'twas lost to view.
The altar and the pedestals that marked the stations three,
The gate-post pillars topped with balls, the rude-carved letter G,
Were village joiner's clumsy work, with many things beside,
Where beauty's lines were all effaced and ornament denied.
There could be left no lingering doubt, if doubt there was before,
The plainest lodge room in the land was over Simpkins' store.

While musing thus on outward form the meeting time drew near,
And we had glimpse of inner life through watchful eye and ear.
When lodge convened at gavel's sound with officers in place,
We looked for strange, conglomerate work, but could no errors trace.
The more we saw, the more we heard, the greater our amaze,
To find those country brethren there so skilled in Masons' ways.
But greater marvels were to come before the night was through,
Where unity was not mere name, but fell on heart like dew,
Where tenets had the mind imbued, and truths rich fruitage bore,
In plainest lodge room in the land, up over Simpkins' store.

To hear the record of their acts was music to the ear;
We sing of deeds unwritten which on angel's scroll appear.
A widow's case—four helpless ones—lodge funds were running low,
A dozen brethren sprang to feet and offers were not slow.
Food, raiment, things of needful sort; while one gave load of wood,
Another shoes for little ones, for each gave what he could.
Then spake the last:—"I haven't things like these to give—but then
Some ready money may help out"—and he laid down a Ten.
Were brother cast on darkest square upon life's checkered floor,
A beacon light to reach the white—was over Simpkins' store.

Like scoffer who remained to pray, impressed by sight and sound,
The faded carpet 'neath our feet was now like holy ground.
The walls that had such dingy look were turned celestial blue,
The ceiling change to canopy where stars were shining through.
Bright tongues of flame from altar leaped, the G was vivid blaze,
All common things seemed glorified by heaven's reflected rays.
Oh! wondrous transformation wrought through ministry of love—
Behold the Lodge Room Beautiful!—fair type of that above.
The vision fades—the lesson lives! and taught as ne'er before,
In plainest lodge room in the land—up over Simpkins' store.

CONNECTICUT 1900.

112TH ANNUAL. HARTFORD. JANUARY 17.

The frontispiece of the Connecticut proceedings is a fine steel portrait of the retiring grand master.

No less than eleven past grand masters were present, and the diplomatic corps mustered twenty-three, representing twenty-seven jurisdictions, Past Grand Master JOHN W. MIX appearing for Illinois.

The grand master (GEO. G. MCNALL) announced the death of Past Grand Master DWIGHT PHELPS, aged 65, who was grand master in 1870; Past Grand Master JAMES HENRY WELSH, aged 68, who occupied the grand east in 1896: GEORGE LEE, grand treasurer from 1869 to 1881, and HENRY E. PATTEN, grand tyler from 1858 to 1874. An excellent feature of the necrological record is the memorial tablets, each of which bears a half-tone portrait of the brother to whom it is dedicated.

The deaths of Past Grand Masters CREGIER and HAWLEY, of our own jurisdiction, are noted.

One decision was reported—a construction of local law.

The grand master calls attention to the fact that in 1898, out of a total membership of 17,332, there were 4,359 (25 per cent) exempt for one reason and another from grand lodge dues. Most of these exemptions are due to a provision exempting from dues after a continuous membership of thirty years, but we note from the report of the finance committee that in estimating their taxable membership lodges are also permitted to deduct those whose whereabouts for the five previous years is unknown.

Under the title "Dual Jurisdiction" the grand master thus refers to the temporary cloud in the Northwest:

> The question of dual jurisdiction, that is the existence of two grand lodges, having concurrent jurisdiction in the same territory, raised by the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington, and which came before the last session of this grand lodge, has been happily terminated by the repeal of the legislation complained of.

He took part in the ceremonies of the WASHINGTON centennial memorial at Mt. Vernon and was greatly impressed. He says:

> At the close of the ritualistic part of the services our distinguished and worthy brother William McKinley, president of the United States, delivered an address most suitable to the occasion, an address

that will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present, not only for the sentiments expressed, but also for the dignity and eloquence of the speaker. This meeting furnished a new inspiration to the brethren and cannot fail to be of great benefit to our Fraternity. While a sovereign grand lodge is hardly desirable yet this meeting of representatives from the whole body of the Masonic Fraternity upon such an auspicious occasion, created a new epoch in the history of Freemasonry, incited anew true fraternal feelings and exemplified the universality as well as the unity of the Craft.

The Masonic Home at Wallingford contains fifty-one inmates and more dormitory room and an enlarged infirmary will soon be needed.

The grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN H. BARLOW, in his report cautions the lodges and brethren against "Masonic tramps," with which he says their jurisdiction has been unusually infested during the past year.

The committee on grievances reported a vain search for some lodge or brother with a grievance, and say: "In the language of Josiah Whitcomb, 'there is no complaint, everybody is satisfied.'" Happy Connecticut! So mote it ever be.

The following approved construction of law by the committee on jurisprudence is in accord with the principle recognized in our own regulations on this subject:

A candidate when obligated becomes a brother Mason, and in the opinion of your committee, the ground of objection to advancement should be lack of sufficient proficiency in the preceding degrees or if made upon ground of moral unfitness, or unmasonic conduct, such objections should only be used temporarily until proper charges can be brought against the brother seeking advancement and he can be heard in his defense.

The following amendment from the same source, was adopted:

No public procession of Masons can be held except for the burial of a brother or to attend divine worship on St. John's Day or the Sunday nearest to it without a dispensation from the grand master.

Unless Mt. Olive Lodge No. 52, enjoys eating humble pie somebody will have a grievance next year. It was the only lodge not represented and its representatives were cited to appear next year and show cause why the regulation penalty for such delinquency should not be inflicted. The regulations not being before us we cannot say what the penalty is, but the percentage of delinquency is so small that we can imagine it to be as awe inspiring as the threat of the speaker of the House of Commons to "name names."

JOHN O. ROWLAND, of New Haven, was elected grand master; JOHN H. BARLOW, Hartford, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (173 pp.) is from the accustomed hand of Grand Secretary BARLOW, who gives Illinois for 1899 courteous and fraternal notice.

He notes Grand Master COOK'S decision that a brother could not be disciplined for refusing to pay dues in advance, even when so called for by lodge by-laws; reproduces the remarks of the grand master and of Deputy Grand Master HITCHCOCK when the latter presented his credentials and was received as the representative of Connecticut; says the address of Grand Orator FRANK CRANE abounds in originality and conveys many useful lessons, and reprints our amended law relative to the costs in Masonic trials. He says of the correspondence report:

The report on correspondence is from the pen of our learned brother Joseph Robbins, who for many years has so ably filled the reporter's chair; the present report, like the one presented last year, is on the topical plan, which, is adopted by several of the correspondence committees, and which he adopted with the intention of condensing his report into less than half the customary space, but we note that his present report occupies two hundred and twelve pages in fine print, so it is not altogether a success in that direction.

After careful consideration, we still retain our preference for the old plan of reviewing each jurisdiction separately.

Not such a howling success as to warrant another attempt, as it was the best that we could do with the time at our command and with the material that pressed for notice until it commanded *us*.

Brother BARLOW does not believe that dues should accrue during suspension, for what ought to be the conclusive reason that one ought not to pay for what he don't have; says they have no written law on the subject of the eligibility of saloonkeepers in Connecticut, but that they make the blackball effective; believes—as we do; that the authority and the right to make a Mason at sight exist as a prerogative of the grand master, but wisely adds, "only to be used in a case of emergency, and not for fear the prerogative should become dormant;" finds himself in full accord with Brother COXE, of Iowa, on the status of Mexican Masonry, which relieves us of any possible misgiving, and shows his natural predilection for the old ways in the following:

We have such a regulation and it seems to us a proper one, that a lodge should not attend the funeral of a brother, as a lodge, unless they perform the ceremony. A Masonic lodge should not take a subordinate position to anybody—not even the commandery. We have often thought that the commandery funeral ceremonies with its usual display, might well be dispensed with on such occasions. "In the grave all ranks are leveled, all distinctions done away."

We have often thought—and the oftener we think of it the more we think so—that the making of a burial service by a Mason, or by a

body made up exclusively of Masons, without Masonic authority, to supersede the burial rites of Masonry, was to call it by the mildest appropriate term, an impertinence.

He does not share the fears of Brother EGGLESTON, of Virginia, that the Order of the Eastern Star may threaten the perpetuity of Masonry, "for," he says, "we have them in Connecticut, and they are first in every good work, especially in the work of sustaining our Masonic Home."

We do not know how the reason given may strike Brother EGGLESTON, but it does not lessen the solicitude as to the ultimate effect of this new clinging vine upon the ancient trunk, which we confess to sharing with him.

Brother BARLOW will have the sympathy not only of the guild but of the entire Craft in the sad bereavement which has come to him during the past year, the loved companion who for many years had shared his joys and sorrows, having gone on before. Only those who have seen their own loved ones disappear within the veil can know how surely to lose is to find again, and can assure him that soon, very soon, there will be borne in upon him from out the silences,

> "That truth to flesh and sense unknown,
> That Life is ever lord of Death
> And Love can never lose its own."

DELAWARE 1899.

93D ANNUAL. WILMINGTON. OCTOBER 4.

An autograph portrait of the retiring grand master adorns the Delaware volume.

Illinois (in the person of GEO. M. JONES) was one of the twenty-one grand jurisdictions present.

The grand master (J. HARMER RILE) announced the death of Past Masters JAMES EGLINTON, Sr., BENIAH WATSON, JOSEPH R. PENNINGTON and EDWIN A. VANTRUMP, ages not given.

The grand master reported four discussions: the first, that a soldier stationed within the state for one year, a native of Germany, not claiming any state as his home, was eligible for the degrees, was approved. So also was the following, in answer to an inquiry whether a lodge might accept an application from a clerk in a hotel:

I replied as follows: "It is the inherent privilege of the subordinate lodge, expressed by the unanimous consent of all the brethren present, to judge of whom it shall admit to its membership, and this right is not subject to dispensation." The Grand Lodge of Delaware has taken away from the subordinate lodge this inherent right and privilege, by adopting, October, 1895, resolution No. 38, section 3.

"All subordinate lodges are prohibited from receiving and acting upon a petition for initiation or membership from any person engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage and Masons are fraternally requested to refrain from engaging in the liquor traffic." Unless this hotel clerk's duties require him to sell liquor, you have a right to receive and act upon his petition.

The grand lodge also approved his answer to the query whether a part of the committee of inquiry, failing to report at the end of a month could be discharged and another, or others, be substituted. He says:

I replied as follows: Yes. The power that creates a committee, can also discharge it or any part of it. In my opinion, however, the master should not entertain or countenance any procedure which is clearly an abuse of this power.

The committee should be able to report at the expiration of the one month's probationary period; but, if by reason of continued absence from the jurisdiction, protracted illness, or death of a member, it would be manifestly unjust that the petition be held up indefinitely, and the lodge powerless to substitute another on the committee. The master should first exhaust every means in his power to compel a report, even to the extremity of summoning the member who is direlict in his duty, before entertaining a motion to substitute.

To do otherwise is acting with undue haste and lowering the dignity of the lodge.

Illinois has answered this question otherwise, holding that the object for which the committee is appointed should be held in view rather than the committee itself.

The question of Masonic burial for a suicide came up in the following shape:

A member of one of the lodges committed suicide and as his family desired him to be buried by his lodge with Masonic ceremonies, the worshipful master referred the matter to me for decision, he stating that the family held that the act was committed while temporarily insane. A decision of a former grand master and accepted by grand lodge is that "Masonic honors at a funeral of a suicide are only permissable in cases where the act was the result of insanity, temporary or otherwise, brought on by sickness or other unavoidable causes."

I decided that the question of sanity must have previously been determined by legal process, and the suicide have been under restraint either privately or in a public institution for the insane.

Masonic burial for a suicide is inimical to the spirit of the institution, and in my opinion, there should be no qualifying law on this

subject, in this jurisdiction, and I would recommend that this law, above referred to be rescinded.

We are glad to note that the rock-ribbed, iron-bound view of the grand master did not pass muster with the committee on address—which in Delaware wrestles with questions in jurisprudence—and that the grand lodge sustained the committee in disapproving both the decision and the recommendation to change the law.

In Delaware they have three instructors in as many districts to teach the uniform work, each with ten or eleven lodges to instruct. There seems to have been considerable difficulty in getting the work acquired in some of the districts for the reason, the grand master now thinks, that they have never had a fair chance to learn it, although at first he was inclined to the opinion that the country lodges were hostile to the work and determined not to learn it. If the latter had been true we hardly think the brethren could have been blamed, for he states that in their work there is no explanatory lecture in the First Degree!

This, however, is to be remedied, as the committee on work were authorized to "formulate a suitable lecture."

To help matters in this line the grand master recommended that the regulations be so amended as to give the instructors authority to confer degrees, when so requested by the master. The committee on address reported adversely, but the grand lodge refused to sustain them, and so amended the law as to permit the master to call an instructor to the east to confer degrees, provided the latter is a past master. This proviso preserves the distinguishing feature of the regulation to which it is attached, viz—that no one but a past master can confer degrees. The wardens may preside in their order in the absence of the master and after the regular business is transacted may call a past master to the east for the purpose of conferring the degrees only, but they may not confer them themselves. This is a survival which has never afflicted Illinois, where the right of the warden presiding to do anything which the master may do, is fully recognized.

The grand master took up the matter of Negro Masonry and the Grand Lodge of Washington, incorporating in his remarks upon the subject the edict which he issued in January 1899, noted in our report of last year. He refers also to the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in June 1899, rescinding the resolutions upon which his edict was based, but he thinks the expressions of opinion by that grand lodge with which the repeal of the resolutions was coupled, indicate mental stubborness and says:

In my opinion, the Grand Lodge of Washington, stands on precisely the same ground after the repealing of the negro resolutions as she did when she originally adopted them.

However I refer the whole matter to the grand lodge, for adjustment, being willing to abide by its judgment as to my official actions in dealing with this matter. The edict was issued, to remain in force until this communication of the grand lodge.

The committee on correspondence had prepared a special report on the subject without knowledge that the Grand Lodge of Washington had already annulled the action complained of, as we judge from the language of the following resolution with which the report concluded:

Resolved, That the action of the M. W. Grand Master of Delaware, Bro. J. Harmer Rile. in issuing an edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington, until this communication of the grand lodge be approved: and that the said edict be continued in force by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Delaware until the Grand Lodge of Washington shall annul her action with regard to the legitimacy of Negro Masonry, and their right to organize lodges and grand lodges within the jurisdiction of existing Grand Lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry.

The committee on address to whom the report and resolution were sent, pending a motion to adopt the same. did not refer to them in their report, but approved the action of the grand master and the grand lodge approved the committee. The next day a circular letter on the subject was read, but neither its source nor its purport is reflected in the record and we can only guess that it was the circular letter of the Grand Lodge of Washington announcing the repeal of the obnoxious resolutions. It was now past 12 o'clock and the grand lodge determined not to tackle the subject on an empty stomach. Having girded up their loins with a good dinner, with Roman firmness—and some outside help—they decided that what they had written, they had written. The record says:

After remarks by a number of the brothers on the subject, including remarks by the M. W. Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, grand marshal, Enoch Moore, moved that the resolution offered by the chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence be adopted. (Carried.)

Besides the grand masters of Pennsylvania (GEO. E. WAGNER) and New Jersey (JOSIAH W. EWAN) the grand lodge was honored with the presence of Past Grand Masters MATHIAS H. HENDERSON and WILLIAM J. KELLY, Grand Secretary WILLIAM A. SINN, Junior Grand Deacon GEO. D. MOORE and Grand Tyler SAMUEL W. WRAY, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania all of whom were appropriately received.

We are glad to note the following in the record:

A statement was advanced by one of the officers of the grand lodge that the term of three years seemed a very short period for the commissions of the representatives of this grand lodge near other grand lodges, most of the grand masters issuing commissions for an unlimited time. P. D. Grand Master Lewis H. Jackson, moved that the commissions of the representatives of this grand lodge, be in the future issued for an unlimited time, or during the pleasure of the grand master, which motion prevailed.

A proposition to reduce the grand lodge dues from fifty to twenty-five cents—which we suspect was a flank attack on the annual grand lodge dinner—"was lost by a very large majority."

The retiring grand master was presented with a handsome and well-earned jewel.

William W. Black, Jr., of Laurel, was elected grand master; Benjamin F. Bartram, of Wilmington, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence is the work of Past Deputy Grand Master Lewis H. Jackson. That it is from an accustomed hand goes without saying when we find that a notice of sixty grand lodges is compressed into eighty-two pages.

His notice of Illinois is of 1898—administration of Grand Master Cook, and is, relatively, quite full, and very courteous and fraternal. Past Grand Master Smith's oration he says is worthy of dissemination in pamphlet form for study and reflection, and paragraphs—including the closing one—are reproduced.

Of the relative value of the topical and the running review forms of correspondence reports he expresses no opinion, but says of the report under review—topical:

He found the task of condensing for that purpose quite trying but he has furnished a very complete compendium of information on the topics treated, and very valuable for reference.

His attitude towards the alleged Masonry of Mexico has not grown any more favorable with the lapse of time. In his review of the District of Columbia he says:

Our views of Masonry in Mexico do not meet his approval. Among other things, (though not the chief) we objected to lodges of Supreme Council Scottish Rite origin, as a lawful basis for legitimate grand lodge. He is sorry to hear that from us, and asks what we will do with the Grand Lodge of Cuba, which is on our list, with our grand secretary as grand representative? We suppose recognition must have been inadvertently given to that body. At any rate, we do not assent to all our grand lodge does. But surely, the foundation and practices of Mexican Masonry, are subversive of the principles of Ancient Craft Masonry, and under it unworthy of recognition.

He thinks Brother Ruckle's suggestions towards remedying the Mexican evil the most practicable of any he has read.

He don't encourage the holding of Eastern Star meetings in lodge rooms, but would prefer it to admitting the public to witness a Masonic function—like installation—not necessary to be done in public.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1899.

At the semi-annual communication, May 10, 1899, twenty-eight jurisdictions were represented.

The jurisprudence committee reported briefly on papers referred to them by the grand master relating to the Grand Lodge of Washington and its action with reference to the legitimacy of African Lodge. They express the opinion that the Washington brethren had not fully considered the effect of their action and therefore recommended the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Washington be fraternally and courteously requested to reconsider her action adopted June 14, 1898, at the next annual communication, to be held June 13, 1899, and withdraw from her present position, that the peace and harmony of the grand lodges of the United States may be duly conserved.

Fraternal relations were re-established with the Grand Lodge of Peru; the grand secretary reported that the records of the grand lodge from 1811 to 1845, which had previously been codified by him had been printed and recommended that copies be sent to such grand lodges as have furnished or shall furnish (or may hereafter do so) a copy of their printed proceedings from their origin, and that they be sold to private libraries and brethren for $2.50 for unbound, or $3.50 for bound copies; and the committee on work were directed to report at the annual communication on a certain feature of the work in vogue in several of the lodges and on certain other alleged variations.

At the annual communication, November 8, 1899, twelve past grand masters of the District, and Past Grand Masters J. H. McLeary and W. H. Nichols, of Texas, and M. J. Hull, of Nebraska, were present.

Thirty-one jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, including eight alleged grand lodges in as many Mexican states, the gran dieta symbolica not among them. Illinois was not represented.

The grand master (John H. Small, Jr.,) announced the death of F. A. Jackson, past senior grand warden, and Past Masters Joseph

COMER, JOHN D. NEWMAN, HENRY E. RILEY. A. FISH, SHERMAN JOSIAH BROWN, EDWIN B. MACGROTTY, FRED W. STORCH, JOHN M. MAYNE, HENRY BRANDES and CHARLES A. RIDDLE. He also called the role of the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, including Past Grand Masters CREGIER and HAWLEY of Illinois, the former the representative of the District of Columbia.

The grand master reported several decisions chiefly growing out of the work of the lodges, all marked by clearness of perception and strong common sense. Some might think that the latter quality got a close shave in the following, but we think his conservative determination of the matter was correct and judicious:

June 14, I received a letter from Worshipful Bro. Edson Phillips, master of Washington Centennial Lodge No. 14, stating that at the close of the regular communication of his lodge, on the evening of June 7, an Entered Apprentice (whom he had been expecting all the evening, but who was not in waiting when the stewards retired to ascertain if there were any candidates) was found to be in the anteroom. Brother Phillips at once called a special communication and conferred the Fellow Craft's Degree. being satisfied that no one had left between the time the stewards had made their report and the moment the special was called.

In this case, I decided that the special communication called to confer the Fellow Craft's Degree was irregular. Sufficient time had not elapsed after the stated communication had been closed in which to give "due and timely notice" to members of the lodge that a special was to be held. Such notice is in accordance with Masonic usage, and its service is one of the unwritten laws of the Fraternity. Therefore, I directed that the brother, should be reobligated as a Fellow Craft Mason at the next regular communication, or at a special meeting of Washington Centennial Lodge called for the purpose, omitting the lecture and other ceremonies usually attending the degree. One month from the date of reobligation he would be eligible to receive the Third Degree.

All his decisions were approved:

He reported that by virtue of the power vested in him he had conferred the degrees of Masonry at sight upon Admiral WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY. who had expressed a great desire to become a Mason prior to leaving this country, he being then under orders to proceed to take charge of the South Atlantic squadron. In exercising the right he deemed it a great pleasure to be able to confer the degrees upon so distinguished an American citizen. Our Columbian brethren are to be felicitated on having a grand master who would not let the worldly wealth or honors of the recipient of his favor stand in the way of the needed assertion of his prerogative.

The following approved amendment of the by-laws of Columbia Lodge No. 3, shows that life membership is permitted in the District and indicates basis upon which it is estimated that it can be afforded:

Section 2. Any member of this lodge who shall pay into the treasury of the lodge, over and above all arrearages of dues and fees for the several degrees, the sum of fifty dollars: or if he shall have been a contributing member of this lodge over ten years, and not over twenty, the sum of twenty dollars: or if he shall have been a contributing member of this lodge over twenty successive years, shall be constituted a life member thereof, and be exempt from all dues.

A communication was received from the District Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, proposing the establishment of a Masonic and Eastern Star Home and asking the approval of the grand lodge to the project, which with the following was sent to a special committee.

Be it Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the grand lodge to take into consideration the necessity and advisability of providing a Masonic Home for indigent Masons, and the widows and orphans of Masons in the District of Columbia, and that the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, the Grand Commandery, K. of T., and the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star be and are hereby requested to appoint similar committees to confer with the said committee of the grand lodge.

Be it further Resolved, That said committee, when appointed, shall have no power whatever to incur any expense in the name of the grand lodge without further authorization by that body.

Past Master CHARLES H. SMITH, the author of the above resolution, also fathered the following, which was rejected after he had assented to a proposition to refer to a committee for report at the semi-annual communication:

Be it Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master, F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia be requested to communicate with the several grand lodges of the United States relative to the advisability of forming a general Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the United States of America.

A pending amendment to the regulations, giving to past grand masters an individual vote, was rejected by a vote of 62 for to 86 against.

WILLIAM G. HENDERSON (501 F. St. N. W.) was elected grand master. WM. R. SINGLETON (909 F. St. N. W., Masonic Temple,) re-elected grand secretary, both of Washington.

At the installation communication, at which the representative of Illinois (L. C. WILLIAMSON) was present, the special committee on the proposed Masonic and Eastern Star Home gave the project some soft words and asked a postponement of action on the subject until May, which was granted.

On being installed Grand Master HENDERSON delivered a brief address in which he dwelt chiefly on the necessity of a thorough ex-

amination into the qualifications of candidates, and on the desirability of giving the past grand masters an individual vote.

The report on correspondence (101 pp.) is the thirtieth by the present reviewer Grand Secretary SINGLETON, whose long and serious illness has been a matter of general solicitude to the Craft. In his present report he says he is again "all right," but we notice that he rose from a sick bed to write its brief but comprehensive conclusion:

"May our Father who is in Heaven, have you all in His holy keeping. Amen."

Brother SINGLETON indulges but little in comment in this report, but as usual that little is to the point. Of public work he says:

We think a general rule should be adopted by all grand lodges that the expenses of laying corner-stones and dedications of halls should be paid by the proprietors of such enterprises. We know from our own experience that in laying corner-stones of churches the building committees invite the Fraternity, expecting thereby to draw a large attendance, and then they ask for contributions from the crowd for the benefit of the church. They, therefore, should be willing to pay all expenses.

Of the Texas decision that a past master loses his rank as such by changing his membership from the lodge in which he attained it, to another, and also loses it by the demise of his lodge, he justly says:

We do not concur in this decision. As Masonry is universal and a Mason, in traveling or removal to a new location, is entitled to his rank of Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft or Master Mason, wherever he may be, so his past rank is also his right, and in most jurisdictions past rank is duly recognized and it is a correct custom. The ruling in this case may be in accordance with the law in that jurisdiction, but it is not according to general law throughout the world.

Of the statement of Brother MATTHEWS that the United Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland is each similarly composed to the gran dieta, he says:

Now, these three grand lodges of Great Britain are as independent of each other as Texas is independent of New York. Why he places them in the category of a "Gran Dieta" or "League" or any other combination, amazes us greatly. If that be his only argument for sustaining the Gran Dieta of Mexico, "Heaven help him;" we cannot.

Since our last report we have received a communication from another "United Grand Lodge of Mexico," at Vera Cruz; also, a paper from the Supreme Council of Mexico, and if Masonry is not in a "terrible tangle," we do not know what to call the condition in that country. We have held our breath for several years in great hopes that matters would soon find their level and good would come out of the turmoil, but since Secretary Canton's death we opine that the soul of the "Gran Dieta" will soon depart.

Illinois for 1899 is not noticed; our proceedings doubtless reached him too late for review.

FLORIDA, 1900.

71ST ANNUAL. JACKSONVILLE. JANUARY 10.

A half-tone portrait of Grand Master SILAS B. WRIGHT makes the frontispiece of these proceedings.

Illinois was not among the thirty jurisdictions represented in the diplomatic corps.

Grand Master WRIGHT thankfully reported that the permanent membership of the grand lodge had not been broken by death during the year. He announced the repeal by the Grand Lodge of Washington of the resolutions relating to Negro Masonry, which caused Florida to suspend intercourse with that grand lodge, and says:

While with such repeal they passed a long and somewhat ambiguous "Declaration" containing some statements of Masonic law and principle with which I cannot agree, still the main fact remains, that the offensive resolutions of 1898 were repealed. I therefore recommend the repeal of the resolution passed by this grand lodge in 1899, declaring all intercourse suspended with the Grand Lodge of Washington, and that the grand master be authorized and empowered to restore friendly relations and exchange representatives with the Grand Lodge of Washington, when in his judgment it shall be for the best interest of the grand lodge so to do.

We find no further reference to the matter in the proceedings; and the same is true of his recommendation that the matter of the claims of rival grand lodges in Mexico be referred to the incoming grand master for investigation and report, but as he becomes his own successor he is free to investigate and recommend accordingly.

To an inquiry from the grand master of Wyoming asking his views as to the advisability of establishing a supreme grand lodge, or court of appeals, in the United States, he had replied that in his opinion it would be impossible to organize such a body, as the various grand lodges would refuse to yield any of their sovereignty. In this he reflects the well-nigh universal opinion, although some writers who have gone off at half cock in defense of the recognition by their own or other grand lodges of an alleged supreme body in Mexico, have recently been roaring with unwonted gentleness on the subject of a general grand lodge. No action was taken on the following and we presume that he desired none:

In March last I received a request from M. W. Past Grand Master G. M. Anderson, asking as to the status of our standing with the Grand Lodge of Colombia. From a searching investigation of our grand lodge records, I could find nothing on this subject. I then ad-

dressed letters to M. W. Brother Past Grand Master Drummond of Maine, and to R. W. grand secretary of Georgia. They gave me full and courteous replies with the information desired. I find that the Grand Lodge of Colombia is a body working under the Scottish Rite, and in that jurisdiction exercises control of the first three degrees. In some of the grand jurisdictions of the United States their members would be received as visitors. Our grand lodge has made no ruling on this subject, and as no formal ruling was asked, none was made. Some general rule should be adopted governing the recognition of Masons hailing from grand jurisdictions working only under the Scottish Rite. In this connection I beg to refer you to the list of Grand Masonic bodies, recognizable and unrecognizable, as published by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Virginia and New York. From the action of our grand lodge in adopting the resolutions of our committee on foreign correspondence, some years ago, they seem to have established a precedent contrary to the rule laid down by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, but in accord with the rule in New York, Maine and other of the eastern jurisdictions

This is a matter that should be further investigated by your incoming grand master, that we may be fully informed, and no hasty action had, that may have to be subsequently undone.

His experience with dispensations for doing work out of time leads him to the conclusion that the granting of them is of little benefit to the Fraternity and he urgently recommends requiring a fee of not less than ten dollars for all such, when not issued to furnish material for exemplification at an official visitation. We have spoken elsewhere in this report of the effect of a good round fee as a cure for hurry.

Three of the five decisions or "rulings" made by him are of the kind that go without saying, but the questions were asked and had to be answered. The case which elicited the fourth was that of an officer in the volunteer army who had been elected at a special meeting, under a dispensation, to receive the degrees, but before they could be conferred he was ordered away. While on his way to Manila he wrote asking that the fee be returned to him. The grand master ruled:

The petition having been favorably acted upon, the fee becomes the property of the lodge and he becomes your candidate. You can only return the fee as a donation or gift, but such action would in no way change his relation to you as your candidate, or your jurisdiction over him.

If in this decision he was constrained by the law, we wonder that he did not suggest such a change in the regulation as would warrant and demand that the fee be returned as a matter of equity.

To the question whether a secretary of a chartered lodge could act as master of a lodge under dispensation, he answered:

While no regulation can be found directly prohibiting it, the two positions would, in my opinion, be incompatible, and he should not act in both capacities.

To us the incompatibility is not apparent, nor was it to the committee, who say (with grand lodge approval):

Regulation No. 240 provides that only the master of a chartered lodge is prohibited from being a petitioner for a lodge U. D. There being no further inhibition, your committee are of the opinion that the secretary could act in the capacity of W. M. of a lodge U. D.

The following judicious remarks indicate that the work of the fool-killer is as imperfectly done in Florida as in higher latitudes.

It is very unfortunate for Masonry that there are a few brethren who think that they must be funny and attempt jokes at the candidate. They delight in approaching a candidate with remarks which to them are excruciatingly humorous. It is unnecessary to repeat their catch phrases. You all know them. None are new or original, but all are unmasonic. They tend to destroy in advance the beautiful lessons sought to be conveyed.

The grand master attended the WASHINGTON memorial services at Mt. Vernon on the 14th of December, and mingles his personal experience and impressions with an account of the ceremonies in an interesting way:

A procession was formed at the boat and marched to the east front of the mansion, and there a procession was formed to go to the old tomb as nearly the same as that which traversed the same path an hundred years ago as circumstances would permit. At the old tomb, the ceremonies were under the auspices of and by Washington-Alexandria Lodge, that of which he was a charter member, at one time master, and of which he was a member at the time of his death. After these ceremonies, the procession was reformed and went to the new tomb, where the ceremonies were held under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. The ceremonies were solemn and impressive. It was a memorable meeting and the most remarkable and largest gathering of presiding grand masters that has ever been assembled in the history of the Craft.

The annual oration thus begins:

I am to speak to you today, as it has been my great privilege in past years, upon the interests of Freemasonry. As your spokesman, I delight to magnify my office. Its duties, as I view them, are twofold in their character. The first of which is to remind my brethren of the distinctive principles for which we stand, as witnesses for Masonic character and duty. And the second is, as a sentinel upon the outer wall, to note the passage of events bearing upon our order, in a more or less world-wide view.

And along these lines the grand orator (REGINALD WELLER) delivered an interesting address, elevated in tone, excellent for reproof and profitable for doctrine.

Three new lodges were chartered, one of them—built upon the ruins of a former lodge destroyed by factional disputes—over the heads of the committee on dispensations, and their representatives who had been present were placed on the pay-roll for mileage and per diem. This was perhaps striking the golden mean between the practice of those grand lodges, who—like our own—simply permit them equal privileges with other visitors, and those who go to the extreme of admitting to seats and a vote the representatives of bodies yet unconstituted as lodges.

SILAS B. WRIGHT, of DeLand, grand master; WILBER P. WEBSTER, Jacksonville, grand secretary, were re-elected.

There is no report on correspondence.

GEORGIA, 1899

113TH ANNUAL. MACON. OCTOBER 31.

Thirty-nine jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by THOMAS J. CARLING.

The sacred roll for the year is very long. The grand master (WILLIAM A. DAVIS) announced the death of JOHN G. DEITZ, past junior grand warden, aged 75; JOHN H. JONES, at 83, "the venerable and beloved deputy of the eighth Masonic district, who by special resolution was installed into office for the remainder of his natural life." and THOMAS W. FREEMAN, grand tyler, aged 69. To these the committee on memorials add the names of no less than thirty-two past masters, several of whom had passed three score years and ten.

The reports of the special memorial committees and other eulogies on the distinguished dead occupy fifteen pages of the proceedings. The eulogies are of high average order and parts of them are of exceeding beauty.

We select a portion of the twenty-five decisions reported by the grand master:

1. An objection to an applicant, after he has been elected, as effectually stops his initiation as though he had been blackballed, and the objector cannot be required to give his reasons for such objection.

5. An application is received, read and referred. At the next communication the committee, to whom it was referred, fails to appear and make report. The lodge resolves itself into a committee of

the whole, and after reporting favorably, a ballot is taken, the application is blackballed, and the result is announced by the worshipful master. Under these circumstances can the applicant renew his petition before the expiration of twelve months? Held, that he cannot. The lodge has rejected his application, and the result, when so announced, is final and must stand.

6. On the death of the worshipful master, can the senior warden give his proxy to a past master to represent his lodge in the grand lodge? Held, that he can. The senior warden, by virtue of his office, becomes worshipful master on the death or removal of the original master, and being the legal representative of his lodge to the grand lodge, has the right to give his proxy to any past master of his lodge.

8. A lodge can reconsider its action on any question at the same communication, after the intervention of other business, or at the next regular communication thereafter. But under no circumstances can the ballot on a petition for degrees, after the result has been declared, be reconsidered.

14. Can a lodge entertain the petition of a person employed in the manufactory of ardent spirits? Held, that it cannot. The law of this jurisdiction declares that no person engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, is eligible to membership in Masonry. If therefore, the seller is not eligible, then certainly the manufacturer, or originator of the prescribed article is less eligible, for unless the article is put into existence, there could be no traffic in such article.

15. A person moves from another state into the state of Georgia, and lives here for a number of years, but does not reside in any one locality for twelve consecutive months. Can any lodge in this state entertain his petition? It cannot. He is still the material of the lodge holding original jurisdiction over him, until he has resided twelve consecutive months within the jurisdiction of some other lodge. For a lodge in this state, to entertain his petition, it must first obtain a waiver of jurisdiction from the lodge in whose territory he last resided twelve consecutive months, although that lodge belongs to another grand jurisdiction.

18. Under the laws of this jurisdiction, memorial exercises may be held by a lodge over its dead any time after his interment, at such time and in such manner as may be deemed most suitable and appropriate.

19. A Mason, who was a member of a lodge which has forfeited its charter, holding a certificate from the grand secretary, cannot sign a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge; only regular members in good standing can do so.

20. Our Masonic law says that in a Masonic trial, "near relatives of the accused," cannot vote. Please define the term "near relatives." Having no law, by which to be governed, and finding no Masonic authority covering this case, we know of no better way by which it can be settled, than by the application of the common law of our land. It is therefore held, that a brother related to the accused, to the fourth degree, either by consanguinity or affinity, is barred from sitting in his case.

24. Has the lodge the right to summons members residing more than three miles from its hall? Held, that it has. It is the duty of every Mason to obey the summons sent to him by his lodge, or by the authorized officials thereof. A cable tow is not measured by feet or miles, but is limited only by the extent of our ability.

25. Can a lodge entertain the petition of a dimitted Mason for affiliation, who is engaged in selling intoxicating liquors? Held, that it can. A resolution was passed by this grand body in 1896, which renders ineligible to membership any person who is engaged in such traffic, but this resolution says, "this resolution shall have no effect on the standing of any who are already members of the order." If it were right to debar such dimitted Masons from affiliation, it would be equally right to expel those who were members before the passage of the resolution, and are now engaged in the same business.

As to the advisability of receiving such members, each lodge must be its own judge, and act in accordance with the dictates of its own judgment and conscience, having always in view the best interest of Masonry.

The right of summary, unquestioned objection to an elected candidate prior to initiation is generally conceded, but that a different view prevails in Georgia appears from the following dissenting opinion of the committee on jurisprudence, with which the grand lodge agreed:

We approve the decision numbered 1, in our grand master's address, except as to the last clause thereof.

With reference to the last clause of that decision, we hold, that, after election, and before conferring the degree, the objector should be required to make known his objection in writing at the next communication, and such objection shall be considered and decided upon by the lodge; and should said objection be sustained, the candidate shall not be permitted to take the degree, but if the objection is not sustained, then the candidate shall be permitted to proceed.

This is the same in principle and similar in method to the Illinois law relative to objections to advancement.

No. 5 is quoted for the novelty of the procedure in the lodge. No one would question the amplitude of the committee of the whole.

No. 6 indicates that none but a past master can sit in grand lodge on a proxy and that the senior warden succeeding to the station and duties of the master cannot give a proxy unless he is himself a past master, the jurisprudence committee being sustained in saying:

The decision in our grand master's address, numbered 6, is approved with this amendment added, provided the senior warden be a past master.

The statement in the first line of No. 8 seems to us too sweeping, an exception being the granting of a dimit, because the moment the action is had the brother has ceased to be a member and can only affiliate again on a petition and a ballot.

The jurisprudence committee was supported in saying of No. 14:

The decision in our grand master's address, numbered 14, is approved with this amendment; provided the manufacturer manufactures such ardent spirits for the purpose of sale.

This lets in the small moonshiner who manufactures only for home consumption and for the cause of good neighborhood, without the hope of fee or reward.

No. 15 passed muster without question, as we presume it was entitled to under the Georgia regulations, but it entirely misconceives the nature of territorial jurisdiction. The lodge in the other grand jurisdiction once had the right to say that no other lodge should receive his petition, not because he had any personal relations with the first named body, but because he was attached to the soil which its jurisdiction covered. The instant he made a *bona fide* removal from that soil the potential interest which that body had in him as an eligible for the degrees, vanished into thin air. It had never become an actual interest while that was possible and so in the end counted for no more than if he had passed through the territory on a lightning express.

No. 18 authorizes, as we judge, the practice obtaining in some southern jurisdictions of the United States—and existing only there—of performing the burial service over the remains of a dead brother at some subsequent convenient time instead of at the actual burial, and locally known as "funeralizing the dead," although it might be held also to warrant any other memorial service. No. 19 is a Chinese puzzle to us, not only because we do not understand how forfeiture of their charter could in itself impair their standing, but because the grand master elsewhere says that these certificates take the place of dimits and do not make a petition for application accompanied by one, an exception to the general rule that petitions must lie over from one regular meeting to another. No. 20 passed muster as the proper solution of a conundrum which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere propounded.

No. 24 piques one's curiosity. Where did the three-mile notion originate?

No. 25 set over against No. 14 shows that the grand master was construing the law as he found it, without the make-weight of prejudice.

The grand master briefly recapitulated the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington respecting Negro Masonry and says:

I am proud, now, however, to give you the pleasing information that the Grand Lodge of Washington, at its last annual communication, held in June of the present year, did fully and completely re-

scind its action of 1898, with reference to Negro Masonry, as is stated above, and that most of the grand lodges which took action on this question, have revoked such action in severing fraternal intercourse with said Grand Lodge of Washington, and that now the most cordial and fraternal relations exist, or soon will exist, between the Grand Lodge of Washington and other grand lodges, and that peace, harmony and unity again prevail throughout the land.

He called attention to the Industrial Home, founded by Bro. W. E. MUMFORD, whom our readers will recall as formerly of the correspondents' guild—not a Masonic home, but intended for the friendless, outcast and orphan children of Georgia, but one whose beneficent character warranted him in issuing an appeal to the Masons of the state. Fifty-four inmates were already being cared for and more were asking admission. The hat was passed and $224.20 collected from the members of the grand lodge for the home.

While in this mood a resolution for a committee to formulate a plan for a Masonic home, authorized to receive contributions in money and sites and report next year, was unanimously adopted.

The committee on by-laws (of lodges) say in their report:

Your committee frequently find in the by-laws of subordinate lodges, a clause which provides that, when a candidate petitions for the degrees of Masonry, and is elected, if he should not apply for the degree within six months, the fee becomes the property of the lodge.

Your committee do not believe that such provision is in harmony with the principles and teachings of Masonry, for the reason, that it permits the lodge to cover money into its treasury for which no equivalent has been given. In all such cases, your committee recommends such changes in the by-laws as will require the lodge to return the fee, upon demand, without regard to time.

We are glad that this was adopted, not simply because it is in accord with Illinois law, but because its equity is obvious, and the principle so clearly laid down by the committee ought to apply in the disposition of the following, reported by the committee on general welfare, which unlike the other recommendations made by them, went over for action next year:

Resolved, That dimits of withdrawing members, which are held for the term of two years, following their issuance, shall become void, and shall not support an application for affiliation, nor shall said withdrawing member thereafter, have any rights now enjoyed by dimitted Masons; but said dimits may be renewed at the end of every two years, upon payment of intervening dues.

If the rights, lights and benefits upon which the value of the degrees of Masonry depend are to be withdrawn, then the money which the brother has paid for them ought to be refunded.

The grand lodge granted seven charters, resuscitated three and received the surrender of three; decided that no more special me-

morial services should be held under its auspices, but that such services should be confined to the report of the committee on memorials; gave the representatives of the lodges chartered during the session return mileage and one day's per diem, and made its customary black record by inflicting upon seventy-seven brethren convicted of nonpayment of dues, the same penalty (expulsion) inflicted upon forty-four other brethren convicted of all the crimes in the calendar, from drunkenness up through embezzlement, larceny, forgery, perjury, fornication, seduction, bastardy, adultery and the debauching of those entitled to their protection, to murder.

WILLIAM A. DAVIS, grand master; W. A. WOLIHIN, grand secretary, both of Macon, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (117 pp.) is from the pen of Bro. W. S. RAMSEY, with whose excellent work many of our readers are familiar. His courteous notice of Illinois is of our proceedings for 1898 and the administration of Grand Master COOK, the closing paragraphs of whose address he transfers to his pages. He also lays the "very instructive and eloquent oration" of Past Grand Master SMITH under contribution for well selected, lengthy passages.

He has the following just criticism on the topical form of the Illinois report on correspondence:

It covers 176 pages, and deals at length with the topics under consideration, but while it is an able and very instructive paper, it is not a review of proceedings, for which the average reader looks, and desires the separation of states so that he can be informed concerning matters that are not alluded to in a topical treatise of grand lodge subjects.

The condemnation of the Georgia practice of expulsion for nonpayment of dues as harsh and uncharitable, this time by Brother RUCKLE, leads him to say:

It does seem so: but it is only those who are dead to Masonry and irreclaimable, that are recommended for expulsion. Those who are unable to pay are never expelled, but those only who are able but unwilling. They are first suspended and given an opportunity to return, but if after a long time for reflection, they by reason of covetousness, choose to shun their part of the burdens of Masonry, they are cut off as dead branches.

It is fully as easy a matter for an expelled Mason to be restored by the grand lodge, as for a suspended Mason to be restored by a subordinate lodge, for the same offense.

We guess this is about the best that can be said in defense of the practice. We wonder if he is quite sure that those who are unable to pay are never expelled. Would he not, upon reflection, include now and then one who cannot pay without doing injustice to his family or his creditors, but who for business or social reasons cannot afford to become a beggar before his lodge?

IDAHO, 1899.

32ND ANNUAL. BOISE. SEPTEMBER 12.

Three fine half-tones embellish the Idaho proceedings (we reverse the order in which they appear):

Past Grand Master LAFAYETTE CARTEE, founder of the grand lodge orphan fund; Grand Master JOHN C. MUERMAN, and an open air picture of the Grand Lodge of Idaho, which makes the frontispiece. We don't wonder that the members were unanimous in ordering their pictures inserted, but we do wonder as we look into their benignant faces which one of the group conceived their Draconian law respecting non-affiliates. On the whole, however, we would prefer not to know.

Six of the thirteen living past grand masters were present, and eighteen grand jurisdictions had representatives present, Illinois not of the number.

The grand master (GEORGE H. STORER) reported the death of two past deputy grand masters—GEO. W. RICHARDS and JOHN HALLENBECK, and of Gen. EDWARD MCCONVILLE, who was killed while leading the second battalion of Idaho volunteers in a charge against the Filipinos at Santa Ana bridge, near Manilla. He distinguished himself as a soldier in the Civil War and in expeditions against hostile Apaches and Nez Perces, and subsequently was superintendent of Indian schools at Salem, Oregon, and Lapwai, Idaho. The passing of Past Grand Masters CREGIER and HAWLEY, of Illinois, is noted.

The grand master reports that Masonry is growing in Idaho as it has never grown before, and wisely says that the promise of increased prosperity in the near future exacts from the Craft a large measure of caution:

* * * Though not another Mason should ever be made, we should guard our doors securely against those who seek to wear our badge for mercenary purposes and whose daily lives of debauchery, profanity and vulgarity, give the lie to their professions of faith in the tenets of our Craft.

The grand master's expectations of success from their new system of disseminating the adopted work have evidently not been realized. He is convinced from his observations that but very few lodges are using it. The state was districted and the grand lecturer appointed a deputy in each district, called them together in a school of instruction and then sent themhome to propagate a knowledge of

the mystic art. Some were too busy to teach; one moved out of his district, and some found unwilling ground, the deputy reporting that but one lodge in his district would try to learn the adopted work. A special committee finally determined that as the system had yet had but a short trial it had better be continued and with it the necessary taxation; which seems to us wise, for it requires great patience and also infinite tact to introduce a new work without damaging friction. For this reason the suggestion of the thumbscrew in the following, in which the grand lodge also concurred, seems to us less wise:

We desire to call the attention to the fact that our fundamental law requires all officers to become proficient in the work—that is, the adopted work, and we suggest that in the case of such lodges as refuse to learn the new work, this requirement be rigidly enforced.

The drastic non-affiliation resolution of 1897 refuses to execute itself; the grand master says:

That it is as a general rule totally disregarded by constitutent lodges; that in the jurisdiction of some lodges, there are as many as a dozen or more Masons who do not belong to a subordinate lodge. They belong to the so-called "higher degrees," and totally ignore the "low, poor and obscure blue lodge," pay their mite to the "higher degrees," while the blue lodge, the foundation of the so-called "higher degrees," may wither and die for want of patronage and sustenance which they could easily bestow. Many members of the "higher degrees" by their indifference to the blue lodge in not attending its meetings and affiliating therewith, are (perhaps unknown to themselves or unthinkingly) sapping and undermining the very foundation upon which the "higher degrees" are founded. For it is one of, in fact the first, essential step for the "higher degrees." Destroy or take away the first three degrees of Masonry and the "higher degrees" have no foundation at all. Without the blue lodge there can be no "higher degrees" in Masonry, and why some of the members of the "higher degrees," who are in nearly every instance well able to contribute dues to the blue lodge and aid by their counsel and presence to the welfare of the blue lodge, and do not, is more than I can answer.

Then there are Master Masons who either from disappointment after receiving the Third Degree, it not being what their fancy or imagination pictured it to be, have gradually kept away from the meetings of the lodge until they feel that they are not at home within its hallowed walls, and when dimits could be obtained in Idaho have taken them and still have them, some brown and creased by age.

He had no personal knowledge of a single instance where a master of a lodge in Idaho had ordered the junior warden to prefer charges against an unaffiliated brother for not presenting his petition for membership as required by that resolution. He thinks it is perhaps due to the harsh language of the resolution, that "if found guilty he shall be expelled from the order."

No one will dispute his suggestion that the law should be either enforced or repealed, and we doubt not that with the lapse of time

the numbers will steadily increase, even in Idaho, who will agree with the conclusion he finally reaches:

I would fraternally suggest that the resolution be enforced or repealed, or that it be so modified that the masters of subordinate lodges will see that it is enforced, although I would prefer seeing it repealed, as I think if a Mason wants to hold his dimit, let him hold it. A forced member is no good, and, on the other hand, what right have we to interfere so long as he tends to his own business. If we are free Masons we are free to hold a dimit or free to join a lodge as we see fit.

The only response to this by the grand lodge was to amend the law relative to suspension for non-payment of dues so as to increase the facility with which non-affiliates are made.

The grand master was able to state as a matter of news to the grand lodge both the adoption and the repeal of the Washington resolutions relative to Negro Masonry, no official notice of the former action having been received. Concluding he says:

I have the pleasure of announcing to this grand lodge that official notice has been received by our R. W. grand secretary that the Grand Lodge of Washington at its session of June, 1899, repealed the resolution which caused so much pertubation in the Masonic world, and sister grand lodges who had severed their fraternal relationship with the Grand Lodge of Washington are now revoking the edicts issued, thus restoring the fraternal intercourse which formerly existed between them. I sincerely hope and trust that in the future nothing may ever arise which may or can cloud the Masonic horizon or mar the peace and harmony which should, and I hope ever will, exist between all Masonic grand lodges throughout the world.

The Grand Orient of Belgium was recognized on the report of the committee on correspondence, which showed that whatever Masonic character and power that body possessed it derived by surrender and concession on the part of the supreme council of that kingdom.

Past Grand Master FRED G. MOCK, the all round man of the grand lodge, delivered a brief but comprehensive address as grand orator, strongly enforcing the lessons and duties of Masonry.

Fraternal greetings were exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, then also in session.

JOHN C. MUERMAN, of Moscow, was elected grand master: THEOPHILUS W. RANDALL, of Boise, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (96 pp.) is another of Past Grand Master MOCK'S sparkling papers in which the interest never flags. Illinois for 1898 fortunately finds a place in his pages.

He finds Grand Master COOK'S address an able one, containing much food for thought, and characterizes Past Grand Master SMITH'S oration as one of the most brilliant and entertaining of the

year. He is generous enough to regard our special report on the status of governing bodies as a very able presentation which every Mason should read, but does not like the topical form of our general report. He says:

In his report on fraternal correspondence, he departs from the usual plan and essays a report in topical form. With all due respect for our M. W. Brother, we cannot give our endorsement to this change. There is too much under one heading, or, in other words, no variation.

His introduction discloses what no one could have read between the lines—or in them:

The work of preparing this report has been done under the most trying circumstances and may not be as complete as many of you expected. My eyes became inflamed soon after I commenced the work and for several weeks I could scarcely bear the light, not to think of reading and writing. The date of our annual meeting drew near and, realizing that the report should be finished, I resumed work, suffering intense pain at times, but am happy to inform you that my eyes are well and strong again and that my labors for the year are ended.

We congratulate him that he escaped with any eyes at all after such a hazardous experiment. He notes that the Idaho method of discouraging non-affiliation with a club does not elicit general approval:

Our affiliation law has been assailed from every point of view and we have found but few encouraging words from any source. Masonic writers everywhere term it an "unwise and unjust law."

But finds reason for buoyancy in another matter that has provoked general discussion:

The Grand Lodge of Washington has rescinded its action in the matter of "Negro Masonry" and congratulations are due the brethren of our sister on the west for this wise and timely step. I would ask you, therefore, to join with me in singing that soul-stirring melody, "All Coons Look Alike to Me," especially so-called Masons of African descent.

Of the Alabama decision that "one who has been suspended for unmasonic conduct and subsequently restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry, but not to membership in his lodge, is not entitled to Masonic burial," he justly and tersely says:

No. 17 deprives a member of the very thing that he was promised when first made a Mason. If clear on the books, or, in other words, restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, he certainly is entitled to all its benefits and privileges.

He has scant patience with those who make additions to the lectures—"a sort of mixture from old burial services, *et al*"—and says:

He is very kind to them; says they did it "thoughtlessly." It might be put that way for the first offense, but a master who does not know when he is violating an edict of the grand lodge, or worse

still, willfully does it, is unfit to preside over a lodge and should at once be suspended from office, and otherwise punished.

One charm of Brother MOCK'S review is the fact that when a good thing occurs to him he says it then and there. Anent a grand master who in an address of fifty-two pages advised condensing or omitting entirely the report on correspondence, he asks: "If this recommendation was made in the interest of economy, why didn't he think of that and reboil his own address?

INDIANA, 1900.

79TH ANNUAL. INDIANAPOLIS. MAY 22.

We have seldom seen more striking half-tones than those found in this journal of the Indiana proceedings, pictures of Grand Master HOLLOWAY, Past Grand Masters NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE and JACOB J. TODD and RICHARD W. THOMPSON. The latter looks as we last saw him, on his eighty-third birthday in 1892, his hair white as snow, his eye and voice full of the fire and vigor of manhood.

The grand master (OLIN E. HOLLOWAY) announced the death of these distinguished brethren, Brother RUCKLE at 62; Brother TODD at 57 and Brother THOMPSON in his 91st year. Brother THOMPSON was a past master, but was too much engrossed in public duties to become the recipient of the honors which the grand lodge would have gladly bestowed upon him. At the semi-centennial of the grand lodge in 1867, he graced the occasion as grand orator and delivered a remarkable address which won for him the exceptional honor of being created an honorary member.

The last public service rendered during his remarkable career of many sided eminence, was as secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President HAYES.

A noble tribute to his character was presented by Past Master THOMAS B. LONG, of a special committee, and a similar service was performed for Brother RUCKLE by Bro. WILLIS D. ENGLE, and for Brother TODD by Bro. LINCOLN V. CRAVENS, of the same committee.

Brother RUCKLE and Brother TODD were both soldiers in the Civil War, the former rising to the rank of colonel, and in civil life both held several places of honor and trust, the gifts of their fellow citizens.

The grand master details cases of irregularities occurring in several lodges, requiring his interposition. All were so admirably handled as to leave harmony prevailing and to win the approval of the grand lodge.

He reported seven decisions only—in itself an evidence of level headed self-restraint—all of which passed muster:

Question 1.—Is it proper to allow the active pall-bearers at a Masonic funeral, while clothed as Master Masons, to wear also regalia representing other organizations or societies?

Answer.—The active pall-bearers should be Master Masons and clothed as such, and should not wear any part of a uniform representing any other organization or society whatever.

Question 2.—Can a change of venue be taken from one lodge to another?

Answer.—No.

Question 3.—Can a man with two club feet be made a Mason?

Answer.—No. Cannot comply with the requirements.

Question 4.—Can a Masonic lodge owning the upper story of a building, but not owning or controlling the lower part of such building, lawfully meet as a lodge when such lower part is used for the sale of intoxicating liquors?

Answer.—I know of no law which prevents a lodge from holding their meetings in a building where intoxicating liquors are sold: but for the moral effect, it should be avoided. Lodges, before purchasing property jointly with other parties not Masons, should have a clause inserted in the deed that no part of the building should be used for the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors.

Question 5. Does it bar a man from becoming a member of a lodge who rents or leases a building for saloon purposes?

Answer.—No.

Question 6.—Can a lodge by its by-laws fix the dues so that members living outside of a certain radius from the lodge shall pay less than those who live within such radius?

Answer.—Section 80 of the general regulations requires the lodge to assess the dues upon each member annually, and in my opinion it should be unmasonic to make any distinction on account of distance among its members. There should not be a favored few, but all should be treated on the same common level.

Question 7.—Can a dwarf who is compelled to use a cane in each hand to assist him in walking, be made a Mason?

Answer.—No. Too radical a departure from the ancient landmarks.

No. 1 should go without saying everywhere. No. 2 is true in most jurisdictions, Illinois among them, but not in all. No. 3 is certainly

correct if the comment "cannot comply with the requirements," is found to be true, and the same would have to be true of the case presented in No. 7 before a departure from the landmarks would be involved. Nos. 4 and 5 are of interest as helping to define the limits of the Indiana prohibitory law, while the former is profitable reading for the excellence of its advice. The conclusion reached in No. 6 may be the most practical one, but we are unable yet to see that it would be unmasonic. It would be if it really created a favored class, but the inquiry was evidently prompted by a desire to relieve a handicap with which some brethren are weighted so as to put them on a more equal footing in the price they must pay in time and transportation, as well as money, with those more conveniently located.

The grand master reported that the Gran Symbolic Diet of Mexico "which simulates what would be designated if existing in our republic a general grand lodge of Symbolic Masonry," had forwarded certain papers concluding with a request for recognition. Continuing, he says:

This claim is made after ten years of most unsatisfactory existence, more marked for dangerous innovations and irregularities than by any conformity to the usages of Masonry or obedience to ancient landmarks. My individual views are much opposed to any present favorable consideration of the request preferred; but the subject is too extensive and intricate for discussion in this address. That it may be exhaustively treated, and the action of the grand lodge be clear and explicit, I recommend its reference to a special committee.

Also an urgent solicitation of recognition from the "Supreme Grand Lodge of Porto Rico," of which he says:

It seems to be a recent re-organization from a condition of comparative if not almost absolute inactivity, and the removal of its "Orient" from the city of Mayaguez to the city of San Juan. It is difficult, indeed, virtually impossible, to determine from these papers the correct status of this so-called grand body, which fact would seem to render its recognition by us at this time impracticable. Whilst the brethren speaking for it in these documents represent that such recognition would greatly benefit the organization, they seem to overlook the fact that other grand lodges may not with prudence or safety accord it to them, except upon the most thorough showing and unquestionable proof of their regular and sovereign standing before the Masonic world. A proper reference of this subject will, however, best secure its intelligent consideration by this grand lodge.

Both went to the committee on correspondence, and the chairman, Past Grand Master THOMAS B. LONG, submitted reports thereon which were adopted. Referring to the chaotic condition of Mexican Masonry at the time of the formation (1890) of the "Gran Dieta Symbolica," he says that propinquity and its consequent interests led Grand Master TYLER, of Texas, in 1891, to make "a most comprehensive investigation of the new organization," which resulted in the

"Treaty of Monterey" (the grandiloquent title under which that official reported to his grand lodge the agreement between himself and the representative of the gran dieta, to induce their respective bodies to recognize each other).

Continuing, the following shows his favorable disposition to the gran dieta at that time, the chairman of correspondence spoken of being himself:

There never was the dawning of a brighter era of regularity, unity and prosperity for Mexican Masonry than this. It was recited as a most favorable prospect by the chairman of correspondence of our own grand lodge in 1892, and defended by him against the criticisms of Past Grand Master Joseph Robbins, of Illinois, in 1893, but with these qualifying sentences: "While this much is said in his (Grand Master Tyler's) justification and praise, it does not follow that this work shall be received without inspection. Let all grand lodges give it careful examination; and if this is done in a broad and just spirit, and without personal prejudice, the writer believes that it will be found good and square work."

He then proceeds to detail the departures of the gran dieta—the exclusion of the Bible from the altars, the making of women, the deceit and tergiversation of its active leaders, in a manner which fully justifies our severest strictures upon the Mexican body and upon the promoters of its recognition on this side of the Rio Grandé, and justifies also our allegation that the making of women was not original sin with the lodges of the gran dieta, but came to them as a legacy from the supreme council from which they derived their charters. In summing up he says:

From all these facts can anyone fail to be impressed with the utter confusion and most reprehensible conduct existing in the several Masonic organizations of the Republic of Mexico?

The gran dieta now comes before the Masonic world—after having diverted the golden opportunity of Masonic reform and usefulness afforded it in 1891 through the confidence and trust extended to it by the efforts of Grand Master Tyler and the "Treaty of Monterey" with the Grand Lodge of Texas, and lost by making Masons of women and excluding the Holy Bible from its altars—and makes a new endeavor to procure recognition by the exhibition of a constitution, the redeeming feature of which is found in an "article" adopting as the "basis of its dogma:"—

1. The Ancient Charges inserted in the English book of constitutions of 1723.

2. The ancient landmarks of the Fraternity.

3. The general regulations of 1720.

General head III, of the "Ancient Charges" referred to, has the following provision in its concluding paragraph:

The persons admitted members of a lodge must be good and true men freeborn, and of mature and discreet age, no bondmen, no women, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report.

The first constitution of the gran dieta—that of 1890—is not at hand, and may possibly never have been translated into English, as the present one is: but if "the basis of the dogma" now offered was not then proposed, the several grand lodges which have already recognized the gran dieta, have made most grievous mistakes. The admission of women into the lodges of the Gran Dieta of Mexico, considered in connection with the paragraph of the Ancient Charge above quoted, either admits of the inference that the "Ancient Charges" were not included in any dogma announced by the gran dieta at that time, or justifies the serious accusation that one of the earliest steps taken by the new organization of reform and regularity was to grossly violate its own fundamental principles.

But Brother Parvin, in 1897, said, as already mentioned, that they repented of this inexcusable conduct, "first by decree, then by the promulgation of a new code of statutes, and later by a constitution by which all such procedures were positively prohibited." Why, then, it may well be asked, does the gran dieta find it necessary, for the third time inside of ten years, to formulate and adopt a new constitution?

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be as just as it is inevitable, that before any further recognition be given to the gran dieta of Mexico by any of the grand lodges of the United States of America, that heretofore unreliable and unsatisfactory organization must be indifferently allowed to pursue an undisturbed course of experiment until it can show, by sufficient examples of proper conduct, "fruits" of its own that can be deemed "meet for repentance."

It would seem to be no harsh condition of recognition and alliance if every legitimate Masonic organization in the world should wait as long a period for the establishment of its confidence, to that extent, as the gran dieta has consumed in gross and persistent violations of time-immemorial usages, ancient landmarks, and the fundamental constitutions of Masonry. Unquestionably such delay should be prolonged to a time when the Masonic world can feel assured that Mexican Masonry will not again revert to courses that have embarrassed its well-meaning friends in the past, and must, if again resorted to, absolutely deprive it of all advocacy and support forever.

Your committee, therefore, being also in accord with the views indicated by the M. W. grand master, would recommend that all action with reference to the recognition of the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico by the Grand Lodge of Indiana be indefinitely postponed.

Reporting upon the Porto Rican body, Brother LONG epitomizes the contents of two circulars received, the first issued by the grand master and addressed solely to the lodges of that jurisdiction, the second addressed to grand lodges, asking recognition and an exchange of representatives and citing No. 1 as "the accompanying circular," whose statements constitute the basis upon which such recognition is

sought. Circular No. 1 sets forth that at a meeting of the grand lodge held in the city of Mayaguez, February 27, 1900, it was agreed that in the future its sessions should be held in the city of San Juan "where the difficulty of the continuance of its regular work 'for the lack of the elements necessary for its operation' does not prevail, but where the existence of other lodges, and the presence of a large number of past masters and Master Masons 'may give it life, and enable it to continue its regular routine.' " The report does not state—and we presume the circular is silent on that point—how long the grand lodge and its constituent lodges had been dormant. According to the circular the grand lodge was "reorganized" on the 2nd of April last, "under a representation of 'five lodges which existed after the force of circumstances had paralyzed their working.' " Brother LONG says:

The only reference to the original organization of the grand lodge is contained in the statement that it was "founded in the assembly of September 20, 1885, under the most incredible persecution of those disgraceful governments which ruled us up to the 18th of October, 1898. Yet, notwithstanding the persecution referred to as active and prevailing in 1885, the grand body seems for a time to have been prosperous, since in connection with this reorganization the confident hope is expressed that "it may go beyond the degree of splendor to which it attained in earlier times."

This date of original organization and the fact that it had its seat at Mayaguez identifies this resuscitated body as the same body, or at least the same in the genesis of its lodges as the "Sovereign Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Porto Rico," whose claim to recognition as a legitimate governing body in Masonry were adversely passed upon by the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1888, on the ground of the incurable illegitimacy of the bodies forming it. The fourteen lodges whose "deputies and representatives" united in forming it, then alleged—and probably correctly—to be all the lodges existing in the island, were found not to be Free and Accepted Masons at all, but Scottish Rite Masons, whose charters emanated from a supreme council, a grand orient whose charters in order to be effective must be validated by the signature of the sovereign grand commander, or from a so-called grand lodge derived from a supreme council, all equally without authority in Free and Accepted Masonry.

The reason for the recent change of the seat of the alleged grand lodge from Mayaguez to San Juan was the confessed fear that real Free and Accepted Masonry would be established in the island unless the dormant body could have a new life breathed into it by removal. Brother LONG'S report says:

The second paragraph sets out as the main cause of this change of "headquarters" the fact that some Master Masons of the city of San Juan had made overtures to the "Grand Lodge of the United

States" (but as there is no such body, it may have been to some state grand lodge) "for the right to establish lodges in this island under the rule of such grand lodge," but were answered that the "Supreme Grand Lodge of Porto Rico alone, has power over this territory, and they should appeal to it," and were informed, in effect, that no Masonic grand body in the United States would be likely to assume any power in the premises as long as the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico continued in the exercise of its powers and prerogatives; but that, notwithstanding these assurances, the fear was entertained by various brethren in the capital—some of them masters of lodges—that the territorial jurisdiction of the island might thus be finally lost, and these communicated their apprehensions to the brethren and lodges of Mayaguez—the former seat of the grand lodge—who were equally jealous of the preservation of those jurisdictional rights, and readily agreed to this change of site for the grand lodge.

This should be read in connection with another paragraph from the same circular, quoted further on by Brother LONG, because each throws light upon the other. This paragraph—

"Invites the active and quiescent lodges, *existing in this island, outside of our jurisdiction*, to form a part of the Masonic authority of the territory of Porto Rico," and advises them to exchange their charters, "so that the chapters (lodges, perhaps) which are under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of Colon, which has in this island a consistory of the 32°, Councils of Kadosh, and chapters of the Rose Croix, may exchange diplomas and obtain regularity."

The italics are ours, designed to call attention to the fact that lodges have been planted in Porto Rico since 1885, if the claim of the "Sovereign Grand Lodge of Porto Rico" at that time to have absorbed all the lodges in the island was correct. By whom were these new lodges "outside of our jurisdiction," established? Not by any grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, or its proceedings would have reflected the fact. Not by the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico that is now being recalled from the grave or at best being resuscitated from a moribund condition in order that there may be some show of denial that Porto Rico is open territory, or they would not be outside of its jurisdiction.

The fear "entertained by various brethren in the capital (San Juan)—some of them masters of lodges"—could not have been that the territorial jurisdiction of the island might be finally lost, because the moment three regularly constituted lodges of Free and Accepted Masons were established by one or more recognized grand lodges, a grand lodge could be found in the island that would command recognition the world over, Porto Rico being clearly autonomous territory. All that would have been lost would have been the loss of an opportunity for the Scottish Rite Masonry to score one for its claim to equal authority in the symbolic degrees with the Masonry of the original plan.

If Brother LONG reads the same things between the lines he does not say so, although he finds enough to warrant an adverse conclusion. He says:

But taking into consideration all the matters contained in the papers before them, your committee is wholly of the opinion expressed by our M. W. grand master, that one grand lodge may not with prudence or safety accord recognition to another "except upon the most thorough showing and unquestionable proof of its regularity and sovereign standing before the Masonic world," the insufficiency of which in the present instance constrains us to recommend the postponement of all action therein until further proof or future circumstances may bring the question again before the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

The grand master gives the correspondence between himself and the grand master of Pennsylvania, growing out of the making by an Indiana lodge of a man who had been rejected by a lodge in the latter jurisdiction. Investigation having proved that the brother in question had been made in strict accord with the Indiana regulations, he so wrote to the grand master of Pennsylvania, and that the brother was a lawfully made Mason. Some four months having elapsed and no answer having been received to this communication, he considered the incident closed. Whether the explanation was satisfactory, as Grand Master GEAKE infers, or whether the grand master of Pennsylvania did not care to invite, by insisting on the Pennsylvania view, such a blast as his predecessor did from the then grand master of Indiana (O'ROURKE), to which correspondence Brother GEAKE referred him, does not appear. Both are right under the laws of their respective jurisdictions. Brother KREAR, having been made in conformity to the Indiana regulations, is a lawful Mason, but a reasonable regard for interjurisdictional comity should have induced Indiana to make it impossible that the question should be raised.

South Bend Lodge No. 294, memorialized the grand lodge on constitutional grounds to prevent a repetition of the custom which has prevailed in the Grand Lodge of Indiana for several years past, of authorizing by motion and vote the grand master or some other grand officer to cast the vote of the entire membership for various brothers for different offices, citing the following from the grand lodge by-laws:

Section 12. In all elections, and in the decision of all questions arising before the grand lodge, each member shall have one vote, except the tyler, and a majority of all the votes cast shall govern.

The jurisprudence committee sustained the position of the memorialists, that the action complained of was in clear violation of the foregoing provision and reported back for the favorable action it received, the following resolution sent up by the memorialists:

Resolved, That in the election of officers at the May session 1900 of the grand lodge, said section 12 be strictly complied with, and that the ballot be taken separately for each elective officer, so that each representative shall have the right to cast his vote as his conscience may dictate for the best interest of the grand lodge.

Rulings have been made against this practice as often as the proposition has been made in our grand lodge for the last thirty years. In 1896 the question came from a lodge and elicited the following approved decision, in which the principle embraced in the Indiana resolution is definitely asserted:

In electing officers a lodge cannot instruct the secretary or any other brother to cast the vote of the lodge for a brother, although he may be the only one placed in nomination. The brethren have the power to vote for and elect one not in nomination at all. There must be a ballot for each elective office, at which each member present shall have the opportunity to vote.

The following from the committee on grievances and appeals asserts a truth that cannot be too often reiterated:

Masonry, as has been well said by this grand lodge upon many and divers occasions, as may be seen by referring to the proceedings of this grand body for the years 1884, 1886, 1888, 1889, 1893 and 1898, is not a collection agency, nor should Masonry be used as a straightjacket to punish a brother for not doing something which to him has, through misfortune, become an impossibility.

From the report of the Indiana representatives present at the WASHINGTON centennial memorial, we quote the authentic Masonic record of WASHINGTON, which shows that he was initiated before he had reached his twenty-first birthday:

Read the record: George Washington: Born February 22, 1732: died December 14, 1799.

Record of Fredericksburg Lodge No 4, A. F. &. A. M.:

Entered Nov. 4, A. L. 5752, A. D. 1752. Passed March 3, A. L. 5753, A. D. 1753. Raised Aug. 4, A. L. 5753, A. D. 1753.

Record of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, A. F. & A. M.:

Charter member April 28, A. L. 5788, A. D. 1788. Chosen first worshipful master May 29, A. L. 5788, A. D. 1788. Buried with Masonic ceremony, according to the ritual of the order, December 18, A. L. 5799, A. D. 1799.

This shows that the highest Masonic rank attained by WASHINGTON was that of master of a lodge, and ought bring us relief from that class of Masonic orators—grand and otherwise—who persist in making him a grand master. But will it? His was so grand a figure that there is danger that needlessly ignorant Masons will still continue to link his name with the highest honors of the Fraternity. And perhaps there is a greater danger still—that the fact that he

was an active Mason may be seized upon by dissenting rite mongers, who, when they shall have perfected a pewter sodality of dizzy proportions may seek to drag his name into the mire of dissent by imputing to him its foundation, just as the great FREDERICK has been made to figure as the great law-giver and ritualist of a body which came into existence years after he had gone to his final rest.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges; reduced the selling price of McDonald's History to one dollar per copy, and not only insisted that Grand Secretary SMYTHE should take a needed vacation from his arduous duties but gave him two hundred and fifty dollars, ostensibly "as a token of respect and esteem and in evidence of their high appreciation of his valuable services," but we doubt not also with a realizing sense of the restful influence of a few unexpected spare dollars in the pocket.

OLIN E. HOLLOWAY, of Knightstown, was elected grand master; WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Indianapolis, re-elected grand secretary.

There is, alas! no report on correspondence. Past Grand Master NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE, who was to have prepared the report was sick for many months prior to his death but little more than two weeks before the meeting of the grand lodge.

Brother RUCKLE prepared the reports for the three last preceding years, and with his first easily took his place in the front rank of writers in this department. Trained in a newspaper printing office he acquired a direct and forcible as well as elegant style, and his many-sided subsequent experience as a soldier and civilian gave him a restrained practical judgment which gave his well considered opinions great value, while his ever courteous and fraternal attitude towards his confreres won for him the warm regard of the whole guild.

And now—again and doubly alas!—comes to us through the daily press the sorrowful and startling announcement that Past Grand Master THOMAS B. LONG, upon whom Brother RUCKLE'S mantle fell as chairman in this department, has, rashly importunate, followed him to the realms of shade. We know not how great or how slight the jar which disturbed the equilibrium of the delicate brain whose workings we had all watched with such interest, pleasure and profit, and obliterated the (oft times) vanishing line between perfect sanity and that lack of it which can abolish the overmastering instinct of self-preservation. We cannot estimate it—no one can—we can only note its sufficiency by the result and mourn with those who mourn.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1899.

26TH ANNUAL. WYNNEWOOD. AUGUST 8.

The seat of the grand lodge this year was in the Chickasaw Nation.

Four past grand masters were present, but no grand representatives, Indian Territory having abandoned the system.

The grand master (HENRY CLAY NASH) said that many homes in their jurisdiction were in mourning, but he reported no break in the official circle of the grand lodge.

Several of the thirteen decisions reported are on subjects quite elementary in character, such as that only Master Masons can pass upon the proficiency of candidates for advancement; that a dimit is not sufficient to admit a visitor who cannot stand an examination; that a committee of inquiry has no right to use the lodge seal; that a warden presiding in the absence of the master should sign the minutes of that meeting; that, using the same evidence, a brother cannot be tried twice for the same offense, and that a lodge has a right to change its by-laws concerning "time of meeting, fees, etc.," without the consent of the grand lodge. Over this last proposition the committee on law and usage wrestled and divided, a majority holding that it should not be approved. The third member made a minority report approving it with the proviso that thirty days' notice should be given, which raises the suspicion that both sides were considering what the law ought to be, rather than what it was. The minority report prevailed, so that all the decisions were approved. We copy two of them in full.

8. Question: A dimitted Mason petitioned a Territory lodge for affiliation and was rejected. Immediately afterwards he was accused of unmasonic conduct, but before the lodge met again he moved to Texas. Has the Territory lodge a right to try him?

Answer: Yes.

12. Question: A sits in one lodge with B and in another with C. A introduces B and C to each other as Master Masons. B afterwards visits C's lodge. Can C vouch for B on A's information?

Answer: No.

Relative to No. 8, it should be understood that whatever jurisdiction the lodge had over the fugacious offender attached to it because the offense was committed in its territory, not because of his rejec-

tion, as a lodge obtains no personal jurisdiction over a petitioner for affiliation by rejecting his petition.

No. 12 should have been qualified by adding after the word "No" the words, *unless it was understood by all three that the introduction was intended to warrant such avouchment.*

Both B and C *knew* A to be a Master Mason and he *knew* both of them to be such. The conditions were therefore all perfect for the passing of a proper and valid voucher.

The grand master referred to the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in 1898, and confessed to the difficulty with which he controlled his passions, refrained from following the lead of those who hurled criticisms and rebukes at Washington, and let the matter come to the grand lodge without previous action. He did, however, contribute his twenty words to Brother IRWIN'S telegraphic symposium, as follows:

"Uncalled for, as proof shows they are clandestine. An innovation and violation of established land-marks in Masonry and social equality."

Before the grand lodge met he received the rescinding resolutions adopted by Washington in 1899, of which he says:

They attempt and do rescind a part of the work done at their communication on last year, but your grand master is in about as much of a fog in trying to construe these last resolutions as that memorable committee was in trying to solve the subject of Negro Masonry in the first place.

He then cites at length No. 10 of those resolutions, presumably in explanation of his befogment. This condition did not extend to the committee on law and usage, who had the concurrence of the grand lodge in the following:

Your committee, upon an investigation of the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Washington, adopted June 19, 1899, find that the grand lodge has receded from the position taken at its preceding meeting with reference to Negro Masonry. We, therefore, beg to be relieved from further consideration of this subject.

Bro. JAMES E. HUMPHREY, grand orator, delivered a most remarkable oration for these latter days, an imaginative mosaic, full of extraordinary misinformation about modern Masonry, and, arguing the great antiquity of the institution, accepting as among the undoubted evidences that Cleopatra's Needle was the work of Freemasons, the alleged fact—whether true or not is immaterial—that "an iron trowel and lead plummet were found imbedded in its foundation!"

Grand Secretary MURROW, reporting on returns, says:

There is a much larger per cent of suspensions for non-payment of dues than ever before. This might be remedied by the secretaries

and masters of lodges if they would. If these officers would remind the delinquent brethren, kindly and fraternally, of their indebtedness, many would gladly pay their dues rather than be reported as suspended.

It is thoughtlessness and carelessness on the part of many who fail to pay their dues. Very many brethren are not willfully delinquent, but in the business cares of life they forget their dues to the lodge.

William M. Eagleton, grand master of Oklahoma, was appropriately received as a visitor; two lodges were chartered and a third continued under dispensation; an old law was re-enacted establishing mileage at eight cents a mile one way; the customary exciting race for the next meeting place for the grand lodge was this year between the city of Durant, "one of the liveliest towns in the Territory," and Wagoner, the latter coming out a neck ahead: a proposition to so amend the regulations as to require only a three-fourths vote to elect for affiliation was sent to the law committee: a new system was inaugurated for the dissemination of the uniform work, and trustees for the Masonic Orphans' Home were provided for and appointed. This institution had a great inning at this communication. When the usual appropriation was moved for the purchase of a jewel for the retiring grand master, objection was made that no money should be spent for display when the Orphans' Home needed every dollar the grand lodge could spare. When the brethren got warmed up by eloquent speeches along that line, some one proposed that private offerings be laid upon the altar to purchase a jewel, and that all over the necessary $50 should be given to the Orphans' Home fund.

Then the enthusiasm broke loose, and, as the grand secretary tells it:

It was high tide for the Orphans' Home. No pledges were asked, but there was laid upon the altar in cash $124.60. Then Past Grand Master Nash electrified the grand lodge by rising and with sincere emotion donated the $50 raised for his jewel to the funds for the Home. The applause was deafening. By a rising vote the thanks of the grand lodge was extended to the Grand Master H. C. Nash, for this generous deed, and also for the faithful manner in which he has administered the affairs of the grand lodge the past year.

Then a motion to appropriate the sum that would have been paid out of the grand lodge fund for the jewel, just equal in amount to the customary appropriation for the Home fund, to be added to the latter, was carried with enthusiastic unaminity, and Brother Murrow's heart was gladdened by a very substantial lift for the project which he has so much at heart.

It warms the cockles of one's heart to read these things, but we do not forget that enthusiasm is not always wisdom and that a period of excitement when the brethren are wrought up by fervid appeals,

is not the most favorable season for determining on a permanent plan for grand lodge benevolence.

PETER BYRON ARTHUR, of Leon, was elected grand master; JOSEPH S. MURROW, Atoka, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, this being the year for publishing *in extenso* the returns of the lodges.

IOWA, 1900.

57TH ANNUAL. CEDAR RAPIDS. JUNE 5.

The Iowa volume is up to its customary standard of elegance in paper, print and make-up, and its cover bears a cut of the Iowa Masonic Library at Cedar Rapids and of its projector and devoted lover, the venerable librarian, Grand Secretary PARVIN.

Seven past grand masters were present. The diplomatic corps is still conspicuous by its absence in the Grand Lodge of Iowa, most of the foxes having declined to have their tails cut off when that body dispensed with the frills of the grand representative system. We should not be surprised to see the ruffles blossom out again soon, as the reason for their abandonment no longer exists.

The grand master (THOMAS LAMBERT) presented a bright picture of Masonry in Iowa during the year, reflecting only peace and harmony, forbearance and good fellowship.

But the brightest picture has its shadows, and this was clouded by the death of Past Grand Master EDWARD AUGUSTUS GUILBERT, and Past Grand Treasurer WILLIAM ALOYSUS COLTON, each in his seventy-fourth year.

The grand master convened the grand lodge in emergent session at Dubuque, the home of Brother GUILBERT and buried him with the honors of Masonry. He says of him:

In the prime of his life Brother Guilbert was an active, enthusiastic Mason, having at various times filled the offices of grand master, grand commander, and grand high priest. In those days he was a strong man, fearless and eloquent in the advocacy of the cause he espoused; forceful and decisive in his arguments, he was an antagonist worthy the steel of any man, and one who neither gave nor asked for quarters in debate. Let us emulate those traits of his life and character that are worthy of emulation, and cast about the others, if any there be, the "broad mantle of Masonic charity."

Brother GUILBERT was a man of great intellectual force, a strong writer in a style all his own, a hater of shams, who disdained pretense and drove straight for what he wanted with an open declaration of his purpose. As such we honored him and felt honored by his personal acquaintance, the opportunities for enjoying which, face to face, were all too few.

The death of Past Grand Master HARRISON DILLS, of this jurisdiction, is noted.

It was pleasing to the grand master to note by the returns a substantial increase in the number of reinstatements of brethren who had through carelessness or otherwise, allowed their names to be stricken from the rolls. He presents a view not often taken of the responsibility for non-payment of dues. By their law it is made the imperative duty of the master to see that the dues are paid as they accrue, semi-annually, and after uttering the truism that it is invariably easier to collect a small amount than a large one, he says:

Where the dues of a brother have been allowed to accumulate for three, five or even more years, as has been the case in a number of instances called to my attention, it occurs to me that the master or masters of the lodges during such time are at least *particeps criminis*. He or they have violated as stringent a provision of the law as the delinquent brother, and just why one should be severely punished and denied all the "rights and privileges of Masonry," while the other continues to enjoy the highest honor that can be conferred by his lodge, is a proposition that will be difficult to reconcile with justice.

It will be remembered that after the most exhaustive investigation of the subject the Grand Lodge of Iowa adopted the plan of a grand charity fund for its system of benevolence as being more economical than, and for all reasons preferable to the building of expensive homes. Of the working of this plan he says:

The system adopted for ascertaining the true condition of the applicants and their moral and Masonic rights in the premises is as complete and comprehensive as could be devised. It is a great good that is accomplished each year by the distribution of the funds set aside for that purpose by this body, and I believe the grand charity fund may be truly classed as one of the brightest gems in Iowa Masonry.

Relative to the Grand Lodge of Washington he says that a great deal more rescinding might have been done with less verbiage, but he accepts the repealing act in good faith and knows of no reason why fraternal relations between the two grand lodges should not continue.

He had been called upon to render the usual number of decisions and opinions, but reported none. He says:

In view of the fact, however, that all differences or matters of contention that have arisen between lodges, or between a lodge and

an individual brother, that have been submitted to me during the year have been adjusted in a manner acceptable to the parties concerned, and, as I believe, in accordance with the principles and laws of our institution, a special mention or detailed statement will not be made of any case. I am of the opinion that inasmuch as the decisions of a grand master have no force or effect beyond the term to which he applies them, that the specifying or particularizing of the grievances referred to is slightly akin to airing family troubles to the public, and would in no way add to the peace and harmony or welfare of the Craft.

While there is much truth in this it is likewise true that even if decisions are not published to the whole Fraternity they have the force of precedents in the neighborhood where they are invoked, and so it seems to us better for the education of the Craft that they should be reviewed.

He represented the grand lodge at the WASHINGTON centennial memorial and says that much as had been anticipated in connection with the event, the fondest anticipation had failed to picture the magnitude and success it attained; that the ceremonies stand without a parallel in the Masonic history of the world.

The report of Grand Secretary PARVIN chronicles the surrender of four charters during the year, one of them with the view of reorganizing the lodge, for which purpose a dispensation was subsequently granted, the lodge (under a new name) with eight others receiving a charter at this communication.

Past Grand Master VAN SAUN, the traveling custodian in his report says:

Personally, I would like to have any Master Mason select his Masonic home in our jurisdiction wherever the lodge would accept him as a member, and not force him by law to petition only the lodge under the jurisdiction of which he lives.

To our mind the words "in our jurisdiction" lays his suggested improvement open to the same objection which he raises to the present law. A Master Mason should be as free to *select* his Masonic home outside of the grand jurisdiction as he is to *retain* his Masonic home elsewhere when he moves into Iowa from another state.

The following resolution designed to enable lodges to have in their archives a complete personal history of every member, was sent to the committee on jurisprudence:

Resolved, That every application for membership by dimit shall be accompanied by a statement of facts of personal history, as follows: First, date of birth; second, place of birth, town and state, or town, province and country; third, initiated, date, lodge, state; fourth, passed, date, lodge, state; fifth, raised, date, lodge, state.

Telegrams of regret and sympathy were sent to Past Grand Masters BLACKMAR and GRANGER and Past Junior Grand Warden ELSOM, absent on account of illness; handsome aprons appropriate to the rank of the recipients were presented to Past Grand Masters DEWEY, BOWEN and LAMBERT, and Davenport was designated as the place of next meeting, with a degree of unaminity eloquent of the exceptional purity of its drinking water.

WILLIAM L. EATON, of Osage, was elected grand master; THEODORE S. PARVIN, Cedar Rapids, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 127) is again the perfect work of Bro. J. C. W. COXE, more perfect in its variety of riches than any report of equal length which we recall.

Most of the wealth is of his own contribution, but some is garnered, like the following beautiful lines "from an unknown hand," whose lesson he commends to a stricken brother who like himself had stood by the open grave of a loved companion who for many years had shared his joys and sorrows:

"Perhaps you have heard of the method strange,
Of violin makers in distant lands,
Who, by breaking and mending with skillful hands,
Make instruments having a wider range
Than ever was possible for them, so long
As they were new, unshattered, and strong.

"Have you ever thought when the heart was sad,
When the days seem dark and the nights unending,
That the broken heart, by the Father's mending,
Was made through sorrow a helper glad,
Whose service should lighten more and more
The weary one's burdens as never before?

"Then take this simple lesson to heart
When sorrows crowd, and you cannot sing:
To the truth of the Father's goodness cling;
Believe that the sorrow is only a part
Of the wondrous plan that gives through pain,
The power to sing more glad refrain."

A very effective notice of Illinois for 1899—administration of Grand Master COOK—is compressed into two and one-half pages. Summarizing very fully the address of the grand master, he says:

The shadows which hung low over their last session deepened into night when Past Grand Masters DeWitt C. Cregier and James A. Hawley entered into rest. The latter was county superintendent of schools for Lee county when the grand master was a young teacher in Amboy, and gave the youth gracious and generous help. The former gave him a hand-grasp and assurance of security when he was first admitted to a Masonic lodge. It is no wonder that very tender memories sprang up at the record of these two honored names.

Referring to the edict prohibiting "the sale, distribution, use or possession of any pretended exposes, or of any written or printed form of the esoteric work," he regards "the introduction of the word

'possession' as an invasion of personal rights not warranted by Masonic law and usage, nor to be justified on any ethical grounds."

He quotes as a "sensible deliverance" the grand master's remarks on rotation in office; praises the memorials of Brothers CREGIER and HAWLEY as "noble papers, worthy alike of subjects and writers," and in a single short sentence gives a relatively adequate idea of the subject (and its treatment) of the "brief but excellent" oration of Bro. FRANK CRANE. In his generous reference to the report on correspondence—prepared on the same topical plan which he had criticised the preceding year—he confesses that he is no more in love with the plan than heretofore.

Commenting on the incredulity of the grand master of Indiana as to the general use of ciphers among the lodges of that jurisdiction, he says:

That he should plead ignorance of such use of ciphers amazes us; that he should discredit the testimony which came to him, apparently from an official source, is at least surprising. Unauthorized ciphers have been denounced over and over, by nearly every grand jurisdiction; their sale, use, possession even, has been declared to be a Masonic offense; it has been again and again vociferously asserted by grand masters and correspondents that the evil did not exist in their jurisdiction, or that the sinners were few and far between; grand jurisdictions which have an authorized cipher have been vigorously denounced as violators of sacred pledges, as profaners of the temple, as having forfeited all claim to Masonic recognition. Meantime none of these (implied) dire threats have been put in execution; none of these latter jurisdictions have been placed under "taboo;" and the evil of unauthorized, inaccurate, sometimes blunderingly stupid, "ciphers" goes on; candidates buy them, officers use them, irresponsible (and conscienceless) publishers grow fat on the spoils, and Masonry is debauched in the house of its friends. No jurisdiction has an unenviable monopoly of the evil; the bad pre-eminence knows no latitude or longitude. We are fully convinced that not a jurisdiction in the United States is even measurably free from the "zymotic debauchery," as Brother Robbins has been pleased to style it; and we write deliberately, with some considerable measure of positive assurance. It is no necessary reflection on grand masters that they do not know fully about the evil; it ought to be ground for serious reflection on any officer or Mason that he does not dare to tell the truth about it. Denial of an evil does not effect a cure. The evil exists; it is serious and wide-spread; to find and apply an effective remedy will tax the wisdom and resources of the ablest and most astute among the Craft. Denial, denunciation, repressive legislation, have all failed; the plague is not stayed. He who will point out a "more excellent way," and lead the Craft therein, will be entitled to commemoration as a wise master builder, who should rank with the famous three of olden time.

That Brother COXE is opposed to the policy of attempting to drive non-affiliates (or unaffiliates—which is the Iowa word?) by harsh measures, both on the ground of policy and of right, he leaves no

doubt. To the question of Grand Master BULLOCK, of Tennessee: "How can we win them back?" he answers that "the 'winning' policy is the only truly Masonic one for those to whom the words 'brotherly love' are not an unmeaning rodomontade," and under Texas, whose grand master quoted (without dissent) Mackey's *dictum* that non-affiliation is a violation of Masonic law, to be punished by expulsion if deemed necessary or expedient, he says:

If ever a pestilential heresy and outrage on justice found expression in print, that declaration of the would-be Masonic autocrat and inventor of "land-marks" is such. It deserves universal execration.

We have had occasion heretofore to refer to the graces of Brother COXE'S style. His proofreading is generally equally faultless, but we wonder if he did not unintentionally let "on" stand in place of *in*, in his remark that the letter of Grand Master LEVI, of the Mexican gran dieta, to Brother ATKINSON—intended to be a defense of that "mendacious hybrid," "is an essay on lying as a fine art."

KANSAS, 1900.

44TH ANNUAL. TOPEKA. FEBRUARY 21.

The fact that close on the heels of the most remarkable congregation of representative Masons the world has seen for the WASHINGTON centennial memorial at Mt. Vernon, the Grand Lodge of Kansas found itself in annual session on WASHINGTON'S birthday, fully warrants our Sunflower brethren in sending out their proceedings under the prettiest of emblematic covers, bearing on its left hand half a cut of the Father of his Country as a master, surrounded by an oval laurel wreath, pendant from which is the Kansas coat of arms, while on the vertex rests an open book with square and compasses backed by American flags, and over all the All-Seeing Eye.

Inside we find a finely engraved portrait of the retiring grand master, inaugurating what is hereafter to be a permanent feature.

This portrait of Grand Master LOOMIS is of a noble head, benignant and impressive mien and striking figure, the whole impressing one with a sense of largeness quite in keeping with the freedom for expansion afforded by the broad plains and lofty skies of Kansas.

Nine past grand masters graced the session with their presence, and thirty-seven jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois by Past Grand Master M. M. MILLER.

At the outset of the proceedings Grand Master CORONA H. BRIGGS of Missouri, was introduced and by the grand master welcomed in eloquent terms. In his happy reply Brother BRIGGS told the story of JEPHTHAH and the Ephraimites and of the fate which befell the latter because of their provincialism of speech, and thus continued:

Tradition says, that in the days when Missouri took perhaps an undue interest in the settlement of the territory of Kansas, certain stalwart Gileadites were stationed at one of the passages of the Missouri river and when there came that way, seeking ferriage across the river, a stranger whose covered wagon, goods and chattels, and domestic belongings marked him as a prospective voter in Kansas territory, they would require him to pronounce the name of a useful article which hung from the pole of his wagon. If he called it a "bucket" he was suffered to pass; but if he said it was a "pail" he was rejected. Those days are past and we all call it bucket now, and whether we hailed from the north, south or east, we are western men together and glory in our heritage. We are brethren.

Patriotism was at high tide and the grand master (HENRY C. LOOMIS) was on the top wave. Naturally he sailed at once into the subject of the WASHINGTON centennial all of which he saw and a part of which he was.

That the object lesson of this event might not be largely lost if there was no local participation he issued an official communication urging appropriate observance of the day in the lodges, and, acting as he says upon a happy inspiration suggested to him by Past Grand Master SHAVER, he recommended that from and after that date our country's flag be displayed in open lodge at all communications of Kansas lodges; and that the grand lodge might practically exemplify the lesson enjoined, he had purchased an American flag and ordered it displayed at this communication. His recommendation for a standing regulation requiring the lodges to display the colors at all meetings received the approval of the committee on reports of grand officers, on its way to the committee on jurisprudence where it remains for consideration.

Three schools of instruction had been held at as many different points, whose success led him to recommend a continuance of the plan.

Of begging circulars he says:

The prosperous condition of the country this past year has relegated to the rear the usual number of begging circulars. One received from our good brethren in Canada showed that the chain fiend had worked his way inside King Solomon's porch. We had to break the chain.

Among matters of grievance one case presented itself in which investigation of the complaint of a brother alleging that he had been illegally suspended, disclosed the fact that in a single lodge twenty-

eight members (including the complainant) had been suspended for non-payment of dues at one swoop without compliance with the law. The victims had to be cut down, resuscitated, and restored to their former standing.

In another case it transpired that Chikaskia Lodge had taken an "underholt" on Bro. WILLIAM HOLT, whom they reported expelled in 1894. As the grand master tells it:

It now appears that in that year the brother named was charged, tried and convicted in the territory of Oklahoma of the crime of murder. The lodge thereupon, without any formal action whatever, and without notice to Brother Holt, reported him to the grand lodge as expelled, which record appears in our proceedings. It seems that Brother Holt was subsequently granted a new trial and was acquitted of the crime, and from all reports is now living an upright life and respected by those who know him. These facts being reported to me by the officers of Chikaskia Lodge No. 285, I at once declared the reported expulsion as illegal and void, and the brother a member of the lodge in good standing. The lodge was required to report the facts in its annual report to grand lodge, to enroll the brother as a member, and account to the grand lodge for the per capita tax for the past years, which was done, and this report is made to grand lodge to clear the brother's record.

Of course his action was approved.

He had rendered no opinion as to the proper construction of any section of their law worthy to be dignified as a decision.

He reported the death of Past Grand Senior Deacon JACOB DEWITT, who had been at the head of the Capitular, Cryptic and Templar bodies of the state: CLARK GRAY, a past grand commander of Kansas Templars, and CHARLES MORGAN JONES, second officer in the Cryptic and Templar bodies of the state. He attained his rank of past master in Michigan, but never having been installed master of a Kansas lodge, was not a member of the grand lodge.

Grand Orator T. W. JEFFREY delivered a scholarly oration of unusual merit. Although pitched in a lofty key—from which the orator never once falls—it is strikingly free from the gush which so often is poured out for "fine writing."

A case growing out of a claim for reimbursement for relief granted by a Missouri lodge, to a member of a lodge in Kansas, led the jurisprudence committee to formulate and the grand lodge to adopt as a standing regulation, the following:

1. It is the bounden duty of any lodge and all Master Masons in this jurisdiction to render to any true and worthy affiliated Master Mason who, without fault on his part, is in distress, such assistance as his necessities may require and their abilities permit, without reference to his place of abode or the location of the lodge to which he belongs.

2. In the absence of an explicit agreement, no lodge has any claim on any other lodge in this jurisdiction for reimbursement for sums advanced as charity to, or in behalf of, a member of such lodge or his family.

3. As under our law, each lodge is required to have a committee on charity, consisting of the master and wardens, "who shall dispense the charities of the lodge in such manner as its regulations may require" (by-law 85), therefore, such committee, or at least the chairman thereof, ought, in all cases, to be consulted by the officers of any other lodge intending to make a claim on the charity funds of a lodge. The express and unequivocal consent of such committee, or of the lodge, should be obtained before any outlay of moneys be made for, or on account of, such other lodge.

The conclusion having been reached that no penalty had been provided for failure of a lodge to make returns and pay its grand lodge dues within the time prescribed by law, the following standing regulation was enacted to cure the defect:

Representation.—In case of the neglect or refusal of any lodge in this grand jurisdiction to make and transmit the annual report within the time required by section 6, of article 7, of the constitution of this grand lodge, viz: January 10 in each year, such lodge shall not be entitled to representation in the grand lodge following such failure, nor shall the grand secretary issue credentials for such representation without the direction of the grand lodge.

The Illinois code formerly provided that a delinquent lodge should forfeit all claim to mileage and per diem and be deprived of representation, but the latter clause of the penalty was stricken from the law by the grand lodge after the grand master had ruled from the chair that as a lodge was constitutionally an integral part of the grand lodge it could not, so long as it was in possession of an unrevoked charter, be denied representation in that body. The correctness of the ruling has not, so far as we are aware, been questioned.

Wichita was selected as the place of next meeting.

CHARLES J. WEBB was elected grand master; ALBERT K. WILSON re-elected grand secretary, both of Topeka.

The report on correspondence (230 pp.) the third by the present chairman, is the work of Past Grand Master JOHN C. POSTLETHWAITE, and for us takes on an added interest since within the year the fates threw its author and ourself together for a renewal of our too slight acquaintance and a few hours of delightful chat on Masonic and other topics.

He gives six pages of his interesting report to our proceedings for 1899. He summarizes very completely the address of Grand Master COOK, quoting also generously from its opening and closing portions, and pronounces his decisions good law. Brother POSTLE-

THWAITE knows a good thing when he sees it, and after giving high praise to the address of Grand Orator CRANE he lets it speak for itself through upwards of a page of fine—too fine—type.

He says the report on correspondence, on the topical plan, evinces much hard labor, and earnest thought in its preparation; and he epitomizes its views on the building of expensive Masonic homes.

KENTUCKY, 1899.

100TH ANNUAL. LOUISVILLE. OCTOBER 17.

Eighteen of the twenty-one living past grand masters assisted at the opening of the last annual communication of the first century of the grand lodge. No diplomatic corps was present, Kentucky not having reinstated the grand representative system.

The Kentucky volume is adorned with a half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, and a *fac simile* of the HIRAM BASSETT Memorial Prize Medal, a bronze medal given each year to two children in the Masonic Home for excellence in scholarship and deportment, a monument, as the committee wisely say, more enduring than granite, to the memory of the late grand secretary.

The grand master (JAMES E. WILHELM), after a momentary glance at the contrast between to-day and ninety-nine years ago, chronicles a year of general prosperity.

Forty-six decisions are reported. Some of the many that are based on local law are of general interest for what they reflect, while others are suggestions of procedure where the law is silent:

2. In waiving jurisdiction over a petitioner for degrees or membership, a lodge must do so by unanimous consent, expressed by ballot.

7. When the grand lodge remands a case for a new trial, that moment the brother is restored to his former standing or membership in the lodge, consequently it is not within the power of the grand master to set aside the action of the grand lodge, for a brother cannot be deprived of the rights and privileges of Masonry without due trial.

8. Honorary members are not invested with any of the rights and privileges of active members.

9. The owner of a building in which a lodge meets has no right to deny any one admittance to the meetings of the lodge. That power is vested in the master.

10. A lodge should at once vacate a building or room where the owner thereof undertakes in any way to interfere with the rights and privileges of either the lodge, its members, or visitors.

12. Every live lodge has the right to dispose of its possessions in any manner which it deems best.

16. Any Mason in Kentucky who makes use of a Masonic emblem or term in his business for advertising purposes, or acts as the agent of a company so doing, commits a Masonic offense by reason of violating the edict of the grand lodge expressed at the annual communication in 1898.

18. Books purporting to give the esoteric portions of the lectures are discountenanced and condemned by the grand lodge.

24. A Mason who refuses or intentionally fails to pay a just debt, when within his ability to do so, commits a Masonic offense. The statute of limitation does not relieve the debtor from the moral obligation to pay the debt, if he be able to do so.

25. There can be no joint funeral ceremonies. Other orders or societies first have their ceremonies. The Masons then take charge as though no other organization was present, and our ceremonies do not end until the grave has been filled.

33. A member of a lodge subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Washington desires to affiliate with a Kentucky lodge. It is held that he must first sever his connection with the Washington lodge, after which he petitions the Kentucky lodge, setting forth the facts in the case as to his previous membership and the time and place at which he received the degrees and declaring to abide by the laws of this jurisdiction. Should the petitioner be elected the dimit from the Washington lodge should be destroyed by him. The dimit does not come into the possession of the Kentucky lodge for the reason that under existing conditions Kentucky will not recognize it as a certificate from a regular Masonic body. Should the petitioner have received the degrees in a Washington lodge since the severing of our relations with them, it would be necessary for him, upon his election to membership in a Kentucky lodge, to be healed in the manner prescribed in the book of constitution.

34. Can any part or section of either of the three degrees be conferred on more than one candidate at one and the same time, except the second section of the second degree? Answer—Yes.

The grand lodge is silent upon the question, and leaves it to the discretion of the master in conferring the degrees, subject to the "Ancient Landmarks." In some lodges two or more receive the entire degree at one and the same time. The better plan, in my opinion, and which I have at all times observed, is to confer the first and second sections of the Entered Apprentice and Master Mason Degrees and the first section of the Fellow Craft Degree upon only one candidate at a time, and then confer the third section of the Entered Apprentice Degree, the second section of the Fellow Craft Degree, or the third section of the Master Mason Degree, as the case may be, upon all the candidates of the meeting for those degrees.

36. If objections are raised to a visitor, it is the duty of the master to request the visiting brother to retire. If the visitor then refuses the master should close the lodge and order charges preferred against the intruder for unmasonic conduct. Physical force might lead to the court room, and Masonry desires no such notoriety.

Relative to No. 2, just what there is to waive, or where the lodge got it, in case of a petition for membership, is not apparent. A Master Mason has a right to choose his Masonic home with any lodge that will take him, without regard to jurisdictional lines. Nos. 7 and 9 were properly approved, as was No. 10—which is an example of good advice clad as a decision—with the qualification that where the lodge has acquired valuable property rights in a building, by lease or otherwise, it should be allowed to use its discretion as to removal.

No. 8 is made the subject of some well-considered remarks by the committee on jurisprudence:

What constitutes an honorary member is not stated in the regulations, but it is said that in making one the lodge acts on its own responsibility, without petition or request from the person so honored. It is also said that the lodge has no penal jurisdiction over an honorary member. We think that it is well to define what an honorary member is. In our contemplation an honorary member is an affiliated member of another lodge, whom some lodge honors as such, under a by-law framed for that purpose and approved, and that the honorary member acquires by his election all the rights that a subordinate lodge can by a by-law confer on a member of another lodge. We do not think that a lodge can confer on an honorary member any right that conflicts with that of any regular member of a lodge under the constitution and regulations of the grand lodge. Hence it cannot confer upon him the right to sit in any lodge when objection is made to his presence by any member. An unaffiliated Mason, not being a member of another lodge, cannot be made an honorary member of any lodge. The lodge may give an honorary member the privilege of the floor, but only when there is no objection to his presence by a regular member. As we see no reason why an honorary member may not be permitted to address the chair, when there is no objection, we think that decision 8 may be misunderstood, but with this qualification we give it approval.

While agreeing with the committee that the rights of an honorary member are such as may be conferred by one lodge on the member of another, we see no reason in the nature of things why the recipient of the honor must be an affiliated Mason. Grand lodge regulations might, and in some jurisdictions would, intervene to bar a non-affiliate, but the general law of Masonry would not stand in the way. No. 12, which was approved, ought to be regarded as a proper general rule, to be handicapped as little as possible by reversionary provisions. We reproduce No. 16 to say that the meshes of our own (Illinois) pioneer law on this subject are fine enough to catch any of the parties or classes named by the grand master. Nos. 18, 25, 34 and 36 are reproduced for information.

Relative to No. 24 the committee on jurisprudence wisely say with the concurrence of the grand lodge:

Decision 24, which says that a failure to pay a just debt is a Masonic offense, and that the statute of limitation does not relieve from the moral obligation to pay, if able, is abstractly correct and in a line with a previous decision. But we cannot see that it furnishes any rule which can, generally be practically useful for the guidance of the Craft. The less a Masonic lodge has to do with controversies over the property rights of its members the better. Experience has shown that a Masonic lodge is not an efficient tribunal for the trial of property rights between members. But how else can it be determined whether a member owes a just debt or whether he is able to pay it? Happy is the lodge that never has a Masonic trial but they are sometimes unavoidable. To undertake to extend them to rights of property, which can only be enforced by the laws of the land is, we think, highly inexpedient. This does not prevent friendly arbitration of questions of difference between Masons, which is often to be commended. As confirmatory of this opinion, we refer to regulation 532, which says along with other good reading. "Keep out of the courts if you can, but don't take your law-suits into your lodges."

The committee also had the grand lodge with it in the following:

Decision 33 was for the most part correct when made. If the grand lodge adopts another part of this report with reference to Washington, this decision will not be applicable hereafter. We cannot assent to the last part of the decision, which says that a petitioner who received the degrees in a Washington lodge since the severing of our relations, may be healed in a Kentucky lodge. This appears contrary to regulation 481, so long as the non-intercourse continues.

The committee do not quote the language of regulation 481, and it may be that it covers the case in such a way as to warrant the conclusion reached by the committee; but in the absence of any technical bar we do not now see why the grand master was not correct.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky had recognized the Grand Lodge of Washington and its constituents as lawful Masonic bodies and had not subsequently declared them to be clandestine. It had simply placed them under the ban of non-intercourse. That it had not held them to be incapable of conferring the Masonic status after the ban was laid upon them is shown by the fact that when the interdict was raised no reservation was made barring those upon whom Washington lodges had assumed to confer that status during its continuance. Such being the case, it strikes us that they were, while under the ban, proper subjects for healing.

The committee locked horns with the grand master on another matter reported by him as follows, but their dissent was non-concurred in:

The master of Wickliffe Lodge No. 625, telephoned on October 13, 1899, that their lodge room and charter were destroyed by fire the night before, and asked permission for the lodge to meet Saturday, October 14, the date for a stated communication. I granted permission for the lodge to meet without a charter, and wrote the grand secretary to issue the usual certificate in lieu of the charter, and to retain same in his office until called for by the representative of said lodge.

The committee say:

In the case of Wickliffe Lodge No. 625, which lost its charter, and to which a certificate in lieu of a charter was issued but not delivered, we are of the opinion that the lodge had no right to meet while this condition existed. The certificate issued in lieu of a charter destroyed is certainly no better than a charter. It has no quality of omnipresence which a charter does not possess. Yet the grand lodge has decided that all work done in the absence of a charter is illegal. It is true another decision says that the charter is not necessarily present in the lodge room, but the master must know where it is, and be able to produce it at once. The same doctrine applies to a certificate in lieu of a charter. But in this case the certificate was in the office of the grand secretary in Louisville, and the meeting was held in Ballard county, more than two hundred miles away. We think this was clearly illegal.

Our personal views are in entire accord with the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, which has repeatedly declared that so long as the charter under which a lodge has been duly constituted remains unrevoked and unsuspended, the absence of the parchment upon which the action of the grand lodge granting it—which is the essence of the warrant—is engrossed, does not invalidate the work of the lodge. We are glad to see the Illinois view substantially indorsed by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Touching the fact that many masters prefer to write to the grand master for information on subjects abundantly provided for in the book of constitutions, Brother WILHELM makes a novel and not unreasonable suggestion:

A regulation requiring every brother who writes to the grand master to begin his communication with the statement that he has examined the book of constitutions and cannot find the information he desires, would have a tendency to relieve the grand master of many hours' work during the year looking up the law and writing a letter to the brother citing him to the proper pages where he will find the answer to his question.

His announcement that a most satisfactory showing for the year is made in the affairs of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, is abundantly born out by the annual report of that institution.

He announced the death of Past Grand Masters HARVEY T. WILSON and REGINALD H. THOMPSON, the former aged 81 and the latter 65. Their tasteful memorial tablets bear their vignette portraits in half-tone.

He submitted for consideration a communication from Grand Master RAMSEY, of Wyoming, suggesting the advisability of establishing a supreme or sovereign grand lodge, but the subject was judiciously ignored in the distribution of the address. He asked kind consideration and action on the communication from the Grand Lodge of Washington giving notice of the repeal of its resolutions of 1898 on the subject of Negro Masonry, and this, as we have seen, was accorded. The resolution raising the interdict is as follows:

Resolved, That the resolution of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington, its subordinates and members, adopted at the annual communication of this grand lodge in 1898, be, and the same is hereby rescinded.

Following is his statement relative to a petition for a dispensation to establish a lodge in Porto Rico, whereby we identify the Grand Lodge of Kentucky as "The Grand Lodge of the United States," of the circular of the "Sovereign Grand Lodge of Porto Rico," and the petitioners as "certain Master Masons at the Capital," referred to in that circular, as noted in our review of Indiana:

In February of this year I received a petition from twenty odd native brethren requesting a dispensation for the establishment of a lodge at Ponce, Porto Rico, a portion of the territory recently acquired by the United States of America by reason of the conquest of Spain. I was very anxious, indeed, to give Kentucky the honor of establishing the first American lodge in that island, but due regard for the rights of others caused me to deny the petition. The Symbolic Degrees in Porto Rico are under the jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, a grand body by whose authority the lodges there existed. The lodges were active, but the grand body was dormant; an effort was made to have the grand body to hold a meeting and waive jurisdiction or authority over the Symbolic Degrees; but when the grand body did meet, it concluded to retain control over the lodges. Had jurisdiction been waived, I would have visited Ponce in person and established the lodge.

This furnishes cumulative evidence of the correctness of our deduction that the whole Porto Rican outfit is composed exclusively of dissenters from the original plan of Masonry.

The grand master urged the expedient of badges for the representatives because visiting brethren have abused the privileges of the floor, votes frequently being cast by those not entitled to participate, and the grand lodge took favorable action upon his suggestion. The badges are to be metallic, bear the inscription "Representative to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky," a Masonic emblem and the number of the lodge. During the recess they will be in the custody of the grand secretary.

A special committee submitted an elaborate report on instruction, visitation and inspection, embodying a plan to that end, but the subject was finally postponed indefinitely. The same fate befell a

proposition to give all past grand masters and all past masters one vote each, instead of one vote collectively for each class, as at present.

Six new lodges were chartered and four dispensations continued.

JOHN A. RAMSEY, of Owensville, was elected grand master; HENRY B. GRANT, Louisville (Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (148 pp.) is the work of Past Grand Master JAMES W. STATON, who, taking up the pen after a rest of six years, is sure of a hearty welcome back to the Round Table. Following Past Grand Master CLARKE, whose last report was on the topical plan, he confesses as a reason for pursuing the more popular method, that he is not an admirer of the topical method for these reports. In this he reflects the generally prevailing sentiment among reviewers. The text of his report is almost wholly his own.

He gives Illinois for 1898 three solid pages, examining very thoroughly the address of Grand Master COOK and the business of the grand lodge. Of one feature of the former, he says:

> He does not seem favorable to expensive robes, the introduction of uniforms, military drills, stage settings, theatrical scenes, inappropriate music and other appliances and paraphernalia, and says they are foreign to Ancient Craft Masonry as taught and practiced by their schools. We do not favor extravagancies of any kind in any part of our ceremonies, but if the use of robes and other appliances in our beautiful ritual will make a better impression on the minds and hearts of candidates, let them be used by all means, especially by lodges that have the financial ability to do so.

Does the use of robes and other spectacular appliances make a better impression? It was the opinion of Grand Master COOK that they detract from the value and impressiveness of the lessons of the ritual; and the vote by which his subsequent edict prohibiting their use was sustained, indicates that his opinion is shared by a large majority of the brethren.

Of the unsuccessful proposition to make the petition for the degrees bear on its face the question—"Masonry not being a benefit society, have you seriously considered whether your circumstances will enable you to support the institution?" he says:

> In view of the tendency of many Masons who have not studied Masonry in its true light, but have viewed it largely in the nature of a benefit society, we can see no good reason why this amendment should not have been adopted, but it was not.

He pays a merited compliment to the oration of Past Grand Master SMITH, which he says will repay a careful reading.

He is not in sympathy with the doctrines of our special report on the status of governing bodies, but says:

Brother Robbins does not recognize any grand lodge which has not descended from English Masonry. We believe that when Symbolic Masonry has separated from the entanglements of supreme councils and grand orients, and asserted their independence, such as Peru and perhaps others, they have a right to be encouraged.

Had he said *the Masonry of the British Isles*, instead of "English Masonry," his statement of our position would have been quite correct. But what if that which separates itself from the entanglements of supreme councils and grand orients is something quite other than Symbolic Masonry, may it still demand by right to be encouraged? and if so, by whom? Can it be by those who have promised to respect only genuine brethren, and to discountenance all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry? Has the right to encouragement of these lodges to whose formation no grand lodge has consented—a right confessedly born of the repudiation of the only birthright they ever had—more power to compel the Masonic conscience than the solemn agreement by the possessor of that conscience that no new lodge shall be formed without permission of the grand lodge, and that no countenance be given to any irregular lodge? These questions point to some of the conditions upon which we were permitted to acquire the Masonry we possess and without which we could not have been given the authority to administer its rites; and so far no one has been kind enough to tell us how we can unload ourselves of the responsibilities which they clearly and unmistakably entail.

Referring to the illness of Past Grand Master CREGIER—soon to prove fatal—he recalls his meeting with him in the Masonic Congress in Chicago, in 1893, and his impression of his fine mental capacity.

We gratefully acknowledge his generous words of the Illinois report on correspondence, the more because we know that much of the matter therein is not in consonance with his views. His praise does not extend to the topical plan which he says we "run off" on, for this he says he does not admire. He also regrets our attitude in the matter of Negro Masonry, because it is contrary to the verdict of old and conservative grand lodges of the country.

LOUISIANA, 1900.

88TH ANNUAL. NEW ORLEANS. FEBRUARY 12.

Six past grand masters were present during the sessions, all of whom were among the representatives of twenty-three other grand jurisdictions, Past Grand Master CHARLES F. BUCK appearing for Illinois.

The grand master (A. C. ALLEN), whose address is remarkable for its comprehensive brevity and its clearness, announced the death of the grand treasurer, ARTHUR W. HYATT, who had held the office for twenty-four years. He had been a veritable pillar of strength in the Masonry of Louisiana. The grand master says of him:

To be of material service seemed to have been the guiding motive of his Masonic efforts. Well do I remember his comforting words when a special calamity threatened us with disaster. When the mandate of the civil courts had forced upon us an additional burden of debt—when your officers were struggling to maintain the commercial honor and integrity of this grand body, unsolicited he came, his great soul illuminating his countenance, and said: "Most worshipful, draw on your grand treasurer. He will honor your warrants without interest or reward—no matter whether there is money in the treasury or not."

And the committee on necrology say that year after year he kept a portion of his capital idle in order that the expense of resetting the type might be saved to the grand lodge. He was a native of England, came to Louisiana early in life and soon became identified with all her interests. As colonel of the celebrated Crescent Regiment he made a brilliant record in the Civil War.

Dead also were JACOB GROSSMAN, past grand steward, and JOSE ALABAU Y. PRATS, district deputy grand master. The former had attained to his three score years and ten.

The grand master discussed at considerable length, for him, the relation of the Grand Lodge of Washington and Negro Masonry, laboring to prove that that body had "not receded from her untenable position, but rather that she had taken an advanced step in its support." He did not deny that Washington had specifically repealed the resolutions whose adoption caused the Louisiana edict of non-intercourse, nor did he claim that either that grand lodge or any of its lodges were now recognizing "spurious" Masons, but that she had left the matter in such shape that some of the latter might some day recognize such. Therefore he had refused to attempt to reopen

fraternal relations, the argument being in effect that he was not warranted in such an attempt under the last clause of the interdict (which was intended to indicate its duration) to-wit: "This edict to remain in full force and effect until such grand lodge cease to recognize clandestine-made Masons." This view was seconded by the committee on correspondence as will be seen by the resolution reported by them, and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the opinion of the M. W. grand master that the time has not yet come for the resumption of fraternal intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington be adopted as that of this grand lodge.

The grand master submitted four rulings, one of which we reproduce:

5th. At a regular communication of Caddo Lodge No. 179, F. and A. M., held on the 15th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the secretary obtain a ruling from the grand master of this state as to whether a dimit, when properly authenticated by the grand secretary of the jurisdiction whence it emanated, and the identity of the holder being satisfactorily established, does or does not constitute lawful Masonic information."

I replied in the affirmative to the question contained in the above resolution.

There is no record of dissent in the committee on jurisprudence (composed of Past Grand Masters BUCK, TODD, MARKS and GRAHAM), from the doctrine enunciated in this ruling, the whole four being approvingly blanketed under the following declaration:

We have examined and carefully considered the various "rulings" reported by the M. W. grand master, and believe them to be in accord with Masonic usage and the constitution and laws of this grand lodge.

The journal shows that the report of the committee was "received," but we judge from the proceedings touching other reports that under their usage this carries approval with it, the expression "adopted" being uniformly reserved for formal resolutions.

We have given in full, then, the meager record of this extraordinary departure from a usage as old as the unwritten law of Masonry, prevailing wherever English-speaking Masonry exists, and which being generally disregarded would leave no necessity for the immemorial and universally recognized means of recognition. That usage has uniformly held that information so absolute as to be "lawful," within the meaning of the unwritten law, can only be acquired by the human eye or the human ear—the subject of such information being then and there present—and can be communicated only by human lips and on the same condition.

That its repudiation should crop out in one of the North American grand lodges, where as a rule the identifying landmarks of the unwritten law have been held inviolate and inviolable, is a startling warning of the extent to which the body of Masonry is being honeycombed by the insidious influence of dissenting rites.

A petitioner to Quitman Lodge was elected to receive the First Degree in April 1893, notified of his election and requested to present himself for initiation. Nothing more was heard of him until it was ascertained that he was made a Master Mason in Union Lodge in November 1899. The master of Quitman Lodge asked that his status be defined, and also whether at the time he petitioned Union Lodge he was not subject to the jurisdiction of Quitman Lodge, and if so how far that jurisdiction now extends. The grand master properly defined his status to be a duly qualified Mason and subject to the jurisdiction of Union Lodge, and presumably reflected their local regulation in his remark that "when a year had elapsed after his election (to Quitman Lodge) he lost the privileges it had bestowed upon him."

The jurisprudence committee say of the case, and their report was "received:"

The committee understands that the M. W. grand master was asked to define the status of the brother who thus received his degrees, and we approve entirely his ruling and decision in that regard.

Nor would we deem it necessary to go further if we did not deem it necessary to say something more specific as to the status of one elected to receive the degrees of Masonry. The occurrence may have been the result of accident, or carelessness, or inattention, and on the philosophy that "things without remedy should be without regard," we are constrained to approve the forbearance of the M. W. grand master. We think it should be put on record that, as matter of law and right, the jurisdiction of Quitman Lodge No. 76, over the elected candidate was, in its nature, as absolute as if it had conferred one or more degrees upon him, and the jurisdiction is continuous and perpetual until waived or voluntarily surrendered in the manner pointed out by usage and law.

The report of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, shows that aid was extended to applicants from Illinois, to the amount of $21.

The committee on correspondence had the following (offered by Grand Secretary LAMBERT) under consideration, and, holding that lodges should not admit visitors whose grand lodges had not been formally recognized, reported it back with a favorable recommendation, and it was adopted:

WHEREAS, Persons claiming to be Freemasons hailing from lodges in Central and South America, as well as other foreign countries, visit our city and other portions of our state and seek admission to the lodges there located; therefore be it

Resolved, That from and after the adoption of this resolution, the constituent lodges of this grand jurisdiction be, and are hereby prohibited from receiving as a visitor any one hailing from a lodge in any Masonic jurisdiction not in fraternal relations with this grand lodge.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges and gave speech to its joy at the presence of the beloved, venerated and distinguished past grand master, SAMUEL MANNING TODD, now in his eighty-fifth year, and a Master Mason for fifty-five years, by placing appropriate resolutions on its record.

ROBERT H. CAGE, was elected grand master; RICHARD LAMBERT re-elected grand secretary, both of New Orleans.

There is no report on correspondence.

MAINE, 1899.

80TH ANNUAL. PORTLAND. MAY 2.

The frontispiece of the Maine volume is a fine engraved portrait of the retiring grand master, the representative of Illinois. Eleven past grand masters were among the other diplomats present, representing in all forty-two jurisdictions.

The grand master (JOSEPH A. LOCKE), thankful that the permanent membership of the grand lodge remained unbroken during the year, called the long roll of the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, including the names of our own beloved past grand masters, DEWITT C. CREGIER and JAMES A. HAWLEY, the former of whom he erroneously says was chairman of our committee on jurisprudence from the time of his retirement from the grand east until his death. He was continuously a member during that time and the only break in his chairmanship was the ten years during which the chairman of this committee served in that position.

Two cases of waiver of jurisdiction in favor of Maine lodges by lodges in Massachusetts and Kentucky respectively, were reported, both courteously (and we should say, also, superfluously) approved by the grand masters of those jurisdictions.

Among the decisions of the grand master is the following:

Under the constitution of this grand lodge every candidate who receives the Third Degree in a lodge thereby becomes a member of said

lodge, and the secretary shall record his name upon the roll of membership. (Constitution, section 111.) I call attention to this decision, which I have given several times, as lodges in this state have been requested by lodges in Canada and in other states, as a matter of courtesy, to confer the Second and Third Degrees for them upon parties who had received the E. A. Degree in their several lodges.

We understand this to mean that lodges in Maine are thereby practically precluded from conferring the third degree as the proxy of another lodge. This seems to us a strained conclusion, because we judge from his statement that the purpose of the constitutional provision is to prevent brethren from being raised to a condition of non-affiliation, as they are in some jurisdictions, Illinois for instance, where signing the lodge by-laws is made one of the essentials of attaining membership to the end that the newly-raised brother shall be free at the very outset to choose his Masonic home. If this is its purpose the decision is not essential to its fulfillment, as under a usage much older, we think, than the Maine constitution, the brother is raised to membership in the lodge for which the work is done. The Illinois law in defining the three methods whereby membership in a lodge may be acquired, sets forth first, "By having regularly received the degree of Master Mason therein, and signing the by-laws thereof." Our law is entirely silent upon the subject of conferring degrees as a proxy lodge, and without having examined the subject generally, we are of the opinion that the codes of most jurisdictions will be found to be equally silent. Be that as it may, the usage of conferring degrees by courtesy has prevailed in Illinois from the organization of the grand lodge down to the present time, and it has never been held that a brother raised by courtesy could under the provision of our law above quoted become a member of the lodge so conferring the degree, by simply signing the by-laws. We have seen two or three decisions—perhaps not more than two—cropping out in as many jurisdictions, that work by courtesy was not permissible, and have supposed the reason was found in a specific prohibitory enactment passed for some to us inscrutable reason, but it never occurred to us that Maine would be found in that category; and until this decision has been passed upon we shall not think that the framers of the Maine constitution had in mind at all what has so long had the sanction of general usage as to go without saying.

We quote the following:

The by-laws of————Lodge provide: "Any member may be exempt from dues for life by paying up arrearages of dues and a further sum of twenty dollars to the secretary for the use of the lodge.

Question. Can this section of the by-law be repealed and make the members who availed themselves of said by-law, and who are known as life members, subject to the payment of dues from the time of the repeal of the by-law?

To this the grand master replied that as their by-laws provide a method for amendment, on the repeal of the quoted by-law, the answer, under the strict technical construction which would be given by the civil courts, must be that they would be liable for dues, to which we agree; we also agree with him that the repeal would be a breach of Masonic faith unless the money was returned to the brethren or they gave their consent to the repeal: in which latter case, we would add, the overplus should be placed to their credit.

The question was asked, "Is it contrary to Masonic rules to initiate a Catholic into a Masonic lodge?"

Of course he could not say no, but he comes as near to it as he was warranted, in the following:

Masonry does not undertake to interfere with any man's religious belief, provided he believes in God, the Supreme Intelligence: but the Pope, and through him the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church, have denounced the Masonic Fraternity and forbidden any of its members joining the same. On this account, if the applicant is a Roman Catholic, I should deem it advisable not to receive his application. He may feel that the decree of the Pope should not control his private actions, that being a man he is entitled to join any organization he desires, and that he is not bound to the confessional: but on the other hand he takes a vow with us that he will not reveal our secrets. This vow brings him in direct conflict with his church, and it is a serious matter for a man born and brought up a Roman Catholic, even though he may have drifted away from his religious views, not to make confession when sickness and liability of death comes: and we ought not to allow a man to be placed in a position where he will in the ordinary course of events prove faithless to his church or violate his vow.

Giving to this all the weight to which its large measure of truth entitles it, we would not set up as a rule that it was inadvisable to receive the petition of a Roman Catholic; we would say that in this, as in the case of other petitions, the individual case should be decided on its merits by the best light obtainable. We do not overlook the strong hold which the Romish church has over those she has had the privilege of educating, nor the force with which these early impressions come back upon those who in health have long been indifferent to them, when they are weakened by disease and confronted with death and the beyond. But we should not overlook the broadening and emancipating influence of Masonic fellowship through a series of years. We have known several instances where this has been demonstrated, and Masons of Catholic birth, education, and at the time of their making nominally affiliated with the church, who continued faithful Masons to the end, and long before it came had ceased to care whether they would receive the last rites of the church, or whether or not they would be buried in "consecrated" ground so that they were buried with the honors of Masonry. And to

show that no rule can be fully protective against the situation suggested, we may add that one member of our own lodge, a strong Protestant churchman, changed his faith, dimitted, dropped out of all Masonic fellowship, and died a conforming Catholic of the straitest sect.

In a case where a member of a lodge in Maine had received assistance from another lodge and its members, he was requested to give an opinion whether his fellow members were responsible for the bill, he answered:

Masonic assistance is a matter of our own free will; at the same time every Mason has agreed to extend the helping hand to a distressed brother, so far as he can without injury to himself; but my own personal view is that when a member of a lodge falls into distress and needs assistance, and it is furnished him by others, upon whom he has no right to call except from the fact that they are Masons, then if his own lodge is able to pay the bills, and they were furnished in good faith to relieve a brother's necessities, the lodge ought to pay them. I do not feel that a lodge has a right to receive Tom, Dick and Harry and everybody into its lodge, and then send them out into the world with its own certificate, and repudiate all its obligations in case they fall into distress. For this reason lodges should be careful and admit only those who are worthy and proper persons to be admitted. If they violate this rule then it is their duty, so far as they can, to recompense. It is not a legal obligation which can be enforced at law, but is a moral obligation which requires a man or a body of men, as a lodge, to do by others at they would wish they should be done by.

The expression, "Furnished him by others, upon whom he has no right to call except from the fact that they are Masons," is not a fortunate one, not only because it is the same fact which alone gives him the right to call on the members of his own lodge, but because the conjunction of a distressed and necessitious condition with that fact is ample basis for the right. Because a distressed brother is more apt to call on his own lodge—for the reason that they are nearest at hand, or that they know each other more intimately—we are apt to forget that there is no obligation resting on them, towards him, that does not equally rest on the members of all other lodges. The obligation lies on those to whom he applies, they finding him worthy, whether they be of his own lodge or of some other, *or of none.* If he pays dues to some particular lodge the money is not a deposit made by him to insure a cash benefit in case of need—except in a few grand jurisdictions where commercialism has nearly robbed the Fraternity of its identity—but is simply the share which he pays in common with others for the support of the institution at large, of which his lodge is the organized outcropping in that community. When a lodge makes a man a Mason it is acting in behalf of the whole Fraternity and the faith and credit given to its Masonic acts are accorded because of its being a part of the whole body. If

it departs from the theory on which it is permitted to exist, and begins to do business on its own hook, taking in improper persons in order to put money in its own treasury, regardless of the welfare of the whole, still the whole is responsible for its acts and justly responsible if it does not cut off the offending member. Of course no lodge has any moral right to initiate any man whom it suspects of a desire to prey upon the Fraternity, but even if this happens it is better that the whole Fraternity should bear the burden of the mistake, or the bad faith, than that it should be held that Masonic charity extended by one party could entail a debt upon another.

The grand master reported that having received official information from the Grand Lodge of Peru of the restoration of the Bible to the altars in that jurisdiction, he had issued an edict resuming Fraternal relations with that grand lodge. This action was formally approved.

He refers at some length to the Washington resolutions of 1898. The action of the grand lodge thereon was noted in our report of last year (from advance sheets of the Maine proceedings), and was in harmony with his recommendations.

Besides its routine business the grand lodge provided for representation at the WASHINGTON centennial memorial observance: extended Masonic recognition to the Grand Orient of Belgium and solicited an exchange of representatives therewith, and voted that it was inexpedient to consider further, at that time the request for recognition of the Grand Orient Lusitano Unido of Portugal.

Grand Master LOCKE received a merited vote of thanks for his earnest, efficient and manly service in the grand east for the past two years, and he was made the recipient of a past grand master's jewel, presented by a delegation from Portland Lodge on behalf of its members.

WINFIELD S. CHOATE, of Augusta, was elected grand master: STEPHEN BERRY, Portland, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (288 pp.) is—and may it long continue to be true—of course the work of Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, who easily remains the first among his equals, and as usual makes us all his debtors by his ability and erudition. He gives nine pages to Illinois for 1898, noting with regret the illness of Past Grand Masters CREGIER and HAWLEY then reported and with pain the subsequent intelligence that both had been taken from us.

He examines discriminatingly the long and full address of Grand Master COOK and says that the necessarily numerous matters brought by him before the grand lodge proved him to be an able and active officer.

A generous quotation from the beginning of his address is followed by another on the duty of the contiguous lodges where dispensations are asked for new lodges, which he earnestly commends to the attention of the brethren and says:

The idea of lodges too frequently is, that in acting upon this question they are to consider only their own interests, whereas the real question is the interests of the Fraternity, not only in the immediate vicinity, not only in the state, but the whole Fraternity everywhere.

He also highly commends in advance an extract from the grand master's remarks on the subject of spectacularizing the ceremonies, the evil there denounced having made its influence felt in Maine, and adds:

It may be uncharitable, possibly, but we have had occasion to think, sometimes, that these extras are promoted by persons having an interest in the business of furnishing the necessary paraphernalia. But we trust the day is far distant when the Masons of Maine will depart from the methods adopted by the fathers and handed down for so many years, and changing the work into mere dramatic entertainments.

He refers to several cases of trouble growing out of trials in lodges and the disastrous effects upon the bodies concerned, prefatory to the reproduction of Grand Master Cook's inquiry in the same connection whether it is not possible either through a change of venue, or through a provision for a trial board outside the lodge to secure a speedy, fair and comparatively inexpensive trial in cases likely to involve an acrimonious contest, of which he says:

His remarks are undoubtedly true. A somewhat similar experience, though of not so bad a character, led the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to provide a board of trial commissioners for the trial of Masonic offenses in that jurisdiction. We have watched its operation with great care, and it seems to us to be an abundant success, and in jurisdictions in which there are numerous trials, we believe it would be for the benefit of the institution to establish it.

Copying also the adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence, on the subject, he continues:

We believe that the evils will continue to increase and that some remedy must be devised. Whether it can be done by changing the character of Masonic trials, we gravely doubt, for the reason that the law now allows such course of procedure as would require a judge learned in the law to preside, a qualification that can hardly be expected from the masters of our lodges.

The evils referred to are not lightly estimated and the question of a remedy is a most perplexing one, but we believe that even greater perplexities will be endured before our grand lodge will take any step that involves a disregard of the landmark which recognizes the lodge as "the proper and competent judges of all such controversies."

The oration of Past Grand Master SMITH is complimented as a fine address upon the subject treated. He refers to our special report on the status of governing bodies and copies the last two of the three classes in which they were arranged. It is hardly necessary to say that he disagrees with us sharply. He says:

We have discussed this question heretofore and have only to say that the lines in italics, which are so in the original, are in direct violation of Masonic law and usage as universally recognized down to the time of our Brother Robbins. It will be noted that he includes in this list the Grand Lodge of Peru, which almost every grand lodge in the United States and in the world, except the Grand Lodge of Illinois, has recognized as a legitimate grand lodge. We regret very greatly that the Grand Lodge of Illinois should follow our distinguished brother in his peculiar position upon this question. The best commentary upon his position is the fact that all the grand lodges, including the British grand lodges, with the exception of his own grand lodge and possibly one other, recognize very many of the grand bodies which he disowns, and the Masons of their obedience as regular Masons.

The lines in italics to which he here refers occur at the conclusion of the list of bodies which are "deemed to be without authority in Symbolic or Craft Masonry and the members of their obedience ineligible to visit lodges in Illinois." and are as follows: *and all supreme councils, or sovereign sanctuaries, or other powers however named, wherever situated, of whatever rite—excepting grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons—assuming to erect lodges with authority to confer the degrees of Symbolic Masonry.*

We, too, have discussed this question heretofore, and if we are to accept Brother DRUMMOND'S statement that the ground taken in the lines in italics was not held by anybody down to our time, then we must have discussed it to some purpose, for we are very far from standing alone in that position now; and if those who are standing with us have reached their conclusions in the face of such a general consensus as he claims, voiced by the ablest writer of the guild (as Brother DRUMMOND is on all hands agreed to be), while it may be evidence to him that they are cranks—or at least peculiar—it surely does not prove that they are weaklings.

The "That settles it" air with which he links the words "law" and "usage"—as if the law certainly justified the usage and the usage necessarily reflected a true interpretation of the law—when he says that our position violates both as universally recognized down to our time, while well calculated, ordinarily, to be effective, is not likely to influence those who already clearly see that the defenders of the claim that supreme councils and grand orients may create lawful lodges never appeal to the law itself to justify their position! They appeal to usage, and talk about the universality of Masonry, but

never show any disposition to discuss the plain black and white of the written law.

The experience of very recent years will serve to show how fallacious may be the deductions from usage. The recognition of the Gran Dieta Simbolica by the grand lodges of Texas and New York were the firstlings of what has become "usage" for a group of half a dozen other grand lodges; a group which would probably have been larger if the leaders in some other grand lodges, who were apparently itching to follow in the wake of recognition, had not feared to face the storm that must follow the disclosure of the true inwardness of that unsavory mess of dissent. But each of those who did follow strengthened by just so much the "usage" of according recognition to bodies whose obligations are assumed simply upon honor; wherein women are made Masons, and from whose altars the Bible is excluded, this being the state of affairs in the constituents of the gran dieta when that body was first accorded recognition as Masonic by grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons. Of course the voting rank and file of the grand lodges of Texas and New York did not know that this state of things existed. In the former the leaders perhaps did not know it; in the latter, care seems to have been taken by those who engineered recognition, that the members generally should not know that they were even charged. Allusions to them were uniformly veiled under the vague general term of "irregularities." This policy still continues to prevail generally among the promoters of recognition not only in these jurisdictions but in others, some of whose grand lodges have acted and others have not. In Iowa alone of all the jurisdictions that have contributed to the usage of recognition in this case, was the truth told by the promoters, only to be afterwards glossed over and explained away, and the wholesale lying by which the gran dieta has sought to cover up that truth was hidden as nearly out of sight as possible.

In no one of these grand lodges could a vote to recognize the gran dieta have been carried had the real condition of its internal affairs been generally understood by the members voting; yet the fact of recognition stands out, to be appealed to in the name of usage as precedents for other grand lodges, just as Brother DRUMMOND now invokes in its name other acts still more unconsciously done, or at least with less consciousness of their bearings, to bolster up the doctrine that bodies other than grand lodges can create lawful lodges of Symbolic Masonry.

As we stated in the report which Brother DRUMMOND has under review, the Grand Lodge of Illinois, now only sixty years old, years ago found itself in fraternal relations with some of these foreign grand bodies built on dissent from the original plan of Masonry,

but how this came about nobody now knows. The records of the grand lodge show no act of recognition of any of them; and we can only guess that it was brought about by the act of the grand secretary under the vague instructions of a resolution adopted in the early days of its existence authorizing him to enter into correspondence with the grand lodges of the United States and such other grand lodges as he might have the address of. Be this as it may, it came about at a time when very few if any Masons in this country had any definite knowledge of the history of these dissenting bodies or of their relations to genuine Masonry, and we think it would not be hazardous to say that other grand lodges besides Illinois got into fraternal relations with them in equally unconscious and unauthorized ways.

Yet this is in part the "usage" that is invoked to emasculate the plain provisions of the law which was expressly designed to make any departure from the grand lodge plan of Masonry impossible, and which to that end requires from every master as a condition of his installation to subscribe to the declaration "that no new lodge shall be formed without the permission of the grand lodge (not the permission of a supreme council, a grand orient or a sovereign sanctuary): and that no countenance be given to any irregular lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein, being contrary to the ancient charges of Freemasonry:" which to that end requires him to promise "to respect genuine brethren, and to discountenance impostors, and all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry;" which to that end requires him to admit that "no man or body of men *can* make innovations in the body of Masonry."

It will be observed that in the last of these three quotations from the same body of written law, we have so placed the emphasis as to indicate our agreement with Brother DRUMMOND that there *is* a body of Masonry that is absolutely usage-proof: the attempt to make innovations in which does not change Masonry, "but"—as he so clearly puts it in one of his axiomatic statements of the law, which we have so often quoted to commend—"puts those who make the attempt outside the pale of the Institution."

Referring to our general report on correspondence, and to its topical form, Brother DRUMMOND says:

> He well states the difficulties of this plan when he says that it compels the examination of all the proceedings in advance of writing anything, and, therefore, he cannot notice proceedings which are received at a late date.

We confess that we do not like the plan. It is true that the ordinary plan may involve a longer report, but it also involves what the other plan fails to give, viz:—some account of the proceedings and condition of the Craft in other jurisdictions.

The primary object of these reports was to give this information. The necessary result of changing the style is to substitute dissertations and essays on Masonic subjects for the information in relation to other jurisdictions, which, as we have said, it was the primary object of these reports to furnish.

The discussion of the questions is a later addition to the work, and while exceedingly valuable, we hold that it still should not be allowed to be the primary object of the reports.

Quoting from us a brief examination of the grounds upon which was based an approved Illinois decision that "waiver of jurisdiction over material in territory possessed in common by two or more lodges, requires the concurrence of all such lodges," he says:

The old law was that no lodge has any "interest" in candidates; the law that a candidate must apply to the nearest lodge, is of recent enactment, and was enacted for the benefit of the Fraternity, and not the lodges, upon the assumption that a candidate is best known by the lodge nearest to his residence, and that lodge is best qualified to pass upon his fitness to be made a Mason.

This is quite to the point as to the condition of affairs which called out the decision. The common territory was so large that it was possible for one seeking the waiver to apply therefor to a lodge fifteen or twenty miles from his place of abode—the lodge least of all qualified to pass upon his fitness—and when it was found that this had become the usual practice (of course under the advice of Masons outside the common territory, whose lodges were to get the usufruct) the necessity for taking from the profane the power of election which permitted such abuse, became apparent.

Of two other subjects he says:

He devotes considerable space to "cipher rituals," but a more appropriate heading would be "An Attack upon Scottish Rite Masonry." He says that the first printed cipher of which he ever heard was in the possession of Bro. Albert Pike. But the whole force of this is destroyed by the fact that cipher rituals, made years before Pike was born, are still in existence. It will be time enough to discuss his views, when he comes to the real question, and discusses it upon its merits or demerits.

He apparently agrees with the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in regard to Negro Masonry. He took the same position in 1871. We have examined what he writes in this report, and find that we have anticipated his positions in what we have already written, and that he was conclusively answered in every point twenty years ago.

As for the first, if his title is more appropriate than ours he must blame the facts cited, not us for citing them—unless they are really not facts, but fictions. He questions the force of but one of them—our reference to PIKE—and then by careless reading or a slip of the memory makes us speak of a "printed cipher" where we said printed ritual. We had seen the mnemonics before that.

We had our say last year and the year before about the Grand Lodge of Washington and about Negro Masonry. Several of our contemporaries have done us the honor to say that we stood alone in supporting the action of Washington. It is not necessary, and it would be futile now to discuss whether we agreed with the action of that grand lodge as the wisest and best thing to be done. We hoped it was more timely than it proved to be. We sympathized with it as a real attempt to contribute something toward the righting of a great wrong, and whether we stood alone or with the majority we should have been ashamed not to stand up and be counted. We did not deny in 1871 or in 1898-9, nor do we now deny or seek to minimize the fact that the later course of African Lodge and of those who trace their connection back to that body has beset the question of righting that wrong with almost insurmountable difficulties, perhaps wholly unsurmountable except by the grand lodge at whose door the wrong lies. It needs no argument to prove to us the present irregularity of these descendants, but although Brother DRUMMOND says we have been conclusively answered at every point, we are still constrained to say that we have seen nothing worthy to be called argument in support of the denial that African Lodge at the time it was excluded from participating in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, was as regular as the lodges which conspired to rob its members of their rights.

Brother DRUMMOND quotes approvingly from our report on various subjects, including the use of Masonry in business, legislation relative to non-payment of dues, and the tenure of jurisdiction over rejected material.

As usual he touches a good many subjects in his report, particularly those wherein the practice of different jurisdictions varies, a characteristic which has always given his reports an exceptional value. In the following he discourses sensibly upon one about which a vast deal of nonsense has been emitted:

He decided that in that jurisdiction it is not proper for a lodge to close on the Third Degree and resume labor on one of the preceding degrees. He holds that the closing on the Third Degree should not be until the entire business and work of the evening is completed. How such a practice ever grew up, we are unable to determine, for certainly the old usage was to open the lodge on any degree on which they had business, and, when that was completed, if it had no business in another degree then to close it.

* * * * * * * * *

We think our ritualists have lost sight of the fact that the lodge is the body which is opened, and the term "a master's lodge is opened" means no more than that the lodge is opened on the Third Degree; and we see not the slightest impropriety in closing the ritual lodge on any degree, and opening it upon another degree, especially when

it is stated that it is closed solely for the purpose of opening on the other degree. This "closing" is not a closing of an actual, chartered lodge, but the closing of the ritualistic lodge, and nothing more.

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We learn from his address that in that jurisdiction they have the ladder process of opening a lodge. To open the master's lodge they have to open it on the First Degree and on the Second Degree also, and to close they have to come down the ladder in the same way. We have heretofore asked for information as to where and when this method originated, and no one has given it.

The truncheons spoken of in the following are about the size and length of a policeman's billy, a little less in diameter as we remember them in Massachusetts:

In his review of Maine, he says that in Connecticut the wardens have gavels, and is somewhat surprised at our remarks in relation to this in our review of Arkansas last year. We are very greatly surprised to learn that this is the custom in Connecticut. We would like to have our brother recall the secret portion of the installation of a master of a lodge, and have him tell us whether the installation therein given does not make the gavel the emblem of supreme authority in the lodge. We would like to have him read the closing part of the address of Grand Master Havens, and tell us what he meant when he said: "As I surrender to you again this gavel, which, one year ago, you so unanimously placed in my hands." etc. Did not our most worshipful brother mean that he was surrendering the emblem of supreme authority in the grand lodge, and, if so, can there be more than one? The fact is, we should not be more surprised to find three masters presiding at the same time in one lodge, than we should to find three brethren holding the gavel at the same time in the same lodge. We think we shall have to refer this to the ritualists among our brethren on these committees, and to start with, we would like the views of Brother Cunningham, of Ohio. We have looked into some of the monitors, and while we do not find the matter frequently mentioned, yet, whenever it is mentioned, the wardens are spoken of as holding "truncheons."

In Illinois, whose first lodges were derived from Kentucky and Missouri, the three gavels are in evidence, and doubtless to all our untraveled brethren their use is a "landmark."

He believes, as do we, that in the following, the grand master of Rhode Island (VANSLYCK) takes the correct ground:

"In reply to your request that I give my opinion as to the propriety of the use of robes or costumes in the work of the Third Degree. I deem it inexpedient to express my personal views until I shall present this subject to grand lodge at its next annual communication.

"For your present guidance, however, I think it proper to suggest that grand lodge has constantly expressed itself in favor of uniformity in the work, and in this direction has caused the ritual to be carefully revised and put in a form for permanent preservation. In that ritual no provision is made for any special costumes to be worn by officers or members during any portion of the work, and as it is

the custom in this jurisdiction that, except in case of candidates, the dress should be the ordinary attire of a gentleman suitable to the time and place, it is reasonable to suppose that if grand lodge had intended to authorize any innovation in this particular, we should find regulations to that effect.

"I consider also that the adoption of special costumes of any kind by a portion of the lodges in the jurisdiction is inconsistent with the spirit of the strong and unvarying expressions in grand lodge in favor of strict uniformity in the work.

"Consequently, until grand lodge shall expressly authorize the use of such costumes I deem it my duty to consider such use prohibited, and to require that the lodges in this jurisdiction omit the employment of any special costume for the purpose of theatrical or dramatic effect in the work of the degrees."

In the circular I simply expressed the opinion that the use was prohibited because not expressly authorized.

It seems proper that I should state now that my personal opinion is that the use of robes or special costumes is extremely inappropriate in a symbolic lodge. Brother Mackey says: "A proposition was made in the Grand Lodge of England, on April 8, 1778, that the grand master and his officers should be distinguished in future at all public meetings by robes." "This measure." Preston says, "was at first favorably received, but it was, on investigation, found to be so diametrically opposed to the original plan of the Institution, that it was very properly laid aside. In no jurisdiction are robes used in Symbolic Masonry."

It would be unfortunate and a great mistake to depart from the uniform simplicity which has characterized Freemasonry in New England, and in seeking after theatrical display to an innovation likely to result in jealous contention between lodges of unequal financial ability.

Examining reports made to the Grand Lodge of Michigan relative to the status of dimitted Masons, he says:

As nearly as we can ascertain, no member can be dimitted except when he has moved out of the jurisdiction, or has been elected a member of another lodge, or is a signer of a petition for a dispensation to form a new lodge. This of course is law in Michigan, but for all that, in our judgment, it is a gross violation of one of the landmarks of Freemasonry.

Looking further he finds another amendment providing for dropping from the rolls a member in good standing upon his own petition setting forth his reasons therefor, which says:

The lodge shall grant the request of the brother by dropping his name from the rolls, and his membership shall thereby be terminated, and he shall not thereafter be considered or treated as a member of the Fraternity.

And thus comments:

If a member, who, as is claimed by the Michigan law, is thus put out of the Fraternity, should move into any one of a large number of

the jurisdictions, we believe that the status, which this give him, would not be recognized, on the ground that under the landmarks, he had inherent rights of which no grand lodge in that manner could deprive him.

It is hardly necessary to add that we agree with him, throughout, as we do with the following which we find under Montana:

He decided that the exhibition of the charter in response to the demand of the visitor is a matter of courtesy and not a right, but the grand lodge reversed the decision and declared it to be a matter of right. In many jurisdictions it is held that visitation is a matter of courtesy and not of right, and therefore, that the exhibition of the charter is a matter of courtesy. But we think that the truth really is, that if a request to be examined in order to visit a lodge is granted, the visitor then has the right to see the charter: and furthermore, in several jurisdictions, as a matter of proper precaution, ought to see it as a preliminary step to being examined.

Brother HEDGES, of Montana, having suggested that it would be well for those with temple-building on the brain to imitate King Solomon, who accumulated the means to complete his work before commencing active operations, and that experience showed temple-building by grand lodges to be of doubtful propriety, even with the strongest bodies, added that the building of Masonic Homes had been much more successful and reflected greater credit on the Craft; whereupon Brother DRUMMOND says:

And yet, several grand lodges have crippled themselves in building Masonic Homes before there was really sufficient demand for them: and when we say "sufficient demand," we mean that as a business matter, the parties can be taken care of at better advantage in the home than anywhere else. All will admit that it would be utter folly to build a home for a dozen occupants, but the question where the line is to be drawn is an exceedingly difficult one. There have been instances in which, taking into account the cost of the home, there has been paid for the support of destitute Masons, more money per annum, than it would cost to maintain them at a first-class hotel. We are not opposed to homes. We think that when they are needed they are the grandest institutions in the world; but it is true that it is extravagance to maintain them when they are not needed: and yet there is a tendency to do that without stopping to inquire as to whether they are needed or not.

Touching the failure of Past Grand Master WALKEM'S (Canada) mediation with the Grand Lodge of England in relation to the English lodges in Quebec, he expresses the opinion that if the Grand Lodge of Quebec would insist upon its rights, and enforce them, this question which has been troubling them ever since the organization of the grand lodge, could be put to rest.

Referring to the recognition of the Mexican gran dieta by the Grand Lodge of California, and the report on which that action was based (examined by us last year), he says:

We will however, add that it appears from this report that fourteen of the grand lodges of the United States had previously taken similar action. We have hesitated in this matter in order to ascertain something about the number of lodges in the obedience of this grand body. We think the information in this report is reliable and that the time has come when our own grand lodge may safely act in the matter.

We are not surprised to find, however, that no action was taken. In the alleged Masonry of that tropical country, where governing bodies grow up and decay in less time than it took Aaron's rod to bud, blossom and bear fruit, it is liable to go hard with the recognizing body if it don't catch its "grand lodge" just in the nick of time.

MANITOBA, 1899.

24TH ANNUAL. REGINA. JUNE 14.

The grand lodge was made much of during its visit to the District of Assiniboia, receiving an address of welcome from the municipal council of Regina; an invitation to an At Home at the government house tendered by Lieutenant-Governor FORGET, and to a ball tendered by Waseana Lodge No. 26, and Northwest Mounted Police Lodge No. 61.

Four past grand masters were present, and the representatives of fifteen grand jurisdictions, Illinois not of the latter.

The grand master, GEORGE B. MURPHY, thinks that some of the diplomatic corps do not appreciate the honors conferred upon them. He says:

In connection with the question of grand representatives I have carefully looked into the matter, and after consideration, have decided that in cases where members of the grand lodge have been honored by sister jurisdictions it is their duty to be present at each annual communication of this grand lodge. In many cases they have failed to do so. In fact a number have been absent for several successive years. I instructed the grand secretary to notify the grand masters of the grand lodges whose representatives have been derelict in their duties, and to submit the names of other brethren for appointment. The names of the brethren thus appointed on my recommendation will be given in the report of the grand secretary.

To an outsider when he considers the vast reaches the ambassadors are compelled to travel when going into the outlying districts for a session, it does not seem strange that some of them should be absent.

He announced the death of JOHN CHAMBERS, past grand registrar, accidentally drowned at forty-four, and JOHN COTTON, district deputy of District No. 6 (Saskatchewan), at forty-six.

The latter had been prominently connected with the Northwest Mounted Police since 1881.

The loss to this jurisdiction of Past Grand Masters CREGIER and HAWLEY is noted.

Five decisions are reported. Two of them are that an applicant is not barred by the loss of the left hand, but is by the loss of a foot. This seems to be Manitoba law. A third, that a "master of a lodge, when absent, cannot delegate powers and authority to another," is good law anywhere.

Among the dispensations for new lodges was one for a lodge at Dawson City, District of Yukon, with twenty-three members, issued October 15, 1898. Information had been received that the dispensation reached the petitioners after considerable delay, owing to irregular mail service, but the lodge had not been instituted and no explanation made for failure to convene as a lodge.

In this connection he reported that early in his executive service he had received an inquiry from Grand Master McLAREN, of British Columbia, whether the Grand Lodge of Manitoba claimed exclusive jurisdiction in the District of Yukon; to which he replied that Manitoba claimed no more rights there than such as might be exercised by British Columbia. The committee on jurisprudence and the grand lodge agreed with him that the territory in question was Masonically "unoccupied."

In view of the large influx of Masons into the northwest from all parts of the world, many holding dimits, the grand master recommended that the lodges make efforts to secure their affiliation, and that such lodges as still required an affiliation fee should abolish it.

The grand master having referred circulars touching the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington relative to Negro Masonry, and of the Grand Lodge of Peru in removing the Bible from its lodges, to the committee on correspondence, the committee reported, condemning the action of Washington as a serious wrong, holding that all those descending from "Prince Hall Lodge" (African Lodge) must be treated as clandestine Masons, and concluding as follows:

While we would not advise so severe a measure as the withdrawal of Masonic recognition from our sister grand lodge of Washington, your committee would recommend that its finding on this matter—if such commend itself to grand lodge—be communicated to the Grand Lodge of Washington, leaving until the next annual communication of the grand lodge any further action that may seem to be necessi-

tated by the course of the Grand Lodge of Washington during the next year.

This was adopted by the grand lodge, as was also their report on the Peru matter.

We infer from the language of the following, that the circular announcing the restoration of the Bible in the Peru lodges had been received:

Our present relations with the Grand Lodge of Peru are determined by the last clause of this report. While not as heretofore refusing any connection with this grand lodge on account of its violation of the ancient landmarks of Masonry, in the opinion of your committee it should be included in the list of grand bodies, the admission of whose members is to be left to the judgment of the grand master.

Following this, under the head of "Recognized and Recognizable Grand Lodges," the committee reproduce (with the exception of Cuba) the list of grand lodges found under the same head in our special report of 1898, and then say (which is the "last clause" above referred to):

That should applications for affiliation be received from brethren hailing from jurisdictions other than those herein enumerated, or should visitors from these jurisdictions present themselves to our lodges, no action is to be taken until each case is submitted to the grand master for his action.

The committee also reported on the application of the Grand Orient of Belgium for an exchange of representatives, calling attention, as will be seen, to a fact which some grand lodges in acting upon this request have either overlooked or remembered to forget, viz, that the "treaty" which gives the grand orient present control over Symbolic Masonry in that country, may be abrogated, according to its own terms, by either of the contracting parties giving six months' notice. They say:

By virtue of a treaty made by the Supreme Council of Belgium, on April 4, 1880, it claims to exercise complete control over all lodges existing in that country, and working the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason. This treaty may be abrogated by either of the contracting parties giving six months' notice.

Under the circumstances your committee does not feel warranted in acceding to the request, and it believes that it should be a settled policy of the grand lodge to exchange representatives only with symbolic grand lodges having exclusive control over Craft Masonry in the countries where located.

Your committee would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz: That the request of the Grand Orient of Belgium for an exchange of representatives be not granted. (Adopted.)

A committee reported a plan for increasing the inadequate salary of the grand secretary by a sliding scale, starting at a certain per capita on the present membership and adding a certain diminishing amount per hundred for every additional block of five hundred members; it was re-committed for more definite information and future action; charters for two new lodges—one in Manitoba and one in Assiniboia—were granted, and two dispensations continued; several amendments to the constitution adopted, among them a provision for a five dollar fine for each lodge failing to mail their returns by certain dates; greetings were wired to the Grand Lodge of South Dakota in honor of the celebration of the twenty-fifth year of its organization, and Winnipeg selected for the place of next meeting.

JOHN LESLIE was elected grand master, WM. G. SCOTT re-elected grand secretary, both of Winnipeg.

There is no general report on correspondence.

MANITOBA, 1900.

25TH ANNUAL. WINNIPEG. JUNE 13.

No less than nine past grand masters were present, and the diplomatic corps was out in full ranks, forty grand jurisdictions being represented.

The grand master, JOHN LESLIE (the representative of Illinois), after referring to the war in which the mother country was engaged, in which some of their brethren, members of the Canadian contingent, had fallen, reverted to the death, at home, of A. C. SEWELL, past district deputy grand master, at fifty-four. The death of Past Grand Master HARRISON DILLS, of our own jurisdiction, was also noted.

This side of the Canadian line we should say that the one decision reported had no leg to stand upon; on the other side it has one leg and a precedent, one of his predecessors having decided in a similar case—the loss of the left leg above the knee—that the applicant was eligible to receive the degrees.

He has some wise words touching life membership and funeral benefits:

My attention has been called to two evils, which, unless something is done, and done at once, cannot but sap the life of lodges

where they exist. I refer to the entirely inadequate provision made by some of our lodges in the matter of life memberships and the suicidal policy which prevails in others of guaranteeing a Masonic funeral to every deceased member. Some of our lodges have gone so far as to provide that life membership shall be conferred after a certain term of years upon payment of a sum sufficient to pay grand lodge fees. Why a man should be rewarded for doing his duty in sharing the expenses and burdens of the lodge while he was a partaker in its benefits passes my comprehension. The principle is not only unsound, but it is positively dangerous. It may work very well when the lodge is young and no applications for life membership are possible, but as the lodge grows older the policy of mortgaging the future will be found to press very heavily upon those who are so unfortunate as not to have reached the desired limit. The question of life membership is a purely business one, and should be treated on business principles.

* * * * * * * * *

With regard to the second of these two evils the mere mention of it is sufficient to condemn it. It must mean financial ruin to the lodges which adopt it. It can mean nothing else. Freemasonry will never refuse to provide for the funeral expenses of a brother dying in indigent circumstances, but Freemasonry does not exist to pay the funeral expenses of a member whose family are well able to pay the expenses in connection therewith. I would earnestly urge the brethren of the lodges in whose by-laws such a provision stands, to consider the matter carefully before it is too late to make any change.

Equally wise are his words on the social and intellectual side of Masonry:

The proper conduct of the business of a lodge is of prime importance. Too much careful attention cannot be paid to the degree work, but, at the same time, it is to be remembered that the chief end of Masonry is not to transact business and confer degrees. Masonry is a social order, and that side of it should not be neglected. The brother who comes to meeting after meeting of the lodge and has no opportunity of spending a few minutes in conversation with his brethren soon ceases to attend at all. Many of our lodges are being materially injured by the habit of cutting off the social part of the meeting for the sake of the ritual work. An ordinary lodge meeting at which one degree is conferred can be closed in good time and still allow at least one hour for social pleasures. Man is a social being and craves intercourse with his fellows. If he does not get it at the lodge room he will go elsewhere. A small sum of money spent in this direction at each meeting will yield ample returns in the more kindly feeling generated among the brethren.

But hand in hand with this social side of Masonry shall go the intellectual. I do not intend to dwell upon this point; it has been fully dealt with several times before. I desire simply to call the attention of the brethren to the possibilities for intellectual pleasures which our long winter evenings bring before us, and to urge that this matter be not neglected in arranging for the regular meeting of the lodge. The Masonic lodge room should be the intellectual center of the community. It cannot be so if this phase of Masonry is forgotten.

He recognizes with regret the decadence of the custom of attending divine service at some recognized place of Christian worship, and emphasizes his opinion that anything that looks like a severance of Masonry and Christianity cannot but be mischievous to the best interests of the Craft. In this our most worshipful brother is a little late. Since the day when the charges "Concerning God and Religion" were agreed to, declaring that henceforth Masonry and not dogma should be "the center of union" for the Fraternity, Christianity has had no preferred claim upon the Institution. We judge that the views of the committee on address were in accord with those we have expressed, as the paragraph upon this subject was the only one which they ignored in their report.

The grand master makes the twenty-fifth mile-stone of the grand lodge the occasion for some eloquent reflections upon the moral and humanizing aspects of Masonry, saying, among other things:

Has Masonry any reason to offer for its existence in the past, has it any good reason to offer why it should continue to exist in the future? I do not care to enter into a discussion of this question. I simply present the problem and leave it to each brother to answer for himself. Masonry is a life. How have we lived it? Personally, I have no doubt of the answer. I am convinced that Masonry has done a great work here in the last quarter of a century. I believe that the life of this western country is better and purer and sweeter and stronger from the existence of our beloved Craft in the past, and that this is the warrant for its continued existence in the future.

Grand Secretary WILLIAM G. SCOTT makes their twenty-fifth anniversary the occasion for considering rather their material growth. It was also the twenty-fifth anniversary year of his admission to Masonic light, he being "the eldest son of the grand lodge," the first initiate under it.

From three lodges, with a total membership of 203, when the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was formed, Masonry in the Canadian northwest has grown to comprise sixty lodges with a membership of 3,001.

Of the remnant of the organizing brethren he says:

Of those who were present and took part in the organization of our grand lodge only five are now living, viz: M.W. Bro. George Black, M.W. Bro. Rev. J. D. O'Meara, R.W. Bro. James Henderson, R.W. Bro. H. T. Champion and R.W. Bro. John J. Johnston.

We regret to have to record his valedictory:

And now, brethren of the grand lodge, the exacting duties of a public office requiring my undivided attention, my work as grand secretary must cease. The time has come for me to say the final words of official separation, and it is needless for me to add that I do so with feelings of sadness. For twenty years I have labored among you and have endeavored with all the ability I possessed to promote the inter-

ests of Craft Masonry, and especially those of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. With my associate officers my relations have been, on the whole, of the most pleasant character, and in looking back over the long period of my connection with them it will ever be with feelings of unmingled satisfaction and pride that I shall recall the times when it was my privilege to share these labors and honors with them. To these brethren, to my brother grand secretaries throughout the Masonic world, from whom I have so often received many kindnesses, and to that goodly band of Masons of our own jurisdiction which during my term of service has grown from three hundred and sixty to three thousand and ninety,—to one and all, as grand secretary, I bid you "Adieu, a heart-warm, fond adieu."

His twenty years of faithful service to the Craft was fittingly recognized by the committee on his report, and by the appointment of a committee to procure a fitting testimonial for presentation.

Six new lodges were chartered, and one continued under dispensation.

A proposition to amend the by-laws by adding the following, was lost:

And each lodge within the jurisdiction shall each year pay to grand lodge the sum of thirty dollars, payable in two equal installments in June and December in each year. The first installment to be paid in December, 1900. Default in payment of any installment to subject the defaulting lodge to the like penalty as for default in dues, etc. The money so paid in to be funded for the purpose of erecting the Victoria Home for aged and indigent Masons.

But the mover tried his hand again, and successfully, with the following:

Resolved, That the grand lodge approves of the scheme to erect at some time in the future a home for aged and indigent Freemasons, and commends the same to the consideration of the subordinate lodges, and expresses the hope that each lodge, as far as its circumstances may warrant, will contribute to the fund.

A testimonial was ordered for the retiring grand master, and he was further honored by an order of the grand lodge that his address and the report of the committee on the same, be read in each lodge at the first regular meeting after the receipt of the grand lodge proceedings.

Robert Stirton Thornton, of Deloraine, whose portrait adorns the fly leaf, was elected grand master: James A. Ovas, of Winnipeg, elected grand secretary.

The grand lodge meets again next year at Winnipeg.

There is no report on correspondence.

MARYLAND, 1899.

113TH ANNUAL. BALTIMORE. NOVEMBER 21.

Only two past grand masters, CARTER and BERRY, were present, both at the semi-annual and annual communications, the latter being the representative of Illinois. Thirty-two other diplomats were present.

At the semi-annual (May 9) the remaining copies (250) of Brother SCHULTZ'S History of Free Masonry in Maryland were purchased by the grand lodge at $5 per set of four volumes, and placed in the hands of a committee for sale at the same price: a pending amendment repealing clause of by-laws exempting lodges from the payment of grand lodge dues on clergymen was defeated; and the grand lodge was made the recipient of a gavel excavated from the clay beneath the bottom of the cellar of the old Masonic hall at Chestertown, during the process of laying a sewer. The donor modestly contented himself with suggesting that it might have been used in the early history of Masonry on the eastern shore, as it was a very old relic. We cannot but feel that the discoverer, Brother YORK, failed to make the most of his opportunity. In Pennsylvania such a find would have been hailed as indubitable evidence that the spot where it was dug up was the stamping ground of a pre-historic race of York Masons. And nobody could have proved to the contrary. Happily the relic will be available to the future archæologist as it was placed in the custody of the Veteran Association.

At the annual communication the grand master, THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, delivered a brief address, in which, with pardonable pride, he thus referred to the honorable part borne by Maryland in the Washington incident:

It is a matter of congratulation that the Grand Lodge of Washington has, at the suggestion made to it by our grand lodge, at the last annual communication rescinded its resolution in reference to what is known as "Negro Masonry" and the establishment of dual grand lodges. I know that you, with me, sincerely trust that this will close the incident in the United States, and that peace and harmony will once more prevail amongst all of our sister grand lodges. It is a matter of pride to us that the Grand Lodge of Washington in its determination of the subject, complimented highly the action of the Grand Lodge of Maryland as being truly Masonic in its treatment and admonition to their grand lodge.

The grand lodge echoed his sentiments.

He reported the death of JOHN R. EDWARDS, grand sword bearer, who had filled the office for many years. The memorial tablets show that Past Deputy Grand Master JAMES M. ANDERSON, to whose sick bed the grand lodge sent a message of sympathy durring the session, has since passed away, and also that ISAAC AMOS, past junior grand warden has gone over to the majority. Another memorial page bears the name of our own Past Grand Master JAMES A. HAWLEY.

Bro. E. T. SCHULTZ and Past Grand Master JOHN M. CARTER, of the committee on correspondence presented a special report recommending the recognition ot the Grand Orient of Belgium. They were not in receipt of any information from that body in addition to that which they had when the application was referred to them one year before, but from proceedings from other grand lodges reviewed, including Maine, Georgia, Ohio, Vermont and others, they ascertained that a number of American grand lodges have extended to it recognition.

This, it must be confessed, is sufficiently vague, but it seems to have been sufficient to warrant them in saying:

We believe that the Grand Orient of Belgium has and exercises supreme control over Symbolic Masonry within its jurisdiction, and that it is worthy of recognition by the bodies exercising the same supervision.

They do not say that they had before them the information that the compact between the Grand Orient and the Supreme Council of Belgium, by which the latter relinquished to the former the control of Symbolic Masonry (which the committee believe to be supreme) was subject to abrogation by either party on giving six months' notice. This information was found in the circular sent by the grand orient to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba and in the opinion of that grand lodge forbade its extending recognition. The grand orient was recognized and a request preferred for an exchange of representatives. The committee also had before them a request for recognition from the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico, but reported that they had not sufficient information of the status of Masonry in the island to recommend any action.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, grand master; JACOB H. MEDAIRY, grand secretary, were re-elected, both of Baltimore.

The report on correspondence (115 pp.) is again the work of Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ, who says in his introductory remarks:

I confidently expected, owing to the entire loss of my eyesight, that the report I had the honor to submit to you at the last annual communication would be the last I should ever prepare, but my repeated resignations were so kindly and flatteringly declined by the

most worshipful grand master, and his action being unanimously endorsed by the grand lodge, I felt I should not further insist upon my resignation, and concluded that I would continue to spend and be spent in the service of the Fraternity that I love so well, as long as the brethren desire my services and kind providence vouchsafes to me health and capacity for the work.

I have, therefore, with the aid of a reader and amanuensis, examined the various grand lodge proceedings received from the grand secretary and have endeavored to comment upon them as heretofore.

My last report being in the nature of a farewell, I took occasion to give some of my experiences and observations as a reporter on correspondence, and to repeat under topical headings my views on some of the prominent questions agitating the Fraternity for years past. This mode of treating Masonic questions under topical headings was introduced some years since by the late brother John Q. A. Fellows, of Louisiana: it has been followed by a few correspondents, but it seems not to have met with general favor.

Such reports are valuable and interesting as essays upon the subjects treated, but, in my opinion, they do not fulfill the object of the appointment of committees on correspondence, whose duty, as I understand it, is to review the transactions of other grand lodges and commend such as in their opinion are conformable with the ancient regulations, landmarks, usages and customs of the Fraternity, and criticise such legislation as may be deemed at variance therewith.

It will be glad news to the Craft everywhere that they are still to have the benefit of Brother SCHULTZ'S ability, long experience and wide knowledge and above all, of his fraternal spirit. All hearts—for he had won them all—go out in pity to Brother SCHULTZ in his blindness, but it is a joy to know that he is still able to keep in touch with those he cannot see, or can see only with the eyes of memory, and can still pursue what has been with him so long a labor of love.

He gives four and a half pages to our proceedings of 1898, quoting from the address of Grand Master COOK on several subjects, and commends the excellent address of Past Grand Master SMITH, from which he would have gladly quoted had space permitted.

He says of the Illinois report on correspondence:

He says, at the request of Grand Master Cook, he reluctantly determined to essay a report in the topical form: In following this plan we have before us two conspicuous examples—that of the lamented Past Grand Master Fellows, of Louisiana, who has just laid down the burden of life, and that of Grand Master Upton, of Washington.

We can well understand that this plan, as he intimates, requires a much more laborious labor than the one usually pursued.

Quoting at length our reply to Brother CUNNINGHAM, of Ohio, on the subject of cipher rituals, he adds:

We think Brother Robbins is right in ascribing the introduction of the evils of cipher rituals to the so-called high rite bodies. The

brethren become familiar with the rituals used in these bodies, and the way is thus made easy to their introduction into Symbolic Masonry.

He quotes also from the conclusion of our remarks on the subject of Negro Masonry, with the prefatory remark that we alone of all who have written on the subject, appear to endorse the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington. Following the quotation, he adds:

Since Brother Robbins wrote the above he has seen the many able reports and papers prepared on the subject by grand masters and committees in various jurisdictions, all of which are adverse to the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington. We sincerely trust that he may be induced by the almost unanimous sentiment against him to reconsider his first impressions upon this important subject.

We endeavored to record our impressions of the many papers referred to, in our report of last year, which we trust he has seen, and we refer him to preceding pages of this report—we think under Maine—for our present state of mind on the subject.

Brother SCHULTZ copies the conclusions of the California committee upon whose report the Mexican gran dieta was recognized, and says:

This looks very encouraging, but your committee are not at this time prepared to recommend recognition by our grand lodge. They trust, however, ere long, they may see their way clear to do so.

There is a portion of every one's mail that will answer itself if he waits a few days. Better wait on the Mexican hybrid a little longer, and get a clear idea of how much there is left to recognize.

Quoting the Indian Territory ruling that a brother who asks for a dimit because he has come to believe that the Bible teaches that it is wrong to belong to the Fraternity and that his connection therewith endangers his prospect for heaven, should be suspended or expelled, he justly says:

We unhesitatingly enter our dissent to this ruling, a man who conscientiously believes it is wrong for him to remain connected with the Masonic Fraternity should, as we have elsewhere stated in this report, be allowed to depart in peace. Masonry interferes with no man's religious convictions, and his own conscience is to be the sole judge. To expel for such a cause would, in our opinion, be cruel, unjust and in the highest degree unmasonic.

Referring to the fact disclosed by the Canada proceedings that the laying of corner-stones and dedication of halls was done while the grand lodge was at refreshment, he says:

We think this is the only grand lodge that now pursues this course. The printed proceedings of this grand lodge for the past ten years will show that this was not uniformly the practice; that processions of the Craft were held while the grand lodge was open, as in other jurisdictions.

Looking backward to his own honorable and persistent opposition to the unjust and unmasonic legislation respecting non-payment of dues and non-affiliation, which swept over the country with the wave of commercialism originating in some of the younger western jurisdictions a third of a century ago, he says:

We earnestly urge all our younger brethren who entertain these views to continue the good fight, and not to become weary in well doing, but to lay on and spare not until the unjust legislation regarding non-affiliation and non-payment of dues is wiped from the statute books of every grand lodge in our country. It is only by determined and persistent efforts that desirable reforms of any character whatever are accomplished. If the membership of our grand lodges could be induced to seriously consider the question, we feel well assured that the legislation referred to would be rescinded. If it be admitted that every Mason ought to be a member, and, if able to contribute to the support of some lodge, his refusal to do so is a mere omission in a performance of a duty: but will any brother say that the omission to perform a duty should be visited with the same punishment that is inflicted for the commission of the most heinous crimes against the Fraternity, or against the laws of God and man.

And referring to the Michigan legislation, the latest outcropping of the purpose to compel brethren to remain affiliated or to drive them out of the Fraternity, he as justly says: "There is no law of the Fraternity, written or unwritten, that will justify compulsory membership in a particular lodge."

MASSACHUSETTS, 1899.

108TH ANNUAL. BOSTON. DECEMBER 13.

Quarterly communication, March 8.

The grand master, CHARLES C. HUTCHINSON, submitted a report from the architects showing the progress of construction of the new temple.

Bro. S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE presented a memorial of EDWIN WRIGHT, past deputy grand master, dead in his seventy-eighth year, for years one of the most characteristic figures in the Masonry of Massachusetts. He had filled several places of public trust, and stood high in his profession as an industrious lawyer and a wise adviser.

Official notice having been received that the Grand Lodge of Peru had rescinded the objectionable decree which substituted the

Book of Constitutions for the Bible, the order of non-intercourse with that body was withdrawn.

At the quarterly communication of June 14, Grand Master HUTCHINSON briefly discussed plans for the dedication of the temple then going on rapidly toward completion, wisely recommending that the ceremonies be conducted in a quiet, dignified way in the seclusion of their apartments, and the time and manner of the dedication was left to him with full powers.

An interesting memorial of the late ZACHARIAH LOVELL BICKNELL, deceased since the last quarterly communication, who had filled the office of grand standard bearer from 1877 to the time of his death, was presented by Bro. BAALIS SANFORD. He had nearly reached his eightieth year.

The feature of this quarterly pamphlet is a critical examination by the recording grand secretary, SERENO D. NICKERSON, of the latest phase of the Pennsylvania claim that Philadelphia was "the mother city of Freemasonry in America," a paper presented to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania at its annual communication in December, 1898, by Bro. JULIUS F. SACHSE, containing some items from BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S daily account book which Bro. SACHSE assumed to be the personal account of FRANKLIN "with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania from August, 1734, to August, 1737."

Brother NICKERSON has no trouble in showing that the discovery throws no light on the question of priority of organization, and that there has been a great deal of cackling over a small egg.

At the quarterly of September 13, the grand master read the following extracts from a report of the architects in regard to the new temple:

The large banquet hall will seat at the tables 447, and the small banquet hall will seat 178; when the two halls are used together, the total seating capacity is 625.

The Gothic hall, on the seventh floor, is planned to be used for entertainments for the Craft, as well as for Scottish Rite work, and accommodates on the floor, when used for work, 210, and in the gallery 190, a total of 400; and when used for entertainments, 241 more on the floor, or 641 total. The floor of this hall is of oak, and can be used for dancing also. The stage is not included in estimating the seating capacity.

The Ionic hall seats about 306 on the floor and about 208 in the gallery, or 514 total.

The Corinthian hall will seat about 306. All the seating capacity given herein is based on the new furniture which is now about ready to be delivered. It is made from special designs to harmonize with the architecture of the different halls. It is of light-colored mahogany, except for Gothic hall, where it is of quartered oak.

The old Corinthian hall was 40 by 70, the new one is 46 by 85.

The old Egyptian hall was of about the same size, 40 by 70, and the Ionic hall which takes its place is 46 by 85.

The old Egyptian hall had no gallery, the Ionic has one.

The Gothic hall in the old temple was 40 by 70, the new one is 46 by 60, with a gallery 26 by 46 and a stage 18 by 46 clear. The Ionic hall from end to end is nearly 115 feet long.

The total seating capacity of all the halls, sodality rooms, prelate's room, and banquet halls, is over 2,300 sittings.

The Fraternity parlor is to be filled with leather-covered lounging and club furniture, and will make a pleasant room for members of different organizations to meet in.

The cost of the building today, by reason of advanced prices for material, would be $75,000 more than the contract.

A special communication of the grand lodge was held at Stoughton, December 11, to assist in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of Rising Star Lodge. Deputy Grand Master CHARLES T. GALLAGHER in the grand east.

In response to the welcoming address of Worshipful Master L. W. STANDISH, "who," in the language of Brother GALLAGHER, "stands in the eighth generation from that little soldier of Plymouth who commanded his army of twelve in the protection of the settlers," the deputy grand master referred to the fact that during the war of the Revolution nearly every American general was a Freemason, and said:

General Lafayette was made a Mason in one of the army lodges at Morristown, N. J., in the Valley Forge campaign, the lodge being called the American Union Lodge, the paraphernalia being loaned for the purpose from St. John's Lodge near there.

We think that we recall that several of our contemporaries echoed with some smacking of the lips, the claim of one of the guild that the position of Illinois in denying the Masonic status to any one who claims it on the strength of having been initiated in an alleged lodge not holding under a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, would discredit many whom the Masonic world has recognized as Masons, and among them LAFAYETTE, the implication being that he was made in a Scottish Rite lodge. If any of these parties are in a hurry to expostulate with Brother GALLAGHER for joggling the underpinning of their argument, they can doubtless reach him by long distance telephone. Call up the grand master's office, Masonic Temple.

The quarterly of December 13, was also the annual communication. Five past grand masters were present.

Grand Master HUTCHINSON (whose strong face is reproduced in a steel engraving on the fly leaf) expressed his regret that the coinci-

dence of dates made it impossible for him to be present at the WASHINGTON memorial observance at Mt. Vernon on the morrow. He had commissioned the Hon. CHARLES H. ALLEN, assistant secretary of the navy, to represent him, and desiring to contribute some souvenir connected with the life and services of WASHINGTON within the commonwealth, he had a gavel fashioned from a block from the Washington elm, at Cambridge, under which the general took command of the Continental army on the third of July, 1775, with a handle of wood from the Old South Church, Boston, with a silver band suitably inscribed for presentation to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

He announced the death of CHARLES G. REED, past junior grand warden, aged seventy-five, who occupied the grand south in 1874. He was for several years a member and president of the common council, later of the board of aldermen and later still mayor of the city of Worcester.

The grand master's address embraces an elaborate description of the new temple, standing on the site of the old, at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. It rises 125 feet above the sidewalk and extends about 32 feet below; nine full stories above and two below the street.

He announced the receipt of an additional donation of $500 by the Lodge of St. Andrew to the Masonic Education and Charity Trust.

CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, of Boston, was elected grand master; SERENO D. NICKERSON, of Cambridge, re-elected recording grand secretary. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Boston.

The stated communication of December 27, this year, was for the dedication of the temple as well as for the customary installation of the grand officers and the celebration of the feast of St. John the Evangelist.

Four past grand masters of Massachusetts, Past Grand Master JOSEPH A. LOCKE, of Maine, and a large number of invited guests were present, mostly those concerned in the construction of the temple, or those connected with bodies that will occupy it.

The dedicatory ceremonies were interspersed with music of a high order, upon the organ, by a Masonic choir of twenty-five voices, and an orchestra of eighteen pieces. The charge by Grand Master HUTCHINSON and the oration by Bro. SAMUEL J. ELDER were both noble pieces of oratory, worthy of their themes and the occasion.

After a brief intermission the grand officers were installed.

At thirty minutes after six o'clock p. m., the brethren were called from labor to refreshment and proceeded to the banquet hall, where, says the record:

The Feast of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated under the most brilliant auspices. The ceremonies of dedication of the new temple attracted a great number of brethren from all parts of the commonwealth, and about four hundred were seated at the tables in the main banquet hall, which occupies a position in the temple thirty-four feet below the level of the street.

The presence of the numerous choir of singers who had graced the dedication services occasioned frequent outbursts of song, in which the whole company joined, and which was a prominent feature during the entire dinner, until the speaking began. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the whole festival was a delightful sequence to the ceremonies of dedication.

Grand Master GALLAGHER presided and proved himself a veritable prince of symposiarchs, invariably striking the right key for the speakers as he called them out, apparently playing upon them at will, lifting veteran after dinner talkers to new heights of eloquence and bringing out new men not one of whom fell below the best traditions of wit and wisdom of this time honored festival.

MICHIGAN, 1900.

56TH ANNUAL. DETROIT. JANUARY 23.

A half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, FRANK T. LODGE, adorns the fly leaf of the Michigan volume.

No less than seventeen past grand masters were present. Thirty jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps. Illinois not of the number.

In his address of 105 pages, swelled by the appendices (circular letters sent out during the year) to 113 pages, Grand Master LODGE cut out work enough for a week's instead of a two days' session. He permitted no guilty (or guiltless) subject to escape. Considering the time that must have necessarily been consumed in doing all the work recorded—and in recording it—it is small wonder that he left the Masonic precept regarding the division of the twenty-four hours of the day badly twisted by his confessed example. In telling of a tour of the Upper Peninsula with the grand lecturer, Past Grand Master ARTHUR M. CLARK, he says:

For three weeks, we attended a banquet nearly every night with the exception of Sundays. We never reached our hotel until three o'clock in the morning, and we frequently had to take a train for our next stopping place at four, five or six o'clock in the morning. When

I finished I wondered whether I had any stomach or constitution left, although Brother Clark paid me the compliment of saying that I had stood it better than any other grand master in twenty-five years.

He had company on the afternoon of the first day of the session. Fifteen of the officers, actual and *pro tempore*, of the Grand Lodge of Canada, including Grand Master E. T. MALONE, Past Grand Master WHITE, Deputy Grand Master HUNGERFORD and Grand Secretary MASON, were appropriately received as visitors and remained as guests of the Michigan grand officers until the following morning.

At the conclusion of an eloquent response to the grand master's address of welcome, Grand Master MALONE presented to the grand lodge a beautiful gold-lined silver loving cup from the visiting delegation.

The grand master varied the proceedings with a new departure. The regular roll call was preceded by a call of the Roll of Honor, consisting of past grand masters who had gone over to the majority, twenty-three in number, beginning with LEWIS CASS, of the first grand lodge, and ending with JOHN S. CROSS, of the present grand lodge, who died September 17, 1899. At this point the grand master called up the grand lodge and made the official announcement of the death of Brother CROSS. At the conclusion of a two-page eulogy on his life and character he asked the brethren to join in giving to Brother CROSS and the other deceased past grand masters the funeral grand honors including the words with the number changed from the singular to the plural.

Matters of taste are not always, perhaps, to be discussed, but we are not pleasantly impressed with the spectacular element of this demonstration.

The completion of the roll call found only two of the three hundred and eighty-six lodges unrepresented.

The grand master reported the increase of members for the year as the largest for a quarter of a century.

He had made the necessary preparations to carry out the provisions of the automatic law designed to drive out of the Fraternity all who do not desire to remain affiliated, and drive into the lodges all present non-affiliates or leave them all dangling in the air on the first day of February, 1900. He says:

I was careful to have the withdrawal certificates, intended for the use of those members who voluntarily renounce all further benefits of Masonry, state, in unmistakable terms, and with sufficient display of type and red ink, that the brother was no longer entitled to the benefits of Masonry, so that no lodge or member of the Fraternity could be misled into further recognizing the possessor of the certificate.

In connection with this legislation, the question has arisen in my mind as to the proper method of punishing those non-affiliates who, after due notice, fail to obey the requirements of grand lodge by neglecting to petition some lodge for affiliation. The provision referred to provides that, after the first day of February A. D. 1900, those non-affiliate brothers who have failed to petition some lodge for affiliation shall, by virtue of that fact, stand suspended from the benefits of Masonry. This I believe contrary to the genius and spirit of Free Masonry. The laws of every civilized country provide that no man shall be deprived of his rights without due process of law,—his "Day in Court," so-called. How much more, then, should Masonry, whose proud boast is that it dispenses even-handed justice, afford every one of its members an opportunity to make his defense before summarily severing fraternal relations with him. In my opinion, the legislation already adopted should be rendered effective by providing for giving proper notice to all voluntary non-affiliates on the filing of charges against the offenders, making it the duty of some one to prefer the charges, etc., duly defining the tribunal where those charges shall be brought to trial.

The committee on jurisprudence took the subject but did not report on it; perhaps they were too busy.

It seems that things will get lost unaccountably in these later days, as the grand master chronicles the issuing a duplicate ritual to a lodge upon a proper certification of the loss of the original, by the master and secretary. Perhaps more strange was the loss by the Michigan brethren of a well known and practically immemorial portion of their monitor, including everything relating to the five senses of human nature, and everything relating to the seven liberal arts and sciences except to geometry. Upon the reprinting of their Webb-Fenton Monitor, ordered in 1897, it was understood that some historical or explanatory matter, or which more properly belonged to the Blue Book was to be omitted, retaining only the monitorial work as required to be used in connection with the grand lodge ritual. The grand master was chairman of the committee on revision and he didn't know when the fugacious matter slipped away. The special committee to whom this portion of his address was referred didn't know how it got away. They were, however, sure that neither the committee on monitor nor the grand lodge understood that it was to be omitted, and they recommended that it be put back and declared to be a part of the Michigan Masonic Monitor.

It seems manifest that the "copy" for the monitor was made to dovetail into the work of the abbreviating tinkers of the grand lodge ritual. Perhaps some of the losses incident to the printing of the ritual may not be so easily restored. When Humpty Dumpty fell he was forever beyond the help of the king's horses, and the king's men.

One of the inquiring circular letters issued by the grand master disclosed to him the startling fact that some seventy-one lodge rooms

had never been dedicated, and he thereupon felt that he confronted an embarrassing situation, because in 1885 Grand Master CLARK had decided that no work should be done in a new lodge room until it had been properly dedicated, the dedication being especially desirable because of the resemblance of the lodge room to King Solomon's temple. The consequences of a failure on the part of a lodge room to resemble King Solomon's temple in the particular of dedication are not set forth—perhaps they were not fully grasped, but the grand master took no chances. At the cost of writing nearly a thousand letters he succeeded in having the seventy-one—many of which had been used undedicated for a quarter of a century—dedicated in proper form. The Craft everywhere will breathe freer.

At the outset of his address he announced that his administration had been in no respect a record breaker. Perhaps not, but it is safe to say that no Michigander will break his year's record for halls dedicated, during the century that is now beckoning us.

He chronicles the commissions of forty-six grand representatives, among them that of Bro. JOSEPH E. DYAS near our grand lodge.

He attended the WASHINGTON centennial memorial service at Mt. Vernon, and reports a very general observance of the occasion by Michigan lodges. He believes that these celebrations have sensibly broadened and deepened our reverence for the character of WASHINGTON and our love of country.

Taking as his text the fact that he had received numerous copies of a circular letter from the secretary of a lodge announcing that the master of his lodge would be a candidate for the position of grand marshal, and soliciting support for him, he raked the electioneerers fore and aft.

He says that under their custom of rotation in office the real objective point of a campaign for the office of grand marshal, is the grand east, hence in later years political methods have crept into the elections for the grand marshalship, and from the letter of the secretary when taken to task for his offense, it would seem that such methods prevailed widely: He says:

I have never attended a session of grand lodge and am not conversant with its rules; but, for the past six years the worshipful master of our lodge has received, every year, in the month of January, letters from worshipful masters or other officers, setting forth their claims and qualifications, and asking the support of our representative.

Even now, I have a letter before me of recent date, signed by the senior warden and secretary of a lodge, asking our support for their worshipful master, giving some of the Masonic history of their candidate, and the names of representatives who have already pledged their support to him.

As God is my judge, until I received your letter, I never dreamed that this was "frowned upon" by the grand lodge, but, on the contrary, supposed it was the usual way of getting the name of the candidate before the grand body. * * *

The grand master believed the resolution prohibiting electioneering adopted in 1898 to express the wishes of the Fraternity and he had done his best to enforce it. He adds:

The idea of our Masonic institution is that our officers are chosen, not because of their own self-vaunted claims for preferment, but because the unbiased opinions of their fellows have marked them out as the proper persons to well and worthily uphold the dignity of the Fraternity and to capably perform the duties of the offices to which they are chosen. The grand master ought to be the representative man of his grand jurisdiction—one of whom the entire Fraternity may well be proud, whose commanding abilities are such that he has had no need to resort to intrigues, combines, puffing and all the other sordid methods of politics, in order to compass his election.

I want to warn the candidates for grand marshal at this and the succeeding annual communications of grand lodge that the sentiment of the Fraternity at large is against politics in grand lodge elections; and that, unless these methods cease, the entire plan of rotation in office will receive its death blow; the high-minded, right thinking representatives of the lodges will rise in their might, sweep every one of the place seekers out of office, and fill their places with worthy men who have not stooped to such methods.

The topics treated at greater or less length under the head of "Decisions" number sixty-three, occupying thirty-two pages of the proceedings. They reflect creditable and generally correct views of Masonic law. We must content ourselves with reproducing a few only:

15. Question. Can the Order of the Eastern Star form an insurance company and hold meetings in our lodge rooms?

Answer. No. It seems to me that grand lodge sufficiently departed from its usual practice of prohibiting joint occupancy of Masonic halls by the lodges with other organizations, when, in 1897, it permitted the Chapters of the Eastern Star to hold their ordinary meetings in Masonic lodge rooms. If the Order of the Eastern Star desire to form a business corporation, they must, so far as the Masonic lodge rooms are concerned, find other quarters for carrying on that business.

16. Question. What course should we pursue with a Mason who has a dimit and refuses to affiliate with our lodge?

Answer. Section 12, article 13, grand lodge regulations require unaffiliated brethren residing within this grand jurisdiction to petition some constituent lodge for membership within one year from or after February 1, 1899. A non-affiliated Master Mason may join any lodge in this state he chooses irrespective of his place of residence.

There is no reason, therefore, why he should affiliate with your particular lodge unless he chooses to do so.

20. Question. Is the Order of the Eastern Star a Masonic body? If they are, does grand lodge have jurisdiction over them? In other words, are our Master Mason lodges responsible for their actions?

Answer. The Order of the Eastern Star is, in no sense, under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge, nor is grand lodge or any of its constituent lodges responsible for the actions of that Order.

22. Question. A profane residing in the jurisdiction of one of the adjoining lodges desires to join our lodge instead of that lodge. Is there any way by which he may be treated as our material? If the adjoining lodge is willing to release jurisdiction, can that be done?

Answer. No. The adjoining lodge has territorial jurisdiction over him, and that jurisdiction cannot be released. The only way in which it could possibly be done would be for him to apply to the adjoining lodge and have them to request your lodge to perform the work upon him. When finished he will be a member of the adjoining lodge and can then take his dimit and join your lodge, since an unaffiliated Master Mason may join any lodge in the state.

39. Question. One of our candidates who has petitioned our lodge has moved over the line into the state of Ohio within the jurisdiction of the Ohio lodges. Have we any jurisdiction over him?

Answer. Your lodge has personal jurisdiction over the brother, and there is no legal objection whatever to your balloting upon him and giving him the degrees, he having been within the jurisdiction of your lodge when he applied.

47. Question. Our regular meeting is on Friday evening on or before the full moon. Some of the calendars have the moon full on the 16th and others on the 17th. Which is the proper date?

Answer. Where there is an absolute conflict of calendars, it is pretty difficult to say which is correct, and I make no decision as to that. Certain calendars state the hour and minute at which the moon fulls, and where it is possible to fix the time at which the moon fulls as before or after midnight of a certain day, if the moon fulls before midnight on a certain Friday, that day will be the proper one on which to hold the regular.

The whole matter ought to be easily obviated by fixing the date as the first, second, third or fourth Friday of the month. There is no Masonic reason why it should be fixed with reference to the full of the moon, except that custom in certain localities, has, in a measure, fixed it. I see no objection to the other course and it certainly has the merit of definiteness.

48. The tyler should never announce "several brethren, all vouched for." The name of every visiting applicant for admission should be distinctly announced, so that any member of the lodge who desires to object to the admission of such applicant may have the opportunity to do so.

Number 15 amply justifies itself because it tends to postpone the day when it will not be as true as it is now that the Order of the Eastern Star is in no sense under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge

(as the grand master decides in No. 20), nor as true that neither the grand lodge nor its constituent lodges are responsible for the actions of that order. It is shaving the truth pretty closely to say these things now, in view of the increasing boldness with which the male portion of its membership is exploiting the Eastern Star in the name of Masonry, with scarcely a murmur of protest from those in high places.

No. 39 was not questioned by the jurisprudence committee, so it would seem that there is no provision in the Michigan law against conferring the degrees upon *bona fide* residents of other states.

Referring to No. 47, we find that at another place in his address the grand master also urges the fixing of dates for stated meetings without regard to the moon's phases. It will be observed that he says there is no Masonic reason why the meeting date should be fixed with reference to the full of the moon, and this is true except as we make Masonic reasons and common sense, born of experience, synonymous. We remember that in our Masonic adolescence, when we first began to notice that many lodges fixed their meetings at or near the full of the moon, we supposed there was some occult reason for this, somehow connected with the ritualistic uses of the moon but no longer explained to the initiate. We do not remember just when or how it dawned upon us that instead of being a case of lost symbolism—such as some of our friends are still fond of dreaming about—it was simply the concrete expression of so matter-of-fact a thing as the dislike to tramping or riding in the dark. The country Mason no more selects the dark of the moon for the date of his lodge meeting than he would for a moonlight excursion.

No. 48 is always timely; it should be repeated every year and constantly hung in large type on the walls of the tyler's room.

Among the humors of the grand master's experience, related in his list of decisions, was the request of the pastor of a Presbyterian church then being erected in a city, who wanted to have the corner stone laid by a lady (whose name should be chiseled on it) and a few other changes of ceremony, and have the Fraternity assist!

Not even the desire of the grand master to be courteous to a lady could make him see it in that light.

In the case of a brother whose criminal prosecution was pending in the courts for seduction, the grand master decided that he should be proceeded against in his lodge without waiting the result of his trial. The grand lodge concurred with the jurisprudence committee in the following:

While the decision of the grand master is undoubtedly sound, yet your committee think it is advisable in all such cases to await the de-

termination of the suit in the civil court, for the reason that action in the lodge might prejudice the defense in the trial of the criminal case in the civil court, and undoubtedly would influence a jury prejudiced to him, and this, although the two tribunals are independent of each other.

The following from the same committee was also adopted:

We do not wish to discourage attendance upon divine services, but such service is not a Masonic service. As lodges we have no right to sanction that which we cannot compel observance of. Each member has an absolute right to his own views as to what are and what are not religious or divine services, and the majority of the members of a lodge have no right to determine that question for him.

And we do not recall ever having seen the matter correctly put so clearly in so few words.

The grand master gave five pages to the discussion of the general subject of physical qualifications and to the phases of it brought out by questions during the year, grouping his decisions as to ineligibles as follows:

One who has lost a foot above the ankle.

One who has lost the first three fingers of the right hand.

One who has a withered left hand.

One whose right knee is stiff.

One whose left leg is one inch shorter than the right, and who is thereby compelled to step upon the toes and ball of his foot.

A majority of the jurisprudence committee—Past Grand Masters CHAMPLIN and CHAMBERLAIN—sustained the view of the regulation taken by the grand master and offered a resolution approving the decisions. The chairman, Past Grand Master MCGRATH submitted a minority report in which he quotes their regulation:

Section 1 of article 13 of the regulations provides that no lodge shall initiate, pass or raise a candidate who lacks any qualification required of him by ancient usage and by a Master Mason's obligation.

But the section does not stop there—it further provides that neither shall a lodge confer any degree upon a candidate who is physically incapable of receiving and communicating, Masonically and perfectly, all that is required by the ritual and work of the several degrees. This section is not ambiguous. The difficulty with the decision is that it ignores the latter clause of the section.

He further says:

The last paragraph of the section operates as a limitation upon the first. It covers the subject and clearly authorizes a lodge to confer the degrees upon one who is physically capable of receiving and communicating the work.

* * * * * * * * * *

This provision modifies the rule laid down in the operative days of the Craft, "when blocks of stone were to be dressed" and fitted to their places. It is not the law of this jurisdiction that a candidate must be physically perfect—"a perfect youth having no maim or defect in his body"—nor that every one of his members "should be physically perfect," nor that applicants "must be perfect in all their limbs, senses and members."

The confusion that exists arises because of the use of these terms, and because of the tendency to ignore the express provision of the law respecting physical qualifications.

I concur with the majority in the opinion that one who has lost a foot above the ankle is disqualified, because he cannot comply with all requirements.

As to the other cases, I believe that unless the situation prevents the applicants from complying with such requirements, they are not disqualified.

The minority report prevailed by a decisive vote, and the "perfect youth" was sent to the rear.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Porto Rico was recognized on the recommendation of the committee on correspondence, who assign as reasons therefor that the body is now on United States territory and seems to be imbued with the spirit of true Masonry and to have been regularly organized: but the report does not tell by whom it was organized so as to enable one to judge whether the spirit referred to is also clad with a body of true Masonry. The Grand Orient of Belgium was also "recognized as an independent grand body with all the powers and prerogatives of any grand lodge."

That the recognized body possessed certain powers we presume the committee felt certain because the body itself admitted it: and it also admitted that they got them by surrender on the part of the supreme council. It would be unreasonable to ask it to tell how the supreme council became possessed of them, as that is something which no fellow can find out.

The "Gran Dieta Symbolica" of Mexico was not recognized. Past Grand Master HUGH MCCURDY, chairman of the special committee to whom the petition of the gran dieta for recognition was referred, made an elaborate report in which the whole ground was pretty thoroughly harrowed and a formidable array of facts collected—some the result of first hand investigation, some drawn from the labors of others—which are placed on record for future reference.

Brother MCCURDY looks hopefully to the results of the treaty recently entered into between the United "Grand Lodge of Mexico" and the Supreme Council A. & A. S. R. of Mexico, which amalgama-

tion he says forced the issuance of the edicts on which the gran dieta now lays claim to recognition. He says:

In this treaty alluded to, your committee can see evidence of the evolving of order and regularity out of previous discord and confusion. The Supreme Council of Mexico is regular, and holds fraternal affiliation with the Scottish Rite Bodies, of both the northern and southern jurisdictions of the United States. This in the opinion of your committee will be the legitimate link, that will finally serve to bind Mexican Masonry to that of the United States. In its membership are the best citizens of Mexico, such as President Diaz, who is also an honorary member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, A. & A. S. R., of the United States of America. He is an honorary member of the Supreme Council of Mexico, *ad vitim*, and in full membership in the National Grand Lodge of Mexico. Nor is he alone, but many there are, laboring for the establishment of regular Masonry in the sister republic, and now with every prospect of final and permanent success.

We fear that Brother McCURDY is somewhat visionary as to what is likely to come out of the compact between these two bodies. It is well to bear in mind that some of the sins of the gran dieta were hereditary sins, such for instance as the making of women Masons, inherited from the supreme council, which before the birth of the gran dieta conferred the degrees upon women up to the fourteenth, inclusive.

Brother McCURDY'S summing up is as follows:

First. That the gran dieta symbolica, as at present constituted, in so far as your committee can learn, is clandestine, and has become such by its own illegal action. It has introduced into Masonry innovations diametrically opposed to the constitution, edicts and usages of regular Masonry, by conferring the degrees of Symbolic Masonry upon women, by chartering female lodges for work on the degrees of the blue lodge; by allowing women to visit and sit in lodges with male members; by publishing the ritual of Freemasonry and permitting the same to be widely disseminated, to the lasting injury of the Craft and by removing the Great Light of Masonry from its altars.

Second. That in these departures from Masonic obligation, the gran dieta has bestowed upon women the esoteric work of Masonry, and has farther intensified this Masonic crime by seeking to condone its previous action of years, by its edicts suppressing women lodges, disfranchising women members, and restoring the Great Light to its altars.

Your committee does not understand that the gran dieta is before this grand body, on trial for these Masonic offenses, but the fact is nevertheless fully apparent, that no edict can be in the present case, made retroactive in its effects, nor statutory enactment remove rights and benefits formerly Masonically bestowed. The repentance expressed in the petition of the gran dieta, if it be honestly such, is ineffectual as a condoner of the high-handed abuse, perpetrated against the fundamental principles of Freemasonry by the gran dieta, nor can it be received as a satisfying substitute, covering consequences, which may have been and possibly will con-

tinue indefinitely, as the concomitant result of these evils. Therefore, your committee are reluctantly forced to doubt the sincerity of these Greeks, bearing gifts.

Third. In its tacit consent to the removal of the Great Light from its altars, the gran dieta has forced upon the great family of regular Masonry an unknown quantity of spurious and clandestine Masons, fully supplied with all the requisite knowledge by which to pass the lawful tests as Masons, visit lodges and claim boldly all the rights and benefits of Masonry, while not being entitled to the same, through the irregularity of their obligation, thus creating confusion in the Craft.

Fourth. That the gran dieta willfully transgressed the first obligation in Freemasonry by publishing and promulgating the ritual of the symbolic degrees, of which fact your committee stands fully convinced.

Fifth. That in its petition for recognition, the gran dieta has been guilty of fraud and deceit, in stating that it was recognized by all the grand lodges of Europe and Asia, among which your committee finds no recognition whatever, of this gran dieta, on the part of the Grand Lodge of England or the Dominion of Canada.

Sixth. The gran dieta is a national grand lodge, exercising jurisdiction over grand lodges, which is un-American and not in harmony with the American doctrine of grand lodge sovereignty.

CONCLUSION.

Your committee rests fully assured, that this petition for recognition, by this grand body, on the part of the gran dieta, is largely influenced, more by a desire to ingratiate itself into the good graces of regular Masonry, than from any sincere desire to sustain and maintain, the constitution, laws, edicts and ancient observances, of the institution, and judging from the past record of the gran dieta, your committeee cannot recommend it to the confidence and full acceptance of this, or any other grand body of regular Masons, working in strict accordance with the ancient land marks and laws of the order. Therefore in view of all the foregoing facts, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico, presented to grand lodge at its last annual communication, asking for recognition as a body of regular Masons, by this grand lodge, be and the same is hereby denied.

The report and resolution were accepted and adopted and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed for the lodges.

The same committee reported on the petition of certain colored men claiming to be Masons for recognition as such, printed on page 126 of our report of last year.

The report which is adverse to the petitioners on constitutional grounds, cites the action of the grand lodge in 1874 (on a similar petition) and subsequent approved decisions to show that the Michigan

law does not discriminate against color, from which we take the following:

Resolved, That this grand lodge does not dictate, and has not at any time, undertaken to dictate to its constituent lodges, what shall be the color of their members, or of their Masonic material.

Resolved, That all persons having the qualifications required by our ancient regulations, who desire to be made Masons, are referred to the constituent lodges of this grand jurisdiction, with the assurance that all who have such qualifications, and can pass the scrutiny of the ballot, will be received without question. (See page 87, proc. 174.)

In 1882, Grand Master Spaulding decided that "a free born negro may be made a Mason in this jurisdiction. His color does not bar him. Masonry is color blind." This decision was sustained by a unanimous vote of grand lodge.

A lodge may admit as a visitor a colored man claiming to be a Master Mason, if he is in every respect qualified. And the worshipful master and the examining committee should thoroughly satisfy themselves that he is a member of a regular chartered lodge, whose grand lodge is fraternally recognized by us. (G. M. Shoemaker, proc. 1887, p. 53.)

The committee conclude:

1. The questions now presented to grand lodge were fully settled by grand lodge in 1874, and we see no reason for repealing or altering the same.

2. Petitioners state in substance that they are members of lodges working under the jurisdiction of Michigan grand lodge (colored) which was established in this city in 1872.

Your committee offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the legislation of grand lodge in 1874 and in 1882, be and the same is hereby reaffirmed.

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners for recognition by this grand lodge, for the reasons above stated, be and the same is hereby denied.

The report was adopted, as was also the report of the same committee on the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington relative to Negro Masonry. The committee refer to their preliminary report of the year previous, through which the grand lodge fraternally asked the Grand Lodge of Washington at its next annual communication to review its action and in the interest of harmony to repeal it, and say:

Your committee do not claim to be prophets, or the sons of prophets, however, it is gratified to state, when the grand lodge of Washington met last June, it promptly rescinded the obnoxious resolutions it passed on Negro Masonry in 1898, and a flood of sunshine illumed the Masonic heavens and made the great Masonic heart of peace on earth, good will to man to dance with joy for this truly fraternal action.

As this grand body passed no edict of non-intercourse against the Grand Lodge of Washington no action is required by grand lodge, however, we cannot close this report without reminding the grand lodges that did pass edicts of non-intercourse of Masonic duty not performed. How does their action square by the golden rule to cover the faults, foibles and errors of a brother? Did they remind their brothers of their errors and aid in their reformation? No. Without any admonition, without a kind and fraternal word they touched the button and electrocuted 5,000 brothers in Washington without asking an explanation, or giving them a chance to repent or ask forgiveness. All men err and erring need repentance. The action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, in promptly rescinding the objectionable resolutions at its next communication in June 1899; when asked to do so by a few of its sister grand lodges, is worthy of all praise and commendation; and this grand body extends to the Grand Lodge of Washington its hearty congratulations for its prompt and wise action in removing this disturbing question from the Masonic trestleboard, and restoring harmony in the great Masonic family, where strife and contention should never exist, save the noble contention who best can work and best can agree.

The grand master having a desire to make the representative system more useful (not less ornamental, as he recommended that they be badged, which the grand lodge took under advisement), a special committee labored with the subject. As he thought also that the edition of proceedings was wastefully large, the finance committee wrestled with that problem and in doing so hunted up other avenues for retrenchment. Out of the labors of both committees, accidentally or otherwise came two recommendations (both of which were adopted)—from the finance committee that the report on correspondence be omitted from future printed proceedings, and from the special committee the following:

Your committee recommend as a change, it is to be hoped for the better, that the grand secretary inform brethren representing other grand jurisdictions at our grand lodge, that they will be expected to present at our next annual communication a brief statement of the condition of Masonry in the grand jurisdiction to which they are accredited, and that such presentation be limited to five minutes each.

If it is expected that the five-minute symposium of the grand representatives will fill the place of the correspondence report, the brethren will find that the light giving capacity of the former will be as a tallow dip to a modern search light as compared to the latter. It is due to the grand master to say that while at one time he was inclined to the opinion that verbal reports from the grand representatives would adequately supply the lack of a correspondence report, his second, sober thought was the other way.

The grand lodge negatived a recommendation of the grand master, seconded by a special committee, for the introduction of what are commonly known as grand lodge certificates but which they both

called "Aids to Visitation;" a certificate that the brother is a member in good standing in his lodge, under its seal, bearing also the grand secretary's certificate of the regularity of the lodge. From the language of both the grand master and the committee it seems doubtful if either recognized in this simply the proper voucher of his having been initiated in a regular lodge, which the master's installation covenant requires him to exact from a strange visitor.

The grand lodge adopted the following, reported by a special committee on the subject of "electioneering methods:"

We, your committee, to whom was referred so much of the grand master's address as refers to electioneering methods, beg to report as follows:

That we have had the same under careful consideration and heartily concur in all the sentiments therein expressed, and we refer the members of this grand body to the resolutions adopted by this grand lodge in 1898, and beg leave to reiterate the sentiments therein expressed, which are as follows:

Resolved, That this grand lodge frowns upon the sending out of letters, circulars or solicitations for support from delegates for any elective office in this grand body.

That it is highly improper for a candidate in hopes of strengthening his canvass to open headquarters in true political style.

That the delegates should write their own ballots for their choice on the slips which are passed by the tellers.

That the purpose of the ballot is to give every delegate a perfectly free, private and uninfluenced expression for an honor which will then be worthily bestowed.

Your committee should also recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That any constituent lodge of this grand jurisdiction wishing to present the name of a brother for any office in this grand body, shall make its request known to the grand secretary, through its secretary, and under its seal, and that the names of candidates thus received shall be presented by the grand secretary to the grand lodge at its annual communication.

If this is designed to be the exclusive method of getting a name before the grand lodge, we predict that it will not, as it ought not to, outlast one communication.

A proposition to return to the old practice of a single ballot for the three degrees—badly tangled up, however, with other proposed amendments—was reported upon adversely by the jurisprudence committee and lost; provision was made for suitable recognition at the next annual of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the old Grand Lodge of Michigan, of which LEWIS CASS was grand master, and Detroit was agreed upon for the place of next meeting.

LUCIAN E. WOOD, of Niles, was elected grand master: JEFFERSON S. CONOVER, of Coldwater, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (52 pp.) is by Grand Secretary CONOVER with string to him. The plan of report blocked out for him by the grand lodge was designed to insure that little should be written and nothing be said. His own opinion of it is expressed in his brief "conclusion:"

My task is finished and I am glad of it. I do not think this report is worth the paper upon which it is written, but it complies, in all respects, with the instructions given me, and such as it is, it is.

Illinois for 1899 gets a page, and there is no string to her thanks for his generosity, nor, is there to our gratitude that he strained his instructions to get space to say that he fully agrees with us on the Masonic Home question. We regret that his grand lodge does not agree with him on the subject, for we notice that it persisted in being the judge of the ability of the individual brother to give for charitable purposes, instead of letting the unwritten law govern, and voted to make the poor brother pay as much as the millionaire for the support of the institution entailed upon it.

MINNESOTA, 1900.

47TH ANNUAL. ST. PAUL. JANUARY 17.

Eight past grand masters were present, and the representatives of forty grand jurisdictions, the grand master appearing for Illinois.

The grand master, ALONZO T. STEBBINS, reported the death of ALPHONSO BARTO, past grand master, aged sixty-five, and STILES RAYMOND, one of the custodians of the work, at fifty-seven.

Brother BARTO was personally known to many Illinois Masons, he having received the degrees in Geneva Lodge No. 130, in 1861. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, was mustered out as captain in 1865, and served a term as treasurer of Kane county before removing to Minnesota in 1869. Members of the grand lodge will remember him as a visitor after he became grand master of Minnesota. In his new home he served in the legislature, was elected lieutenant-governor, and was afterwards registrar of the land office at St. Cloud. A strong, true man, the memorial of the committee on necrology reflects the tenderness and the enduring quality of the tie by which he bound his brethren to him:

In German tradition we are told that once a year the spirit of an old and well loved king re-visits the scenes of fatherland, and as the full orbed moon sheds its bright beams upon the earth, he passes over hill and dale, breathing benediction on land and home, and whispering good counsel in the ears of those he loves.

So will our brother speak to us, and though his voice will no longer be heard in these our gatherings, the influence of his presence shall still be felt, and our hearts shall still respond to the counsels he would give.

The grand master evidently well kept the promise made to himself at the beginning of his term to make as few decisions as possible. He reported seven. Such as we take we number for convenience of identification:

1. Statement. A number of brethren were regularly dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues. At the next meeting a motion was made to reconsider the motion whereby such action was taken.

Question. Was such a motion in order?

Answer. No. They can be restored to membership only in the regular way.

2. Statement. A petition is received from a man who has not lived within the jurisdiction of the lodge the required length of time. The petition is accompanied by a waiver of jurisdiction from one of the many lodges in the city where the applicant formerly resided.

Question. Is it necessary to secure a waiver from all the lodges having concurrent jurisdiction?

Answer. No lodge has any jurisdiction over a non-resident; hence in the case referred to the city lodges had no jurisdiction to waive. The applicant will have to wait until he has acquired a Masonic residence.

3. Statement. A brother holding the position of bartender stands before the lodge convicted of that offense.

Question. Has the lodge the option to suspend or expel at its judgment, or is expulsion the only penalty attached?

Answer. Each lodge should decide what penalty should be pronounced, according to the circumstances attending the case, and its own good judgment.

4. Statement. An Entered Apprentice changes his place of residence. The lodge at the place where he has moved to receives a request from the secretary of the lodge conferring the degree, asking them to post the brother.

Question. Is this legal information?

Answer. Requests of this kind should be signed by the worshipful master, attested by the secretary, under the seal of the lodge.

We take no exceptions to any but the last. No. 2 is a remarkably brief as well as clear statement of the law upon a point which many

seem slow to catch. No. 3 is of interest as an interpretation of the prohibitory enactment of the grand lodge—we do not say of Masonic law.

None of the decisions were questioned by the jurisprudence committee, and all were approved; but if the answer to the question "Is this legal information?" means what it seems to us it only can mean, that such a request, or any other document, if signed by the master and attested by the secretary under the seal of the lodge, may be treated as an avouchment for the Masonic status of the subject of it and warranting Masonic conversation with him, then, as we have elsewhere said in this report. we think it violates the unwritten law.

The grand master in reporting his attendance upon the WASHINGTON memorial observance at Mt. Vernon, says that three thousand Masons were present, and that never before were gathered together so many Masons from so many grand jurisdictions.

The grand secretary (THOMAS MONTGOMERY) says of the disclosures of the returns:

There are 133 lodges showing a gain, sixty-six a loss, and seventeen remain as before. Most of these eighty-three lodges which show no sign of growth are to be found among the earliest lodges organized, and twenty-two of them did no work whatever during the year. The work of the other 133 lodges ranges from one degree conferred up to 103.

Twenty-five lodges have each conferred twenty-five degrees and over, as follows, being over two-fifths of all the work done, or 1,135 degrees out of 2,798.

More work had been done than in any of the previous six years, and the net increase in membership had been greater than for any of the three years last past.

Bro. H. D. DICKINSON, grand orator. delivered a strong, scholarly, sensible oration on Character and Duty, worthy of preservation in the archives of any grand lodge.

Five new lodges were chartered; an elaborate plan for the dissemination of the work (reported by a special committee appointed last year), was discussed, amended, ordered to be printed and sent over for another year; a permanent committee appointed to arrange for some suitable celebration at St. Paul, February 24, 1903, of the semi-centennial of the organization of the grand lodge; and upon the installation of the grand officers, when Bro. JOSEPH H. THOMPSON had been installed as grand treasurer for the twenty-third time, it was unanimously voted that his portrait be inserted in the proceedings at the expense of the grand lodge; and that is why his finely cut, smoothly shaven, intent and impassive face looks out upon us from the fly leaf of the Minnesota volume.

ALONZO BRANDENBURG, of Fergus Falls, was elected grand master; THOMAS MONTGOMERY, St. Paul, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (130 pp.) is as usual by Brother IRVING TODD, who condenses so deftly that matter piles itself up on his editorial table every day, just for the pleasure of being condensed and of seeing how itself looks after being shorn of its padding. Illinois for 1899 gets somewhat over three pages of his precious space.

In the following we partly agree with him:

An unusual amount of space is devoted to the fraternal dead in the current volume. The grand master has three pages: a special committee on Brother Hawley, two pages: a special committee on Brother Cregier, three and a half pages: the standing committee on obituaries, nine pages; the committee on correspondence, twenty-one pages; there are also three memorial pages. Of course it is none of our business, but this laudable theme appears to be often greatly overdone, particularly in some of the smaller jurisdictions. In our way of thinking, the address should briefly refer to the decease of permanent members only: the obituary committee might confine its write-ups to local brethren; and the distinguished Craftsmen from abroad be grouped in two or three memorial pages.

With the last sentence we agree wholly. We would not make separate memorial pages for the distinguished Craftsmen from abroad unless one were our representative near his grand lodge, and we agree that executive notice should be taken of permanent members only with the same exception. It is only within a few years that the custom of noticing the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions in the address has grown up. We do not think it is one to be commended, but that this field should be left, like other outside events, chiefly to the committee on correspondence. Perhaps in this field no reviewer succeeds in living up to his own standard of the sense of proportion that should govern, but we do think it is profitable to the Craft to know something of the character and achievements of its chief men and of the qualities which impress those among whom they lived.

He kindly gives much space to our report, and makes a (for him) long quotation from the conclusion of our remarks on the topic of Negro Masonry. In closing the subject he says:

Our distinguished brother holds that the charter from the Grand Lodge of England legalized all past and future acts of African Lodge. Granting this view to be correct, which we do not, may we be permitted to inquire what value that document possessed after the Grand Lodge of England erased No. 459 from its roll of lodges in 1812, for cause?

No more value than the charters of other English lodges in Massachusetts which were erased at the same time and for the same cause. But this does not touch our position. The real question is, What value did it possess when other lodges holding charters from

the same source joined in forming the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1792, eighteen years before the time of which he speaks?

Of course our brother falls into error in saying that we hold that the charter from the Grand Lodge of England legalized all future acts of African Lodge. We do hold that the granting of the charter foreclosed all question of the regularity of the lodge for all the lodges which joined in forming the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and *a fortiori* for all the lodges which at the moment of such joining, depended upon charters from the same source for their own Masonic status.

Brother TODD cordially coincides with our views respecting army lodges and Masonic homes.

MISSISSIPPI, 1900.

82ND ANNUAL. MERIDIAN. FEBRUARY 21.

The fly leaf carries a portrait of the deputy and acting grand master, H. H. FOLK.

Fourteen past grand masters were present, and the representatives of twenty-two grand jurisdictions, Past Grand Master FREDERIC SPEED appearing for Illinois.

On the third of August the grand master, WILLIAM STARLING, was taken out of the jurisdiction by his official duties as engineer of the Mississippi River Commission, and thereafter the executive function devolved upon Deputy Grand Master FOLK, who at the outset of his brief but comprehensive and strongly written address, announced the death of Bro. the Rev. T. G. SELLERS, past deputy grand master (1895), and JACOB PEEBLES, past grand tyler (1876-1886). In a note to the proceedings the grand secretary reports the death and burial with Masonic honors subsequently to the closing of the grand lodge, of Past Grand Masters JOHN M. STONE and JOHN F. MCCORMICK. The former was president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Holly Springs. The members of our grand lodge will recall his distinguished presence on the occasion of his visit two years ago, during his grand mastership. He was then also governor of Mississippi. We find also a memorial tablet to Bro. D. B. PORTER, also deceased since the grand lodge met. He was grand secretary from 1865 to 1867.

Acting Grand Master FOLK reported three decisions, which are models of terse statement. One is as follows:

Petitioner for initiation removes to another jurisdiction before petition is acted on.

Candidate is under the jurisdiction of the lodge receiving the petition, which lodge can request lodge within whose jurisdiction candidate has moved to confer the degrees in the regular way, under such arrangement regarding fees as they might agree upon.

This was approved, and the law committee in answer to a similar question—perhaps suggested by the same case—state the same view still stronger by saying that a petition may be received at any time prior to actual removal, notwithstanding the petitioner may have decided to remove to another jurisdiction, and may be acted upon after he has gone if presented prior to actual removal.

The acting grand master properly decided that failure to qualify as an elector did not affect the eligibility of a petitioner if he had the proper residence qualification—twelve months within the jurisdiction of the lodge.

Having been informed that a member of a lodge had disclaimed all belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, and asked what course should be pursued, he answered that to become an atheist was a grave Masonic offense, for which the brother should be tried by his lodge. The same case evidently prompted the inquiry to the committee on Masonic law (SPEED, STONE and THOMAS) whether in such a case the member should be disciplined or given a dimit. The committee answered:

A majority of the committee are of the opinion that it would be to the best interests of the Craft to let him go in peace by advising him to dimit, but Brother Thomas thinks that he ought to be disciplined. We are agreed, however, that he must be gotten rid of. For reasons which we do not deem it expedient to discuss in a paper which must eventually be made public, we will lay the matter privately before the grand lodge for its consideration.

One could almost feel assured that the minority view prevailed when the question came to a vote in the grand lodge, without turning to the record. There is too much of the duress of fear that one's own orthodoxy may be suspected or impugned, to assure a dispassionate and judicial determination whether one should be punished for the results of intellectual processes over which he has no control and out of which has been evolved no immoral act, by any large body of men of average familiarity with such questions.

Other notable approved decisions by the law committee were as follows:

Question 10. Ought a dimit be granted to a member who is *non compos mentis*, whether upon his own application or that of another for him?

Answer. One who is *non compos mentis* could not make a valid legal application for a dimit, nor could any one make it for him. Section 25, by-laws, contemplates that there shall be a personal application. It is the duty of a lodge to care for one whose mind is gone, and there are no dues to be paid for him, 78—1876.

Question 12. Can a member of a lodge force a public count of the vote at a trial?

Answer. While the vote is secret in the sense that the vote of no member can be made known, the count is made by each warden and the master, and they each announce the number of affirmative and negative votes, which are expressed by white and black balls or cubes, as the case may be. No one else has the right to count or inspect the ballot, and they simply announce that there are so many affirmative and so many negative votes.

Question 14. Is an objection, made after the result is declared in the election of officers, that a member voted who had not paid his dues, valid?

Answer. An objection which is not made until after the result has been declared, that a member voted who had not paid his dues, comes too late. Such an objection must be made at or before the time when the delinquent member offers to vote. No delinquency, actual or technical, could void the election after the vote has been cast, without objection.

Question 19. Is it compatible with the duty which a Mason owes to the lodge and the Craft to vote for a person who is a candidate for a public office who has been expelled for gross Masonic offense, and does he subject himself to lodge discipline by so doing?

Answer. The lodge discharged its duty when it expelled the offender, and it cannot interfere with political rights, privileges or opinions. No Masonic offense was committed in voting for the expelled person.

These are in our judgment all unobjectionable, but it should be said that question No. 14 could not arise in Illinois, where all by-laws depriving members of rights or franchises without trial are declared to be void and of no effect.

The acting grand master's report of public work discloses how the brethren of Carrollton killed two, even three birds with one stone. The special deputy laid the corner stone of their new Masonic hall, dedicated the furnished hall and installed the newly elected officers, delivered an eloquent and instructive address and was re-victualed at a sumptuous banquet all in one day and under one roof. The structure had already been built, but a place was left for the insertion of the corner stone.

The acting grand master gives considerable space to the Grand Lodge of Washington and to the declaration which attended the repeal by that grand lodge of resolutions of 1898, whose adoption elic-

ited an edict of outlawry from Mississippi. He says it (the declaration) is "in fact a mass of verbiage, the precise meaning of which is not entirely clear to the average mind, doubtless meant to conceal rather than to disclose the real intentions." Continuing he says:

There is, however, no real abandonment of its former proposition as contained in the resolutions of 1898, which caused us to break off fraternal relations with that grand lodge; and on the contrary there is asserted a new and strange doctrine which is revolutionary, and in reality a greater menace to the Masonic institution than its previous action was. In this "declaration" it is asserted that each lodge possesses the plenary right to determine for themselves—but for no one else—subject to review by nobody but herself (i. e., the Grand Lodge of Washington). the status of all persons, claiming to be Masons, who knock at their doors, either for the purpose of visiting or as applicants for affiliation. That is to say, that a subordinate lodge in Washington can set aside for its own purposes the judgment of a lodge in expelling or suspending a Mason, or of a grand lodge in adjudicating an individual, or lodge of individuals, clandestine. The mere statement of so wild and extravagant a proposition is enough to secure its condemnation.

Indeed! Does the Grand Lodge of Washington claim any rights for its lodges that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi does not claim for its own? Does the Grand Lodge of Mississippi admit that the determinations of its lodges are subject to review by any power but that which charters them? Of course a lodge in either jurisdiction might admit as a visitor or affiliate a suspended or expelled Mason. If either did this the power to review the action and right the wrong would be the grand lodge having jurisdiction over the offending lodge. No other "power under heaven" could do it, and this the Grand Lodge of Mississippi would be as swift to assert as any grand lodge in the world if the offending lodge was one of its own members.

In these declarations the Grand Lodge of Washington claims no more than it claims in fewer words in its constitution, which thus defines its powers:

"Its powers are legislative, executive and judicial; and are limited only by the ancient landmarks of Masonry and its own constitution and laws."

It claims no more than the Grand Lodge of Illinois claims in the following constitutional definition of its sovereignty and jurisdiction:

"This grand lodge is the only source of authority, and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry in the state of Illinois."

Indeed it does not claim so much on its face, but the provision recognizing the inviolability of the ancient landmarks is found elsewhere in the Illinois constitution. And although we have not the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi before us, we feel that

we hazard nothing in saying that the same claims are as broadly asserted in that instrument.

The acting grand master further says:

I do not see how we can well fellowship with a grand lodge which claims that "it is amenable to no superior jurisdiction on earth," and "will not tolerate the slightest infringement from any source whatever upon its powers and prerogatives as the sole constitutional head of a body of independent lodges; and, in particular, (it) maintains that it is amenable to no superior jurisdiction under heaven." which declaration means, if it means anything, that it will not be bound by those universal laws which have grown up with the growth of Masonry and been adopted from time to time, as wise and salutary for the promotion of the general welfare of the whole institution, amongst which may be mentioned the charges of the master at his installation, the American doctrine of grand lodge jurisdiction, and the obligations taken at the altar. So long as this is the attitude of the Grand Lodge of Washington, other grand lodges have the right to say that they will not hold Masonic intercourse with it, as being beyond the pale of Masonic recognition.

Is it just to say that the Grand Lodge of Washington maintains the attitude imputed to it—that it will not be bound by those universal laws which have grown up with the growth of Masonry, when the text of the declaration running on continuously from the point where Brother FOLK stops, i. e., with the word "heaven" in the quoted line, says: "and except during its own pleasure, is subject, in matters of Masonry, to no law *except the landmarks of Masonry* and its own constitution?"

The italics are ours, used because we desire to call attention to the suppressed line which makes it absolutely certain that the declaration does *not* mean what he says it means if it means anything.

The grand lodge unanimously adopted the following on the subject:

Your special committee to whom was referred that part of the grand master's address on our relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington, having considered the same, beg leave to report that we most emphatically and earnestly endorse all the acting grand master has so well said upon this subject.

The action of our grand lodge last year, in severing our relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington, was not taken too soon, nor was its action too emphatic.

This was to have been expected. Having gone further than any other grand lodge and supplemented its edict of non-intercourse with an invitation to the Masonic world to treat the Grand Lodge of Washington as an outlaw, it should not be grudged a little time to adjust itself to the altered situation.

The closing words of the address from the grand east will find an echo in the hearts of Craftsmen everywhere:

Of Brother Speed's severe attack last spring you have all heard, and although quite feeble, we thank God he has been permitted the great satisfaction of again being with us in his accustomed place. The love we all bear him and Brother Power is sacred, and I know you will all rejoice with me for the privilege of once more clasping them by the hand. It is also a great pleasure and joy to notice the presence of M.W. Brother Savery, whose illness prevented him from being with us at our last grand annual communication.

The grand lodge levied a per capita tax of twenty-five cents for the endowment fund of the Widows' and Orphans' Home; chartered five new lodges; restored its "necrological hour." which had fallen into desuetude, and employed it in a special pilgrimage to the grave of Past Grand Master W. S. PATTON, buried in the cemetery of the city; negatived a proposition to enact an automatic suspension law for all members delinquent for dues on a certain date, upon the solid ground that it would be repugnant to the well established Masonic principle that no one shall be deprived of his Masonic rights without due trial; declared it to be unmasonic and reprehensible for one aspiring to office therein, or in a lodge, to personally solicit the votes of his brethren; agreed upon Oxford as the place of next meeting, and by unanimous rising vote adopted the following, presented by ten past grand masters and thirty past masters and representatives:

Resolved, That the thanks of the grand lodge be tendered Bro. H. H. Folk, acting grand master, for the very zealous and able manner in which he has discharged the responsible duties of the office of grand master in the absence of his chief, and for his dignified and impartial conduct while presiding over the deliberations of this grand communication.

Resolved, second, That in view of the fact that Brother Folk has attained eminence as a Masonic leader and counselor among the Craft in the three several grand jurisdictions in which he has resided—occupying the almost identical position in one that he has filled in this grand jurisdiction the past year, and with equal profit and satisfaction to the Craft,—the undersigned as a token of our appreciation of his Masonic character and services fraternally suggest that he be made an honorary past grand master in this jurisdiction.

B. V. WHITE, of Meridian, was unanimously elected grand master; JOHN LOGAN POWER, of Jackson, unanimously re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (112 pp.) is again from the deft hand of Past Grand Master ANDREW H. BARKLEY, who in his excellent introduction truly says:

Truth is found by those who search for it. The secrets of Freemasonry are revealed to none save those who strive diligently for them. It is as true of them as anything else, that the hands of the diligent maketh rich; that if we seek we shall find.

In his generous notice of Illinois for 1899 he permits Grand Master COOK to talk on various subjects through two solid pages, and quotes

in full the remarks of Grand Master HITCHCOCK on assuming the duties of the grand east. He highly compliments the oration of Bro. FRANK CRANE as practical, full of good points worthy of being remembered and put into use in everyday life.

He evidently is not enamored of the topical plan of our report on correspondence, but kindly says that those who give it patient consideration will have added to their stock of knowledge.

MISSOURI, 1899.

79TH ANNUAL. KANSAS CITY. OCTOBER 17.

The portrait is of the fine face of the retiring grand master, ETHELBERT F. ALLEN. Fourteen past grand masters were present and twenty-seven grand jurisdictions contributed to the diplomatic corps. Illinois not of the number.

A deputation from the Grand Lodge of Kansas, headed by Grand Master LOOMIS received a royal welcome. Responding in behalf of Grand Master LOOMIS, who was indisposed, Deputy Grand Master CHARLES J. WEBB, of Kansas, thus enlivened the situation:

One of the most prominent Masons now in Missouri formerly lived in Kansas, having maintained his residence there, I believe, until about the time that our legislature passed certain prohibitory laws, when he moved to Missouri. I refer to that skillful Craftsman, that zealous Freemason, that royal good fellow, Dr. Wm. F. Kuhn. We Kansans are proud of you Missourians as our neighbors, and while you point with pride to such prominent men as Vest, Bland, Cockrell, Allen, Kuhn and the James brothers, we, with similar feeling, refer to our distinguished Ingalls, our brilliant Atwood, our gallant Funston, Mrs. Lease, A. K. Wilson and the Bender family.

Grand Master ALLEN announced the death of Past District Deputies MORRIS LEFTWICH and JAMES C. RIGGS, the former for ten years superintendent of the Masonic Home, and ALVIN HAYNIE, present district deputy. The committee on necrology chronicle the decease of JAMES R. AUSTIN and MALCOM MCKILLUP, past district deputies, and pay tribute to the memory of Past Grand Masters CREGIER and HAWLEY of our own jurisdiction. The grand master deplored the fact that a constitutional provision prohibiting membership in the grand lodge to past masters unless they have served as masters of Missouri lodges, stood in the way of past masters of lodges in other jurisdictions, who have become affiliated with Missouri lodges, enjoy-

ing the rank they have regularly attained; and he recommended that the constitution be so amended as to recognize as members of the grand lodge all past masters and past grand masters of other jurisdictions who have affiliated with lodges in Missouri. The committee on jurisprudence reported that his recommendation ought to be approved and the law changed accordingly, and thereupon offered an amendment, which, as will be seen, is an illustration of how not to do it, inasmuch as it does not recognize such affiliates as members of the grand lodge, but only as eligible to become members by election; it is as follows:

Amend article 2, section 1, of the constitution by adding at the end the following:

Provided, however, by a majority vote of this grand lodge, any past grand master of any other jurisdiction, and any past worshipful master of any other jurisdiction, who shall have been duly elected master and actually presided as worshipful master, in such other jurisdiction, and shall be affiliated with some lodge in this state, may be elected to membership in this grand lodge upon submitting proof of his qualifications, as herein provided, to the satisfaction of this grand lodge.

The provision for submitting his claims to a ballot may be a concession, but it is in itself a denial of the principle contended for by the grand master, that the fact of one's being an actual past master of a lodge and at the same time a member of a Missouri lodge should entitle him to be recognized as a member of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

Among the decisions of the grand master is the following:

A brother asks his lodge for a dimit, charges are preferred against him, and trial results in his acquittal. An appeal is taken to the grand lodge, the case is remanded for another trial, the result of the second trial is acquittal; an appeal is again taken to the grand lodge, and the verdict of the lodge is sustained.

Question. Must the brother pay dues while charges were pending?

Answer. Yes. Unless remitted by his lodge.

In Illinois it is held on the strength of approved decisions that a brother is "clear of the books" who has paid dues up to the time of asking for a dimit. Should it take him two years to fight his way out we think the decision ought to and would stand.

The grand master notes the fact that their legislation of 1898, permitting maimed candidates to be initiated, who by the aid of artificial appliances can conform to the requirements of the degrees, had attracted much attention abroad as well as at home. He had been called upon to pass on nine cases, in substance as follows:

Left leg off below knee; good use of artificial leg: can kneel without much trouble on both knees. Passed.

Partially stiff knee—unable to kneel closer than twelve inches to the floor. Passed.

One leg off above knee; artificial limb; walks about at pleasure and can kneel on both knees. Passed.

Lost one foot, artificial substitute; walks about at pleasure without cane or other assistance. Passed.

Right arm off to the elbow. Passed.

Minus thumb and forefinger of right hand. Rejected.

Lost right leg below knee: can't wear artificial foot, and has none. Rejected.

Lost thumb of right hand, no artificial substitute. Rejected.

Lost right hand, no substitute. Rejected.

All his decisions were approved by the jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge. A clause in the committee's report intimating that these touching physical qualifications were approved under protest was stricken out by the grand lodge before adopting the report.

He foreshadowed a partial report, at least, at this session, from the special committee on Mexican Masonry, but we judge that the committee finally got together in the opinion that so far as the gran dieta symbolica was concerned it was not worth the while to make two bites at the cherry.

Following is the report, which was adopted:

The undersigned special committee, to whom was referred the propriety of the recognition, by this grand lodge, of the Gran Dieta of Mexico, would respectfully beg leave to report,

That we have carefully investigated the subject, and from the information now at hand do not feel that in the present disturbed condition of Masonry in Mexico it is expedient to extend recognition to the gran dieta.

Your committee express the hope that the chaotic condition of Masonry in Mexico will soon terminate, so that this grand body may recognize the lodges of our great sister republic, united as it is in destiny with our own glorious country in the march of progress, liberty and happiness.

The following *non sequitur* (and something worse) was adopted:

WHEREAS, The grand master has a most difficult and arduous task to perform in making his various appointments, both as officers and members of committees, and no doubt it is often due to zealous friends in advising him that the error may occur of appointing Master Masons and not actual members of this grand body; and,

WHEREAS, It is not more than proper and just that such members who are willing to devote their time and efforts, to attend the annual session, be recognized; and,

WHEREAS, It may be that the very best material may, by some uncontrollable cause, be compelled to remain at home or attend their private business, yet it seems that the attendance is sufficiently large and amply qualified for him to select such as will be able to transact the business of the grand lodge sufficiently well to satisfy the Craft, generally, and not let Masonry suffer. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the grand master shall in future use as his guide the list of names enrolled in attendance by the committee of credentials, and who are in attendance, and actual members of this grand lodge duly qualified by its by-laws to hold office therein.

And the following amendment to the by-laws was read a first time and went over to next year, we trust on its way to the tomb of the Capulcts:

A lodge, as such, may attend the funeral of a deceased brother and accompany the remains being conveyed to the place of interment, whether the lodge or any other Masonic body, perform the Masonic rites at the grave.

Another amendment, designed to restore the law respecting physical qualifications as it stood prior to the legislation of 1898, also went over under the rule until next year.

The historical committee appointed in 1897 reported progress and expressed the hope that the work would be so far completed as to be ready for publication next year.

Four new lodges were chartered.

CORONA H. BRIGGS, of Fayette, was elected grand master; JOHN D. VINCIL, of St. Louis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (157 pp.) is from the long accustomed hand of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN D. VINCIL, and would anywhere be at once recognized as the work of a veteran. He gives four very solid pages to Illinois for 1898, all from his own pen as has been his wont in later years.

The address of Grand Master COOK is thoroughly examined, and he remarks that if grand lodges would heed such practical teachings as Brother COOK'S on the importance of the function of establishing new lodges there would be fewer weaklings in the way of lodges, better work and better Masons.

He notes the grand master's suggestion anent a "trial board" and the comments of the jurisprudence committee thereon, without indicating his own opinion on the subject. Past Grand Master SMITH'S oration is characterized as an able and instructive address, full of valuable information.

Of the grand master's ruling from the chair—"There is no short form of work," he says:

This decision was explained by the fact that the explanatory parts of the Entered Apprentice Degree, second section of the Fellow Craft Degree, and the historical accounts in the Master Mason's Degree, together with the charge in each case, may be given to more than one candidate at the same time. All other parts of the degrees must be given in full to each and every candidate separately. This is the standard of work adopted and rigidly followed by the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

The fact that the committee on correspondence made a special report on the status of governing bodies is noted, as is also the fact that in his general report the reviewer had "left the old paths and gone off on the topical line," and that in carrying out this plan he saved space but lost that usual sweep and swing which he is kind enough to say is "so characteristic of him and his writings." He records a then recent incident in his experience which was the source of quite as much pleasure to the party of the second part as it could have been to him. Telling how he came into his office and found a gentleman awaiting his appearance, he says:

Bowing courteously to my visitor I failed to recognize him until his card was handed to me for my inspection. It bore the familiar and well known name of "Dr. Joseph Robbins." Then there was a scene, made up of hand-shaking, greetings and congratulations. This was followed by a long and delightful communion, recalling the incidents of the past when he and I were young together. More than thirty years had passed since we were last in each other's company. Both had grown older, and, it is hoped, wiser. God grant that we have become better men and better Masons. The pleasure of that interview will linger and live in memory as one of the cherished episodes of life.

This belongs to the class of experiences which we naturally shrink from printing, and which we reproduce here because we think that out of no fellowship but that of Masonry could be born that instinctive confidence which permitted two men who had not seen each other for thirty years—and even in the long ago had not often met, and who meanwhile in print had had sharp clashes of opinion in which each went for the other with a club, to find, each for himself, within a few brief moments after coming together again face to face, that he had unlocked the innermost place where he kept his most cherished and sacred memories.

MONTANA, 1899.

35TH ANNUAL. HELENA. SEPTEMBER 20.

Montana still maintains her old time picture gallery of handsome men. This year it is the portrait of the retiring grand master, CHARLES W. POMEROY.

Nine past grand masters were in attendance and the representatives of twenty-three grand jurisdictions, Illinois among them.

Grand Master POMEROY announced the death of RICHARD T. KENNON, past senior grand warden, one of the pioneer Masons of the jurisdiction. Of the forty-three other brethren deceased during the year, no less than seven were past masters. The passing of Past Grand Masters CREGIER and HAWLEY, of this jurisdiction, was noted.

The grand master urged that Montana should have a representative at the WASHINGTON centenary memorial, and recommended that services of like character be held on the same day in the Montana lodges. The necessary appropriation was made. He reported having laid the corner stone of the state capitol to be erected at Helena, where addresses were delivered by Gov. ROBERT B. SMITH, JOSEPH K. TOOLE, the first governor of Montana, and Past Grand Master WILBUR F. SANDERS. The latter is published with the proceedings of the special communication called for the occasion.

No man has earned a better right to speak of the building of a state than Brother SANDERS, and his address was nobly worthy of the orator and the occasion. It should be read entire, but happily there are many paragraphs that will not suffer for being taken from their setting, and two or three we cannot forbear to quote:

Time forbids an enumeration which shall fitly shadow forth the contrasts between 1862 and 1899. I have spoken enough to bring me to the subject matter which I fain would emphasize upon this historic day.

Other civilizations are the outgrowth of centuries, but here, in Montana, we have seen the progression of the ages, from savage life to a high civilization, actually under our own observation, pass in review as under a glass case, and we should be dull students if from this swiftly moving momentous change we could not evolve some lessons of wisdom for our own guidance, and those generations which in swift procession will follow our own.

* * * * * * * * *

At the close of the Civil War, it seemed to many of us that great moral controversies had come to an end, and some of us congratulated

ourselves that we had lived amid the contentions which preceded that time. We said, "Demigods have been tramping the shaking earth, and we have been permitted to mingle in their strifes, but now they are ended and henceforth human life is to be inane."

How little we comprehended the vastness and fertility of the flood of years!

Never did any human history, or any era, seem to open so wide the doors of great problems of philosophy, of science, of law, as to-day. We are in the very dawning of elemental questions, to which no oracle, no sphinx, can yet respond. They touch upon individualism and solidarity, upon socialism, upon liberty, and ask strange questions as to what provinces of individual activity and individual rights legislation may invade. They are growing questions, and are larger than any present conception of any man, however far-seeing he may be. There are those who think these questions are already sharply defined, but they pertain rather to those great and elemental problems which the centuries ask, and only the centuries can answer. Impatience and charlatanism have wrought their work, and therefore there is much of babble.

Quacks in the economic and social world, fakirs and pretenders in morals, multiply nostrums even before our faces and name them in our presence, until our ears are pained with the inconsequential noise. It is time for observation, for sobriety of thought, for investigation, and for some reasonable silence.

As a makeshift for the personal inspection that was impossible, he sent to the masters of all the lodges a circular of inquiries, practical and not too numerous, and for a wonder received answers from all. We copy the disclosures on three lines:

In twenty-six of the lodges, the wardens confer degrees. This is an excellent practice, as it results in a larger portion of the membership becoming proficient in the ritual, and qualifies the wardens for advancement to the office of master. I would commend the practice to the other lodges of the jurisdiction.

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For the degrees of Masonry, eighteen lodges charge $50, one $55, thirteen $60, and fifteen $75.

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Of those who need the benefits of a Masonic Home, there are twenty-two Master Masons, four widows, and six orphans returned. A more careful census would doubtless show many more to whom the establishment of such an institution would bring happiness.

The figures returned, show that the need of a Masonic Home is urgent, and I trust the grand lodge may take the matter up in earnest at the present session. The ladies of the Order of the Eastern Star of Montana have this question of a Masonic Home on their hearts. They have made a noble beginning, and the grand lodge should see that the desire of all is consummated as soon as possible.

We copy most of the eight decisions reported by him:

2. A lodge cannot appear in a parade on public occasions, except for the performance of some proper Masonic service.

3. On the death, prior to installation, of a worshipful master, elected to succeed himself, the senior warden should act as master during the year.

4. A petition is received by a lodge upon being read, there being no objection.

5. An Entered Apprentice is not a member of a lodge, and cannot be counted to make a quorum in an Entered Apprentice lodge.

6. It is the right of the senior warden to preside in the absence of the master: and the master of a lodge, expecting to be absent at a future meeting, should not permit the lodge to designate, by vote, a past master to preside at such future meeting.

8. One who has had his left leg amputated below the knee, and supplies the defect with an artificial foot, is not within the requirements of our Craft to receive the degrees.

We agree with No. 2, and we find in the proceedings no evidence that anybody in Montana disagrees with it except that the deputy grand master reported having granted a dispensation to a lodge to attend divine service at a church on Sunday.

The last four words of No. 4 are essential to make the preceding statement correct in any sense. It is not the reading the petition that constitutes its reception, but the fact that after it has been read no objection materializes, warrants the master in assuming that it has been received. And we hold that the master has no right to assume that a petition had been received without reminding the brethren of their right to determine whether it shall be received or not. Receiving a petition is the action of the lodge, not of the secretary, who probably is the only person present who knows what it contains before reading it to the lodge.

All the decisions were approved by the jurisprudence committee, except No. 8, relative to which they submit an extract from the report of their predecessors of 1896, as expressive of their views and which is directly in line with our own, previously expressed in this report:

It is the province of the grand master to interpret the law, and his decision in this regard, when approved by the grand lodge, has the force of a precedent controlling like cases. It is not his province to decide facts referred to him by subordinate lodges, and when he does so, his expression simply relates to the facts of the particular case, and does not become a rule for the determination of other cases upon other facts. A candidate for Masonry must have the required physical, intellectual, and moral qualifications. No one in the world is perfect in either of these qualities. What degree of excellence in either or in all of these will fit a candidate for Masonry must be determined by the subordinate lodge, for perhaps its members alone

have sufficient information to determine them. They should not be referred to the grand master, who is probably remotely situated and a stranger to the candidate, and has no more information to enable him to pass upon the physical than he has upon the mental and moral fitness or unfitness of the candidate. He can only state the law and give the rules for guidance, leaving it to the lodge to apply them. Perhaps it would be better for grand masters always to refrain from deciding whether a given defect, either physical, mental or moral, disqualifies or not. It requires him to give a conclusion of fact, and he usually only knows what some letter informed him, which rarely states all the circumstances or gives clearly the character and degree of infirmity. When, however, he yields to importunities and thus concludes on a fact, it should not be reported as a decision, and when so reported it never becomes a rule of law. We think if these considerations are not overlooked, the decisions referred to will lead no one astray.

The grand lodge adopted the following, recommended by the committee as a true construction of the law on the subject:

A candidate for the degree of Entered Apprentice should be able, physically as well as intellectually, to receive and impart all the essentials of Masonic recognition, and this the lodge may determine.

The deputy grand master (ANTHONY H. BARRET), during the temporary absence of the grand master from the jurisdiction, ruled that previous service as an elected and installed warden confers eligibility to the master's station, whether such service was in Montana or elsewhere, and he was held to have correctly construed the law.

The report of the deputy grand master shows that in the case of a brother petitioning for affiliation who was unable to present a dimit from his former lodge, it was deemed necessary to issue a dispensation releasing him from filing such dimit, although its absence was satisfactorily accounted for.

The grand lodge seconded the grand master's suggestion relative to a Masonic home by providing for a committee on the subject; adopted a revised constitution and code of statutes, coming, if we may judge from the covering report, from very competent hands; achieved the improbable, if not the impossible, by reducing its rate of mileage from five to four cents; decided that any Master Mason in good standing may act as counsel for the accused in a Masonic trial, whether a resident of the jurisdiction or not; ordered a testimonial for the retiring grand master; negatived an appropriation reported by the finance committee to pay the expenses of a representative to the WASHINGTON memorial observance; received and doubtless accepted—numerously and unofficially—invitations to a trolley ride to East Helena in the afternoon, after closing, and to a reception given at the Masonic Club rooms by the ladies of the Eastern Star, between which mixed events was sandwiched a reception to the lady visitors given by Mrs. HEDGES; and fixed upon Great Falls as the place of next meeting.

ANTHONY H. BARRET, of Butte, was elected grand master; CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (166 pp.) is of course the work of Grand Secretary HEDGES, and possesses all the charming characteristics which have so long made his reports the delight of all the members of the guild—alike those who agree and those who differ. Somehow, whichever way his strokes fall, they never rub the fur the wrong way.

Illinois proceedings for 1898 get five and one-half pages of his space and much careful thought. Of our methods he says:

If this body were given to talk as much as our United States senate, it would stay in session all the year round, but business is so prepared in advance and presented in order that three days suffice to dispose of it after a fashion, much being committed to the discretion of the grand master.

He thinks the Apple River Lodge case must have been a hard one if Brother SMITH could not manage it, and that as "an Apple of Discord and an instance of 'total depravity' it was a blooming success," and thus points the moral:

Trial by lodge, like trial by jury, often fails. There should be careful investigation by a committee before charges are brought, and matters of business should be submitted to courts, arbitration tried, testimony taken before a commission, only the substance of it reported, and when appealed, never send a case back if possible.

Of a less serious matter he says:

The following amendment to grand lodge by-laws: "Masonry not being a benefit society, have you seriously considered whether your circumstances will enable you to support the institution," was not adopted as one of the preliminary questions propounded to candidates. In English lodges, it is always regarded as a proper inquiry. Brother Robbins wanted theory and practice to coincide.

And of another matter:

If brevity is the soul of wit, the report of the committee on appeals has the soul of that article, minus the body. If some are too full, this is too thin, and like the case of the poor fellow blown up in the powder-mill, on whom the coroner reported that there was not enough of him found to justify an inquest.

We assure our brother that, however meager may be the printed record, it is sufficient to identify the *corpus* which the committee never fails to find and in its report as submitted to minutely describe.

The oration of Brother SMITH is enriched, he says, with many personal anecdotes, which gives increased interest to those who have personal acquaintance with the orator, and he finds the general's cosmopolitan views of the institution more congenial to him than the narrow provincialism of those who voted against the recognition of

the Grand Lodge of Egypt. This latter is not entirely new—but for that matter very few things are, under the sun; Solomon said there was nothing. However, we have noticed this tendency to call that bigotry and narrowness which clings anywise closely to the conditions on which one's Masonry was received. Like Brother HEDGES we agreed to be governed by these conditions in determining whether anything claiming to be "a good article of Masonry" was genuine, or only the spurious pretense of it, and like him we have never made a Mason or installed a master that we did not exact of him the same conditions. The difficulty in some cases of settling the question of lineage may be admitted, but that does not help his view of the case in those instances where there is no such difficulty, cases wherein it is known that the alleged "good article of Masonry" does not and can not meet the conditions which both of us thus continue to exact. Is this exaction mere lip service or is it something which constrains the conscience?

Brother HEDGES thinks Washington acted unwisely in stirring up the abstract question of probable regularity in the origin of Negro Masonry, but says:

While on this subject, we might as well say what we care to say on the matter suggested under another heading. We think those grand lodges that have dissolved friendly relations with Washington for anything it has yet said or done, have acted precipitately and without sufficient cause. Such precipitancy in going to extremes seems to us as unreasonable as it is unfraternal. Washington has not recognized any negro grand lodge in any of the jurisdictions, nor in its own, nor does it appear that there are more than two negroes in Washington who claim to be Masons, much less that any purpose is expressed to recognize any other grand lodge in its own jurisdiction. At least the comity and courtesy that ought to exist between sister jurisdictions should suggest the propriety of correspondence, possibly fraternal remonstrance, and at any event await some action beyond the expression of an opinion as abstract as whether the moon is inhabited. There was something of the same precipitancy in dissolving relations with the Grand Lodge of Peru, though the provocation in that case was vastly greater. While all the grand lodges that met, and grand masters in other cases, were tumbling over each other in issuing edicts of non-intercourse, we waited patiently to ascertain if it were the deliberate purpose of that grand lodge, or only a freak of Brother Dam, and the result justified our doubts. We do not see any sufficient reasons to sever friendly relations with our brethren of Washington, and never expect to see any, for we do not believe there was any intention to proceed to the extent that could justify such a step. We might assert that we believed every expelled Mason received the degrees regularly, but that would not imply that we intended to hold Masonic intercourse with them. We say, don't be too fast. It is not fraternal to impute intentions and then treat them as accomplished facts.

There was such a general "pooh-poohing" at our opinion that the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington was so plainly a simply

historical and abstract recognition of Negro Masonry as to give no cause for umbrage to the grand lodges in fraternal relations with it, within whose jurisdictions negro lodges exist, that to find Brother HEDGES expressing the same opinion is somewhat reassuring as to the integrity of our mental processes and our consequent right to be at large.

NEBRASKA, 1899.

42ND ANNUAL. LINCOLN. JUNE 7.

The frontispiece of the Nebraska volume is a portrait on steel of the retiring grand master, FRANK H. YOUNG.

Twenty-three past grand masters graced the occasion with their presence, as did also the representatives of thirty-five grand jurisdictions, Past Grand Master GEORGE H. THUMMEL, appearing for Illinois.

Grand Master YOUNG announced the death of the beloved ROBERT C. JORDAN, the first grand master of Nebraska, which occurred just before the completion of his 74th year. At the preceding annual communication a committee had been appointed to submit some plan for signalizing the honor in which he was held. At this communication it was determined to perpetuate his memory by striking a bronze medal bearing on its face a bust of Brother JORDAN with his name and date of birth; on the reverse a virgin weeping over a broken column, the date of his death and the words. "A tribute from the Freemasons of Nebraska."

But a sadder death was that of Grand Secretary WILLIAM R. BOWEN, in his 63rd year, who but for overwork, which precipitated his rash and untimely ending, should have been in the full vigor of his later manhood. He had been grand secretary for twenty-six years and was the recording officer of every grand body of Masons in Nebraska and of the Masonic Veterans' Association at the time of his death.

The committee on correspondence have preserved in enduring type the eloquent eulogies pronounced by Deputy Grand Master KEYSOR and Past Grand Masters FURNAS, PHELPS, DAVIDSON, REESE, BLACK and WHEELER at his funeral; and the recommendation of the grand master that action be taken to commemorate his services bore fruit in the adoption of the following, for which Past Grand Master

FURNAS asked and received unanimous consent for immediate consideration:

Resolved, That John Stevenson Bowen, youngest child of our late lamented grand secretary, William R. Bowen, be and is hereby adopted as "the child of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M. Nebraska," and that we pledge ourselves to exercise paternal care for his future practical education and welfare, from available means of the "Orphan's Educational Fund' of this jurisdiction.

The grand master reported eighteen decisions besides fifty-eight others which he had submitted to the committee on jurisprudence, not deemed important enough to print. We select the following:

2. Installation at other than the regular time, except by dispensation, is void.

5. As the Grand Lodge of Kansas and the Grand Lodge of Missouri do not claim perpetual jurisdiction over a candidate, a Nebraska lodge may act on the petition of a rejected candidate from either of these jurisdictions, without waiver of jurisdiction.

6. A petition may be received and acted upon before the petitioner is twenty-one years old.

7. Funeral services may be held over the remains of a brother who is to be cremated.

9. A brother continues to hold an office into which he has been installed until his successor has been installed, even though he is elected and installed into another office.

10. A vote dimitting a brother, when announced by the master, cannot be reconsidered.

11. A Freemason in good standing, living in any jurisdiction, may petition, and, if elected, join a Nebraska lodge.

15. I think it is un-Masonic for any one to use the emblems of Freemasonry on business cards for any business purpose. However, I know of no law in our jurisdiction prohibiting it, although other grand jurisdictions have enacted such laws.

No. 2 was modified and completed by striking out the word "void" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "irregular," and adding the words, "and any master of a lodge permitting the same is subject to Masonic discipline." No. 6 was turned topsy turvy by inserting the words "can not" in place of the word "may," and No. 9 was disapproved. No. 15 was approved and the grand master's opinion enacted into law as follows: "It is unmasonic for any one to use the emblems of Freemasonry on business cards for any business purposes."

No. 5 was approved and the fact brought out that a waiver of jurisdiction may be effective without being formulated, by the addition of the following words: "because a Nebraska lodge may receive and act upon the petition of a rejected candidate from any jurisdiction in which by lapse of time a waiver exists."

The grand master reported three cases in as many lodges where members were engaged in selling liquors. In all of these cases the offenders had been previously suspended for the same offense. He took the cases up and they were all expelled. His action was approved. The subject came up again in another form, when majority and minority reports of the jurisprudence committee, coming over from last year were reached, relating to two decisions made by Grand Master DINSMORE, as follows:

1. Is a man who is on a saloon petition a fit man to be made a Mason? No.

2. Is it unmasonic for a man to sign a saloon petition? Yes.

The majority report sets forth that the views of the grand lodge on the liquor question in all its phases have been too often announced to require any further pronouncement on the subject, and says:

We think this grand lodge has clearly stated its position, and that the two decisions under consideration go further than Masonic law or principle demand. We therefore recommend that decisions Nos. 1 and 2 be not sustained.

The minority report recommends the approval of the decisions and says that they are the only logical ones that could have been made, consistent with the former utterances of the grand lodge.

The battle royal which ensued resembled a field day in jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. An attempt had been made by another report—submitted by one of the signers of last year's minority looking to the withdrawal of the decisions without prejudice, the reiteration of the former declarations on intemperance and liquor selling, and the indefinite postponement of the subject, but this was not agreed to and after discussion the majority report was adopted.

The grand master reported having been officially notified of the restoration of the *status quo ante* DAM by the Grand Lodge of Peru, which was subsequently explained by the correspondence committee, who reported that as no action had been taken none was now necessary except to commend the Peru brethren for maintaining the landmark.

The jurisprudence committee reported touching the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, reaffirming the action of the grand lodge adverse to negro lodges in 1877, and earnestly urging upon the attention of Washington its duty to rescind the action complained of.

The same committee reported touching the proposition of the grand master of Wyoming, disapproving the suggestion of the formation of a supreme tribunal in the United States as "impractical, un-American and unmasonic from an American standpoint."

The same committee say "No, not to the extent that said information can be used for avouchment," in answer to the following question sent up from the floor:

Is it lawful for a master of a subordinate lodge in Nebraska meeting in Iowa a brother, a member of another subordinate lodge of this state, to acquire by examination a knowledge of the fact that he is a Mason?

While the answer is correct as a general proposition, if the brother so examined presented himself as a visitor at the lodge of the said master it would be within the proper power of the latter to decide otherwise.

In all these matters the grand lodge concurred with the committee.

The grand master refused to approve an amendment to the by-laws of a lodge, which permitted, upon due notice and a two-thirds vote, the levying of an assessment, not to exceed $1 on each member, for the purposes of relief. We are sorry to see that under the lead of the committee on by-laws of chartered lodges his action was non-concurred in, and that the amendment was approved.

The following proposed amendment, which we regard as an unwarrantable interference with the rights of the individual, lies over for action next year:

Every Mason hereinafter raised to the degree of Master Mason shall become proficient therein as required in the former degrees and give proof thereof by examination in open lodge; which fact shall be entered of record. And until such proof is given no such Master Mason shall be allowed to vote or hold office in such lodge or to dimit therefrom.

The Nebraska proceedings are never dull. This year they are rendered unusually notable by the remarkable oration of Bro. WILLIAMSON S. SUMMERS—brilliant, full of ideas, worthy to be studied as a stimulus to thought.

Greetings were wired to the Grand Lodge of Iowa, then in session, and Omaha was agreed upon as the place of next meeting.

WILLIAM W. KEYSOR, of Omaha, was elected grand master; FRANCIS E. WHITE, Plattsmouth, grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (28 pp.) is by Past Grand Master CHARLES J. PHELPS, who acceded to the request of Grand Master YOUNG to write a report—coupled with the admonition to restrict it to thirty pages—on condition that he be permitted to make it on the topical plan. To it is added an appendix of three pages, the substance of a communication from Past Grand Master DANIEL H. WHEELER, representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, briefly reviewing the proceedings of that grand lodge for the then current year.

Brother PHELPS treats briefly of Landmarks and Constitutions. Jurisdiction over Rejected Candidates, Physical Qualifications, Relief—The Wisconsin Plan, Clandestine Negro Lodges, Mexican Masonry, Peru, Cuba, Patriotic Utterances, and the Literature of Freemasonry.

He succeeded in keeping himself well within the limits assigned to him, when, after its completion as he thought, the death of Grand Secretary BOWEN entailed upon him the duty—and the labor of love—of including some reference to his life and labors, and this, with the account of his obsequies—including the eulogies delivered on that occasion, added nine pages to his report, and these appropriately occupy the place of honor.

We hope to see a report from Brother PHELPS when he is not hampered by a strait jacket made for a much smaller man.

NEVADA, 1900.

36TH ANNUAL. VIRGINIA. JUNE 12.

Five past grand masters and twenty-four grand representatives were present, Illinois being answered for by CHARLES E. MACK.

The grand master (JOHN M. MCCORMACK) announced the death of THOMAS ALEXANDER MENARY, past senior grand warden, and of ALEXANDER S. DICKSON, past grand steward. Brother MENARY'S service in the west was in 1884.

A memorial tablet bears among other names that of Past Grand Master HARRISON DILLS, of this jurisdiction.

The grand master makes a part of his address a circular letter to the lodges, reflecting the Nevada law respecting non-affiliates, of which the following is the body:

You will therefore, at the next stated communication of your lodge, direct your secretary to warn and notify all non-affiliated Masons within its jurisdiction to present themselves at, and affiliate with your lodge, or show cause why they should not affiliate or be suspended from all the rights and privileges of the Fraternity.

He reported that in accordance with the terms of the interdict laid on fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington, he had upon receipt of information that the action of that grand lodge recognizing the legitimacy of Negro Masonry had been rescinded, issued his proclamation that such interdict had been removed, and welcoming that grand lodge to a resumption of their former relations.

Having received a contribution of $50 with the request that he forward it to whatever Orphan's Home he deemed advisable (in the absence of any such institution in Nevada), and having also received verbal promises of several other smaller contributions, he recommended, (with the consent of the donor) that the contribution be held and that a committee be appointed to receive contributions towards building a Masonic Home.

This went to the finance committee who reported:

In our judgment the establishing of such a home is most creditable, but we see much difficulty ahead in maintaining such an institution. Support from so small a number of lodges in this jurisdiction seems impossible as the most of our lodges are not in a condition to contribute very largely to its maintenance. We, however, recommend that the money already subscribed be retained with the permission of the donors. This money to be placed on interest at the best possible rate. The same to form a nucleus of a fund for the purpose of sometime in the near future (it is to be hoped) of building a Masonic Home in this state: and that the M. W. grand master, V. W. grand treasurer and V. W. grand secretary be constituted a committee to receive said funds.

This was adopted. The first part of the report is the best commentary on the impolicy of the latter part of it, looking to the installing of the institutional plan of grand lodge benevolence in a jurisdiction with twenty-five lodges on its register, at least two of which are dormant.

A compilation of the code of laws, general regulations and a digest of decisions to date was ordered to be prepared by a special committee and an edition of 600 copies printed.

The grand representatives were received in solid phalanx by the grand master, accorded the grand honors, and welcomed in behalf of the grand east by the representative of Illinois. The representative of Louisiana (TREMNOR COFFIN) responded for the corps.

The following constitutional amendment was referred to the committee on jurisprudence with instructions to report next year:

Resolved, That section 71, of article 3, of the constitution be amended by adding thereto the following: "Nor shall any such lodge receive such application from any person who is engaged in the saloon business. This prohibition shall not be construed to apply to persons engaged in good faith in the hotel or grocery business."

JOSEPH A. MILLER of Austin, was elected grand master; CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE, Carson City, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (111 pp.) is again by Bro. A. D. BIRD, who gives nearly two pages to his notice of Illinois for 1899. He quotes the main points of Grand Master COOK'S edict against spectacularizing the ceremonies in the work, and against the use of any written or printed form of the esoteric work, and quotes at some length from the memorial of the beloved CREGIER.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1899.

32ND ANNUAL. SAINT JOHN. AUGUST 22.

Three past grand masters were present. The diplomatic corps embraced the representatives of twenty-seven grand jurisdictions, among them WILLIAM A. DOUGHERTY, recently commissioned from Illinois.

The long death roll as reported by the grand master (THOMAS WALKER, M. D.) included the name of Dr. JOSEPH C. HATHEWAY, past junior grand warden, and the compiler of a Masonic manual which has passed through several editions substantially unchanged. Also deceased are Past Masters DAVID S. STEWART, R. L. SMITH, CHARLES A. STOCKTON, WM. H. PATTON, DAVID F. MERRITT and JARED BOONE. The death of our own Past Grand Master HAWLEY is noted.

The grand master visited the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia at its then recent communication and was impressed with their business methods: He says:

All questions relating to the Craft are threshed out on the floors of the grand lodge, and not as with us, too often referred to the board of general purposes. They have no board of general purposes.

In this connection we notice that later the deputy grand master (W. B. WALLACE,) who accompanied the grand master on this visit, submitted a constitutional amendment designed to assimilate their methods to those prevailing in Nova Scotia and the grand lodges of the United States, by providing for the annual appointment of several standing committees, but it was lost. The following paragraph, however, from the report of the board of general purposes, was adopted:

The board is of opinion that more time should be devoted to the discussion of matters arising in grand lodge before a reference of them is made to this board or any committee, and we suggest that the naming of the hour of the assembling of grand lodge be left in the discretion of the grand master and not fixed as at present.

The question of a union of the grand lodges of the Maritime Provinces having come up under his eye in the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and a committee of conference appointed, he says:

While I am not prepared at present to support the scheme of a union of the grand lodges, I think much good would accrue by the appointment of a permanent committee of members of each grand body, whose power would only be advisory. To such a committee

could be referred the adoption of a uniform ritual. the further consideration of a Masonic Home, and any questions that might arise affecting the Craft generally. It would tend to cement still more closely the strong ties which now bind us to our brethren of Nova Scotia, and which these reciprocal visits have done so much to strengthen.

On this subject the board of general purposes reported as follows:

9. Letters have been received from the grand secretaries of the Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island advising the board of the appointment in each case of a committee of three members to meet with committees from the other two grand lodges to discuss the matter of the union of the grand lodges of the Maritime Provinces. The board now submits these letters to grand lodge with the recommendation that a committee be appointed to confer with those of the Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Later the letters referred to were read in the presence of Past Grand Master W. F. McCoy and District Deputy Grand Master J. M. Owen, of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia—who had been received as visitors with the grand honors—and these brethren addressed the grand lodge, stating at some length their views in favor of an amalgamation. The report of the board of general purposes was then taken up and the following action was had:

That section 9 of the report of the board be adopted and that a committee of three be appointed to meet with the committees of the Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and discuss with them the proposed union of the three grand lodges, but that the appointment of such committee shall not be held as committing this grand lodge in any way to the principle of such union.

The board had under consideration the question of dimits and non-affiliation and reported that it had engaged the attention of other grand bodies, and is admittedly an exceedingly difficult matter to successfully grapple with. The cognate subject of suspension for non-payment of dues was sent to a special committee to collect information and report with recommendations next year.

The committee on relations with foreign grand bodies reported on the Washington incident, saying it was not necessary to recommend any action because the matter was happily settled by the later action of the Grand Lodge of Washington. They however express the opinion that the difficult problem which confronts the Craft on this continent owing to the existence of these lodges of colored men claiming to be Freemasons is not necessarily finally settled, and that such settlement will "demand patience, forbearance, and the exercise of calm judgment as well as of circumspection and prudence."

A proposition to send a deputation to the Washington centennial memorial observance was ruled out of order on the ground that the question was closed last year.

His Honor JUDGE FORBES, of St. John (38 Coburg St.), was elected grand master; J. TWINING HARTT (120 Prince William St.) St. John, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

NEW JERSEY, 1900.

113TH ANNUAL. TRENTON. JANUARY 24.

The fine, clear cut face of the retiring grand master, JOSIAH W. EWAN, reproduced on steel, looks out from the fly leaf of the New Jersey volume. Eight past grand masters graced the opening of the grand lodge, and the diplomatic corps represented forty-five grand jurisdictions, Illinois not of the number.

Distinguished visitors from abroad were WRIGHT D. POWNALL, grand master; GEORGE R. VAN DEWATER, grand chaplain; JOHN W. JENKINS, grand marshal; JOSEPH MORRIS WARD, grand representative of New Jersey, and Past Grand Masters SHERER and STEWART of the Grand Lodge of New York: GEORGE E. WAGNER, grand master; EDGAR A. TENNIS, deputy grand master; WILLIAM A. SINN, grand secretary; WILLIAM R. FRAZIER, grand marshal, and Past Grand Masters DAY and KELLY of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Past Grand Master J. HARMER RILE, of the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

The sacred roll for the year is a long one, embracing the names of JAMES H. DURAND, past grand master; THOMAS S. STEVENS, past district deputy grand master; FRANK C. WILCOX, member of the committee on grand master's address; CHARLES B. THURSTON, chairman of the committee on jurisdiction of lodges; no less than forty-five other past masters, and one master in office. It includes also the name or GARRET A. HOBART, vice-president of the United States, a member of the Falls City Lodge No. 82, of Paterson, who held no official Masonic position. Memorial tablets bear also the names of three Illinois past grand masters. CREGIER, HAWLEY and DILLS.

Preparatory to expressing the opinion that it is unwise to remove their interdict against the Grand Lodge of Washington until it is positively determined by that grand lodge whether New Jersey has any right to review or question the admission to their lodges of per-

sons New Jersey has declared to be clandestine and irregular, he quotes from and comments on the rescinding action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, saying:

The report further reaffirms the principle that the Grand Lodge of Washington "Cannot consent to tolerate the idea that the lodges of that jurisdiction do not possess the plenary right to determine for themselves, but for no one else, subject to review by nobody but herself, the status of all persons claiming to be Masons, who knock at their doors, either for the purpose of visiting or as applicants for affiliation."

There are reputed to be in New Jersey lodges of clandestine Masons with which there is no Masonic intercourse. Such clandestine Masons may go to Washington and seek admission as visitors to any lodge in that state. The claim is made that such lodge has the right to determine for itself, subject to review by nobody, except the grand lodge, whether these clandestine Masons may be admitted or not.

Suppose they are admitted and a protest be filed by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey against the action of the lodge in Washington, and the Grand Lodge of Washington shall declare that these men are from lodges which trace their origin to Prince Hall Lodge, or some other origin not recognized by New Jersey, and are, therefore, legitimate, and the lodge was within its rights in admitting them.

Will it be said that such action shall not be subject to review by "nobody else?" Can it be imagined for a moment that New Jersey would consent to such a declaration and hold fraternal relations with a jurisdiction which would seriously maintain such a principle?

Let us suppose a case. There are in New Jersey expelled and suspended Masons, or, what is more exactly to the point, there are in New Jersey persons who have been made Masons in regular lodges, but who have been divested of their Masonic status by the edict of the grand master of New Jersey. They may go to Delaware and seek admission as visitors. In the exercise of the right which Delaware lodges enjoy (or in the discharge of the responsibility with which Delaware lodges, like all other lodges, are burdened) of determining whether a proposed visitor shall be admitted, they might make an unconscious mistake and admit one they didn't mean to, or they might decide for themselves to admit him on the ground that he had not been lawfully divested of his Masonic status. Now in the first place, why not suspend Masonic intercourse with Delaware because such a thing might happen? In the second place, if such a thing did happen, and New Jersey complained, as she would, where would she lodge the complaint? With the offending lodge, or with the Grand Lodge of Delaware? It would be lodged with the Grand Lodge of Delaware, wherein necessarily lies the sole right to review the acts of her lodges because she alone has the power to compel on their part conformity to Masonic law.

After saying that the resolutions which encouraged the idea of the establishment of a second Grand Lodge of Washington and which indicated that they were not in sympathy with the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction are unequivocally repealed; that he still hopes that the Grand Lodge of Washington will yet go further than it has already gone in its effort to "right the wrong," and that he believes its intentions were to repeal, absolutely, the offensive resolutions, but that the words do not carry out this belief, he continues:

I am credibly informed, in fact I have read a letter from the present grand master of Washington, in which he states, in the most emphatic manner, that no person who is not regular in every sense of the word can be admitted to any subordinate lodge in Washington, and that it is not permissible for persons hailing from lodges tracing their origin to Prince Hall Lodge or others of like Masonic standing to gain admission.

This would seem to be about as square-toed an attempt to find words that would carry out that belief as could well be made, but even this does not reassure him, and he doubtingly says: "This decision of Grand Master SEEMAN holds good while he is grand master, will his successor decide otherwise, even as his predecessor decided?" Possibly; and also the heavens may fall, but it will be time enough to go hunting for larks when they do fall.

The fact is that if this "declaration," as quoted by Brother EWAN, which has queered quite a number of others besides the grand master and the jurisprudence committee of New Jersey, had been made by any other grand lodge in the same words, or by the Grand Lodge of Washington at any other time, it would have attracted no attention beyond what would naturally attach to an apparently heated deliverence of a truth so axiomatic that nobody was disputing it.

Among the dispensations reported by the grand master were three to permit lodges to attend divine service, but not to wear Masonic clothing, and we notice several to permit lodges to open stated meetings at certain named hours, presumably in advance of the stated time, as some were as early as six o'clock. We suppose strict limits were placed upon what might be done before the regular meeting hour arrived, as it would open the door to manifestly probable abuses if the regular business of the lodge could be disposed of before the hour when absent brethren, not notified of the change, expected it to be taken up.

Following are two of the few decisions reported:

No brother who has dimitted from a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Washington since the issuance of the interdict

of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey against that grand lodge, can affiliate with a New Jersey lodge until the interdict is removed.

When a request for waiver of jurisdiction is received by a lodge it is the duty of the worshipful master to appoint a committee of investigation who shall personally interview the candidate and make the same examination and investigation as is required when a person petitions the lodge.

The first explains itself; the second is plain when it is remembered that in New Jersey, it is the duty of the committee of inquiry to personally inspect the candidate and see that no person with a guilty strawberry mark on his left arm slips through. Personally and through his deputies the grand master had examined forty-four candidates with reference to their physical qualifications and decided thirty-three eligible and eleven ineligible. He reports several cases in which a "visible physical defect" had been discovered after the candidate had received one or more degrees. We select one of the cases illustrative to an extreme of the Jersey methods:

In February Brother Frank Elliot Low, then recently elected worshipful master of Joppa Lodge No. 29, in examining a candidate for the Fellow Craft Degree, discovered a visible physical defect. He at once stopped proceedings and reported the matter to me.

He also called my attention to another case in his lodge which had never been examined or decided by a grand master. The man had been a Master Mason for nearly two years.

After an investigation by R. W. Brother Belcher, D. D., of Eighth District, of these two cases and his report to me, I commissioned him to visit Joppa Lodge and declare the conferring of the degrees upon these candidates to have been irregular, and hence null and void, and to censure all who were in any way responsible for these violations of law.

On an examination of the physical defects of these two candidates I decided that both men were competent to conform to the requirements, and commissioned R. W. Brother Belcher to heal them of the irregularity and declare them to be regularly made Masons, and to commend W. Brother Low for his careful observance of duty, which was duly carried out.

Of course the only answer to the obvious question why these two brethren who were reported to have visible physical defects, but who upon examination were found to be, Masonically, perfect youths, were not examined by the grand master before they were kicked out instead of afterwards, must be that Jersey law required that they should be examined before being made, and as they had not been so examined they had not been made!

To the person who had been aroused from a two years' waking dream of enjoyment of the privileges of Masonry, it must have been a great comfort to know that all of it but the sudden ending was after

all only a dream, and that the grand lodge of his imagined choice had *not* violated the well settled principle that no brother can be deprived of his Masonic rights without first having had his "day in court." Now if some equally sudden and effective jolt can only awaken the Grand Lodge of New Jersey to the realization that its apparent violation of another well settled principle, viz., that a Mason made in a lawful lodge regularly at labor is not attainted by irregularities in his making, was after all only a dream, the comfort will be evened up all round.

The grand master is a firm believer in the prerogative of a grand Master to make Masons at sight, but equally firm in the belief that this prerogative should be exercised only in the most extreme emergency, and that no man should come into the Fraternity except "under the tongue of true Masonic report" and a ballot. Confronted with an emergency which he thought warranted the conferring of the degrees out of due course of time, he declined to act on the suggestion to make the man a Mason at sight, and demonstrated his fertility of resource by another line of action. He tells it thus:

Trimble Lodge No. 117, was to meet the following night, April 21, and the young man was to leave before another lodge meeting.

Early the next morning I sent instructions to the worshipful master of that lodge to at once name a committee from his lodge, notify them of their appointment, and direct them to investigate the character and standing of Mr. McCormack, and be prepared to report that night.

The instructions were followed, and at the meeting of the lodge his petition was presented, the committee reported, he was balloted for and elected.

It was my pleasure to be present in the lodge and confer the three degrees upon him, assisted by the officers of Trimble Lodge.

And so, although fully recognizing the prerogative of the grand master to do otherwise, no man had entered the Fraternity during his two years' grand mastership without due inquiry into his character and a ballot.

Detailing several cases occurring in the past history of New Jersey Lodge where after conviction of unmasonic conduct the lodge had failed to inflict any punishment, he says:

A lodge whose membership consists of men who have no higher conception of Masonic duty than indicated in these cases should not exist, and a grand master should have specific power to summarily end it.

The jurisprudence committee agreed that in such a case the charter of a lodge should be immediately arrested, but seemed to

think that the grand master's power was ample without further legislation.

In one case occurring during the year where a lodge failed to conform to the law in voting upon the guilt and punishment of the accused, the grand master took the matter up with the lodge, presided in person to see that it was properly done. In this the accused made the claim that he had been twice put on trial for the same offense a ground of appeal to the grand lodge. The action of that body in deciding that the action of the grand master was warrantable and just, substantially denied the claim that there had been two trials.

The jurisprudence committee decided, with the concurrence of the grand lodge that a vote to reconsider the action by which a dimit had been granted, failed of its purpose, and that the brother ceased to be a member with the vote to grant the dimit and could only resume membership by the usual method of affiliation.

The wants of the Masonic Home were carefully looked after, and, as will be seen by the following, new objects of taxation for its support were discovered:

Resolved, That each initiate, each affiliate from a foreign jurisdiction and each suspended or expelled Mason who was expelled or suspended prior to January 1, 1897, upon his re-instatement shall be required to pay, in addition to all other fees or charges, the sum of $3.50, to be applied to the uses of the Masonic Home, as directed by this grand lodge.

One new lodge was chartered.

A communication was received from Past Grand Master WHITEHEAD respecting an interesting manuscript whose history will be best understood by reproducing the first paragraph of his letter:

The late Edmund D. Halsey, of Morristown, (not a Mason), was secretary of the "Washington Headquarters Association," of Morristown, New Jersey, and in his lifetime was very much interested in the Masonic convention held at that place in 1779, at which Brother George Washington was personally present. He spent much time in procuring data with reference to that convention and the identity of the persons connected therewith. He died before he had entirely completed his task, but left behind him a considerable amount of manuscript, which his widow has this day sent to me.

He suggested that it might be well to publish it as an appendix to the proceedings, and offered to do the necessary labor in arranging it for the press

His suggestion was adopted and the character of the paper fully justifies his judgment. The paper of nearly twenty-two pages of fine print gives an account of the "convention" which was a meeting of

the Military Union Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons (more commonly known as "American Union Lodge") in December 1779, in the old Arnold Tavern at Morristown. It contains much minute information as to the personnel of the convention and many interesting particulars whose collation must have cost so much labor that one wonders how one not a Mason could have taken it upon himself. Coming down to the meeting itself, all that portion of the minutes which follow the record of the visitors is reproduced, and it throws so much light upon the condition of Masonry at that time—particularly in that portion relating to the "petition," that our readers will agree with us that our space cannot be more profitably used than in reprinting it:

The lodge was opened and after the usual ceremonies had been performed, the brethren formed a procession in the following order:

1. Brother Binns, to clear the way.
2. The band of music.
3. Brother Lorain, with a drawn sword.
4. The deacons, with their rods.
5. The brethren, by juniority.
6. The passed masters.
7. The secretary and treasurer.
8. The wardens, with their wands.
9. The worshipful master.

The brethren then proceeded to the meeting house, where a very "polite" discourse, adapted to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Doct. Baldwin, of the Connecticut Line. After service the brethren returned by the same order to the lodge room, where a collation was served, etc., etc., which being over the following business was transacted:

Voted unanimously, that the thanks of the lodge be presented to the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, for the polite address delivered by him this day in public.

Voted unanimously, that the secretary wait on the Rev. Dr. Baldwin with a copy of the minutes, and a request that he will favor the lodge with a copy of the address, and permission to have it published.

A petition was read, representing the present state of Freemasonry to the several deputy grand masters in the United States of America, desiring them to adopt some measures for appointing a grand master over said states, of which the following is a copy:

PETITION.

To the most worshipful, the present provincial grand masters in each of the respective United States of America:

The petitioners, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons in the several lines of the army of these United States, assembled on the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, at Morristown, December 27, 1779, to you, as the patrons and safeguard of the Craft of America beg leave to prefer their humble address.

With sincere regret we contemplate the misfortunes of war, which have unhappily separated us from the Grand Lodge in Europe and deprived us from the benefits arising therefrom, so essentially necessary for the well-being of Masonry, and which has, in many instances, been subversive of the very institution of the Order. At the same time we lament that political disputes and national quarrels should influence the exercise of charity and benevolence, and their several virtues, so necessary for our present and future happiness. Yet, considering the present situation of our lodges and Masonry in general, the necessity, for the honor of the Craft, and the importance of enjoying the benefits of so valuable an institution, that some exertions are made for checking the present irregularities, restoring peace and harmony to the lodges, for opening a way to the enjoyment of the fruits of benevolence, charity and brotherly love, and for the re-establishment of the Order on the ancient respectable foundation; which we conceive can never be done more effectually than by the appointment of a grand master in and over the United States of America.

We therefore most earnestly request that the present provincial grand masters in the respective said United States would take some measures for the appointment of a grand master in and over the said thirteen United States of America, either by nominating a person proper for that office, whose abilities and rank in life shall answer the importance of that conspicuous and elevated station, and transmitted such nomination to our mother lodge in Britain, that the appointment may be made, or in such other manner as shall to them appear most eligible. And we further beg leave to express our wishes that the several provincial grand masters in these states would, in the intermediate time, enter into unanimous and vigorous measures for checking the growing irregularities in the society, cementing the different branches, erasing the distinction between Ancient and Modern in these states. that the Craft may be established in unanimity, the established principles of its institutions more universally extended, and that our conduct may not only be the admiration of men in this world, but receive the final applause of the Grand Architect of the Universe in the other, where there is nothing but light and love.

Voted, That the foregoing petition be circulated through the different lines in the army.

Voted, That a committee be appointed from the different lodges in the army, from each line, and from the staff of the army, to convene on the first Monday of February next, at Morristown, to take he foregoing petition into consideration.

Voted, That when the dividend of the expense of this day shall be paid, each brother will put into the hands of the treasurer or secretary what he shall see fit, for the use of the poor of this town.

Voted, That the money so collected be transmitted to Brother Kinney, to appropriate to the necessities, first of the widows and orphans of Masons, next to soldiers' wives and children in distressed circumstances; if any shall remain, he shall apply it to those poor persons in this town whom he shall judge stand most in need thereof.

Lodge closed till called together by the master's order.

That the services and character of Grand Master EWAN were fully appreciated is shown by the grand lodge ordering for him a past grand master's jewel, arranging to have his portrait engraved for the proceedings and for procuring a large portrait for the grand master's room.

JOSEPH E. MOORE, of Jersey City, was elected grand master; THOMAS H. R. REDWAY, Trenton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (125 pp.) is the work of Past Grand Master CHARLES BELCHER. The chairman of the committee, Bro. GEORGE B. EDWARDS introduces him and his review in a couple of brief paragraphs, explaining that responsibilities that could not be denied debarred him from giving his own time to the work. He is to be congratulated upon his good fortune in securing such a helper, one for whom any experienced reviewer would be proud to stand sponsor.

Brother BELCHER is master of a graceful as well as clear and direct style, clothing his thought in a most attractive garb. He gives Illinois for 1899 a very thorough examination, and says that the well written and comprehensive address of Grand Master COOK concludes with thoughts worthy of careful consideration. The salient points of the proceedings are brought out, and generous space and respectful consideration is given to the report on correspondence and some of its views that do not meet with his entire approval.

In his conclusion he thus speaks of the event of the year:

The centennial memorial of Bro. George Washington marked an epoch in Masonic history. Its inception in the Centennial state, Colorado, and its culmination in the "Old Dominion," were creditable to both. Such tribute to the memory of the patriot and brother is worthy of the Fraternity. From far and near were gathered representative brethren to do honor to the memory of the father of this country. Men who had passed the meridian of life, veterans in the cause of Masonry, being in the majority.

He allots several pages to the record of these ceremonies, giving credit therefor to Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, of Utah.

NEW MEXICO, 1899.

22ND ANNUAL. ALBUQUERQUE. OCTOBER 2.

New Mexico presents half-tone portraits of the retiring grand master. ROBERT C. STEWART, and his immediate predecessor, JOHN W. POE, the representative of Illinois. Seven past grand masters were present, and the representatives of eleven grand jurisdictions, including Illinois.

Grand Master STEWART being unavoidably absent, his address was read by the deputy grand master, ELIAS E. DAY.

The official circle of the grand lodge had been unbroken by death. The atttention of the grand master had been particularly called to the death of two distinguished past grand masters of Illinois, CREGIER and HAWLEY, by our representative, and he had asked Brother POE to convey to our grand lodge the sympathy and condolence of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico.

Among the dispensations refused by the grand master was the case of an officer in the U. S. army, applying for initiation, who had not been within the jurisdiction of the lodge the required time. He had never gained a residence within the requirements of Masonry anywhere. A provision of the grand lodge by-laws denying to the grand master the power to suspend any by-law of the grand lodge restrained him from granting the dispensation. Of this case he says:

As this is such a case as seems never to have been passed upon by this grand lodge, I commend it to you for your consideration and action, and recommend that, in the cases of members of the army and navy of the United States the grand master be authorized to grant dispensations permitting lodges to receive and act upon petitions from them without waiting the time required for residence by our by-laws, but only when all the circumstances would seem to justify such action.

Through the committee on address his action was approved, his suggestion acted upon and future grand masters authorized (so far as a report could set aside a by-law) to exercise discretion in similar cases.

Through the same channel came the approval of his decision that an objection lodged against the initiation of an elected candidate became of no effect upon the suspension of the objector; the approval also to his sensible judgment (expressed in reply to the question as to how much knowledge is necessary to constitute suitable proficiency) that enough knowledge to prove one's self a Mason beyond a doubt,

and to show a deep impression of the seriousness and imperative demands of his Masonic duties and obligations, ought to be considered "proficiency" whether one was letter and word perfect or not; and the hearty endorsement severally and collectively of his acts and utterances including the following, also reported among his decisions:

A worshipful master asked the following question:

"'The Eastern Star' here had advertised an entertainment for last Saturday night, and I was informed were selling tickets to Masons, also to outsiders, the entertainment to be held in our lodge room, and consisting of dialogues, singing, recitations, etc. I learned of this only the day prior to the date set, and after consulting several of our members here, I concluded they could not hold the entertainment unless I had your consent. I wrote you that night setting forth the facts, and asking you to wire me your decision. You being out of town, I got no reply, and acting on the advice and judgment of several of our best informed members, I refused to let the affair take place as proposed.

"Kindly let me know if I acted right in the premises."

To this I replied:

"I congratulate you upon your action in the premises, for, while you permit the 'Order of the Eastern Star' to hold meetings and do its work in your lodge room, you cannot permit any one to use a dedicated and consecrated lodge room for purposes outside of its legitimate uses, nor can the grand master grant this by dispensation."

Brethren, Masonic halls are sacred places where we practice and teach the sublime science of Masonry; they should be jealously guarded; and, while the entertainment alluded to would have proved innocent enough, yet it would have been only the entering in of those things that might cause some to regard all too lightly the place that is holy ground.

The chapter of the Eastern Star mentioned, addressed a communication to me, requesting me to appoint a day on which to meet a representative which they would send to consult with me as to whether it was Masonic or unmasonic for them to have given the entertainment in the lodge room.

To which I replied:

"It will not be necessary for your chapter to send a representative to consult with me upon the matter in question, for all the acts of your chapter must be held by me as 'unmasonic,' as the chapter does not owe its existence to and is not recognized as a 'Masonic' body by the most worshipful Grand Lodge of New Mexico."

The grand master considered the Washington incident (in which New Mexico had had no opportunity to take action) as closed with rescinding action of that grand lodge, believing that it was the *intention* of that action to absolutely repeal the resolutions complained of, although the terms in which it was couched might seem to imply otherwise; but "in view of the fact that this question of Negro Ma-

sonry will again present itself." he recommended that the grand lodge place itself on record, which it did as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this grand lodge the universality of Masonry is an unquestioned landmark, and that neither race, color, occupation, class nor condition is a proper test to apply to determine the fitness of a candidate for the degrees of Masonry.

Resolved, That this grand lodge will decline to consider anything bearing upon the regularity of making of negroes Masons, until the time arrives when the question can be considered without any danger of disturbing the harmony that prevails in this jurisdiction, and that harmony that should always prevail between the grand lodges of the universe.

Resolved, That this grand lodge will at all times refuse to have any dealings with any Masonic body which recognizes individuals, or organizations, as regularly Masonic, who (or which) are not recognized Masonically by the grand lodge within whose grand jurisdiction they live.

Bro. W. H. SEAMON, from the committee on correspondence, reported on certain documents referred from the Gran Dieta of Mexico. He says:

Some years ago that grand body asked for recognition from this grand lodge, *but no action was taken. The documents just received seem to assume that we granted recognition;* they show that the gran dieta is much harassed by rival grand lodges seeking to exercise authority over the same territory. The documents clearly show that we should be cautious in giving recognition to any grand body in Mexico. Our close proximity to Mexico renders us liable to frequent embarrassments should we make a mistake in any action we may take. The undersigned will be in Mexico quite frequently during the coming year and will make a personal investigation, if permitted by this grand lodge, and make a full report in time for our next annual communication.

We therefore recommend that action be deferred until next year and that until action is taken we instruct our members to be careful in their relations with Mexican Masonry.

The italics are ours. The statements they emphasize fix the parentage of the documents beyond question. From early lapse and constant practice it seems impossible that any document can emanate from that hybrid aggregation that does not have over it the trail of mendacity.

The course recommended by the committee was adopted. A revised constitution was adopted.

ELIAS E. DAY, of Las Cruces, was elected grand master; ALPHEUS A. KEEN, Albuquerque, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (94 pp.) is from the old reliable workshop of Past Grand Master MAX FROST, and is up to his usual standard of excellence.

Brother FROST puts thought as well as knowledge into his reports, and they are correspondingly valuable. He recognizes the fitness of things, and when his sense of what is fit is violated he speaks out without waiting for diplomatic phrases. The following in his notice of—we will say No-Man's-Land—illustrates this in a timely way:

The grand secretary, in his annual report, treats of such matters as "Masonry in Peru," "Mexican Masonry," "Grand Orient of Belgium," "Negro Masonry or Masons of African Descent." These matters should have been treated in the address of the grand master and not by the grand secretary. The papers in these cases should have been sent to the acting grand master, wherever he was, for such action or report as he deemed proper. The duties of a grand secretary are fully prescribed, and the handling of such important matters is not one of them, but belongs absolutely to the office of the grand master.

The following is evidence of the truth of our claim that the moral sentiment of Masonry is fully abreast of the best sentiment of the community at large, and often in advance of it, and that the fancied necessity for its violating its own laws by adding to or taking from the qualifications of candidates as fixed by the landmarks, does not exist:

The liquor question seems to have bothered the grand master considerably; he made three decisions which, however, are not exactly in harmony with each other. In the jurisdiction of New Mexico we have not been bothered very much with this question; the sentiment of the New Mexico grand lodge is that petitions from persons selling liquor as a beverage or keeping saloons, should not be favorably considered. This sentiment prevails and of late years no such petitions have been received and acted upon favorably. It is true, that there are a few members of the Fraternity who are in the saloon business in New Mexico, but their number is becoming rapidly less and there is no trouble concerning the subject. In a few years it will settle itself without friction and without harsh measures.

Brother FROST gives something over three pages to our proceedings for 1898. He falls into an error that it is frequently impossible to avoid unless the reviewer has the code of a grand lodge before him as well as the record of amendments thereto; usually he has only the latter. He publishes the whole of the section relating to the payment of annual dues as an amendment adopted, when the amendment was embraced in two or three lines dovetailed into the section, prohibiting the creation of any form of life membership.

He quotes as useful for reference and timely, the conclusions of our special report on the status of governing bodies, recognizable as such and otherwise, and records the action of the grand lodge adopting the same.

He does not agree with some of the deductions and conclusions of our general report. These are not specified, but it is easy to see what

some of them are on going through his report with its reflection of his own conclusions.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1899.

12TH ANNUAL. SYDNEY. JUNE 14.

Thirty-eight grand jurisdictions were represented at the special when the grand officers were invested, Illinois by Bro. HARRY PASSMORE.

A special on September 9, 1898, seems to have been called to rescind the action of the grand lodge one year before, authorizing steps being taken to secure the incorporation of the grand lodge. At all events this was done after a long debate.

At the December quarterly the board of general purposes reported a communication from Peru giving notice of the rescinding of the DAM decree removing the Bible from the altars: to which the grand secretary was instructed to reply that this last action was very satisfactory to New South Wales.

If we have before encountered anything relative to Lodge Cambrian, it has passed from our mind. We can only guess that it was on the Scotch registry prior to the Union. It is to that lodge that the following refers:

The attention of the board was directed to a statement appearing in the daily press to the effect that the ceremony of installation had been carried out by a prominent member of this grand lodge, and the brother in question was asked to explain his action in the matter. A reply was received to the effect that he was not aware until after the ceremony was over, that the lodge was not recognized by this grand lodge. The explanation was accepted by the board, and the following resolution was adopted:

"It having been brought to the knowledge of the board of general purposes that brethren of this grand lodge have attended the meetings of a certain body styling itself a Masonic lodge, but which is not legally constituted, the board hereby recommend that the following imperative notice be issued to the Craft:

"That, whereas, upon the establishment of this grand lodge all pre-existing warrants were canceled; and

"That this grand lodge claims sovereign jurisdiction in this territory, and no other body has granted or has the right to grant, a warrant for a Masonic lodge in New South Wales;

"Therefore, any body of persons in New South Wales, claiming to be a Masonic lodge, and not holding a warrant from this grand lodge, or being upon its registry, is an irregular body.

"Any brother visiting such a body, or any W. M. admitting a member of such a body to his lodge, shall, upon his conduct being reported to the board. be called upon to show cause why he should not be punished for a breach of clause 13 of the Ancient Charges and Regulations, and clauses 65 and 130 of the Book of Constitutions."

The following is from the report of the board of general purposes at the quarterly communication of March 8, 1899:

A communication was received from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, informing this grand lodge of the death of Brother Jenkins, the grand representative of this grand lodge, near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and nominating W. Brother Spencer, of Illinois, for the vacancy. The board recommend that the M. W. the grand master. appoint Brother Spencer accordingly.

After a very lengthy discussion of the subject of attending church services, the following was voted: "That the practice of attending church services in regalia meets with the disapproval of this grand lodge and should be discontinued."

A special communication was held June 13, 1899, for the nomination of grand officers. These were elected at the quarterly communication held the next day, being the first business of the session.

It will be seen by the following that the scrutineers—tellers we call them here—examine and count the ballots in private, after assuming a special obligation:

The ballot papers were distributed for the election of grand lodge officers, and the scrutineers, having been duly obligated, retired to, examine them.

We judge from the record that the ballot papers bear the names of the candidates for all the offices on one sheet and are collected but once; the method being the "Australian ballot," with which the people of most of our states have become familiar in recent years.

In the grand lodges of the United States—in all of which a majority vote is required to elect—the ballots are separately collected for each elective office: in Illinois they are counted by the tellers at a table placed on the platform. or dais.

We find the following American reference in the report of the grand inspector of workings:

Several brethren, notably V.W. Brother Shortland (district grand inspector of workings, No. 1 district) and Bro. Colonel Bell. consul for the United States, are doing good work by delivering lectures on Masonic subjects, at lodges where there has been no material for degree work. These lectures have been greatly appreciated by the brethren.

The covering report of the committee on correspondence—substantially an introduction to their review of other jurisdictions—directs attention to the important subjects now at the front, among them that of Masonic ciphers, or keys, in which it is noted that their use is almost universally condemned, and that New South Wales receives "rather trenchant criticism for adopting this system of teaching," and the subject of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, recognized as one very difficult of solution in a country such as North America, where the views and policies of some fifty-seven grand lodges come into conflict, and as one which may become a burning question in Australia in years to come.

The following is from the record:

The motion standing in the name of R.W. Bro. Dr. C.U. Carruthers, viz:—(1) "That the supremacy of grand lodge in its judicial administration is undoubtedly sustained and upheld by its constitution." (2) "That the suspension 'from all Masonic rights and privileges' of a member of this grand lodge, by any Masonic authority, beyond the next regular communication, without due trial and specific vote of grand lodge, is an infringement of the constitution, and a violation of the ancient rights and privileges of a Mason," was ruled out of order by the R.W. the deputy grand master, on the ground that the first paragraph was merely a statement of fact which could not in any sense whatever be called a resolution, and that the second paragraph proposed to affirm a principle which is directly opposed to the Book of Constitutions.

As we understand this, Brother CARRUTHERS holds that the grand master has no power to suspend from the rights and privileges of Masonry except during the recess of the grand lodge, and then not for a period extending beyond the close of that recess. If it is true that this principle is directly opposed to the Book of Constitutions of New South Wales, then we hope that Brother CARRUTHERS, with many others at his back, will keep hammering away until that book conforms to his correct statement of principle and of what the law should be.

The year under review marks an epoch in the history of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, the advent of the time when, in the opinion of all, the Craft had become so welded together, so unified that the grand lodge no longer needed the quasi-governmental support derived from having at its head the highest representative of the crown in the colony. The revision of the constitution during the year, by which the office of pro grand master was abolished and other changes made designed to render the rulers of the grand lodge more truly representative of the Craft, which under the charges of a Freemason is the ultimate source of all power in Masonry, paved the way for the election of a grand master directly from the working ranks of the grand lodge.

JOHN C. REMINGTON was elected, of whom his predecessor, Sir JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, said in congratulating him after he had been invested:

He was sure there was not one brother in the colony who grudged M.W. Brother Remington the honor which had been thus conferred. He was a brother who understood—perhaps better than any other brother in New South Wales—Masonic laws and institutions, and they all looked to him to see those laws maintained and the institutions supported in the manner in which they should be. He had a sense of satisfaction in knowing that he would be succeeded in the office—which, owing partly to ill health, and partly to his onerous duties elsewhere, he had filled in an indifferent manner—by one who would so well perform the duties of office. He trusted he should have many opportunities of attending the grand master's installations in the future.

The address of Grand Master REMINGTON upon being installed reflects so completely the important bearings of their year's work that we offer no apology for a somewhat extended quotation:

Most Worshipful Past Grand Master and Brethren:—We stand tonight at the parting of the ways. The line of what may be styled hereditary grand masters has ended, and you have for the first time chosen as chief ruler one of yourselves; a partner in the struggles for independence and unity which ended by the formation of our grand lodge in 1888; one who had a large share of the work of framing its articles of union, and who has ever since been a loyal and faithful adherent to the constitution thus framed.

Having conferred on such an one the highest honor within your gift, you are naturally entitled to look for an adequate return of diligent and continuous work from him in the direction of maintaining and strengthening the solidarity of Freemasonry in this territory. Something more than mere ceremonial attendance at Masonic functions is expected from any grand master—in these colonies, at all events—who appreciates aright the responsibilities of his high office. It was for this reason that I was not personally anxious to reach this chair and that I hailed my predecessors wish, twelve months ago, to hold the position for another year, almost as a reprieve. I was by no means sure that I could spare the time that the duties demand, leading as I do a busy everyday life; or that I might be deemed a worthy successor of those distinguished brethren who have preceded me as grand masters in New South Wales. The spontaneous and general promise of co-operation at once forthcoming reassured my mind on the one point, but as to the other I still have my doubts, which can only be solved one way or other by the practical experience of my term of office.

Our grand lodge has in the past been fortunate indeed in its choice of chief rulers. First came that illustrious brother, Lord Carrington, who, almost from the day of his arrival in Sydney, continually pointed out the road by which the then divergent sections of Freemasons, owning allegiance to different grand lodges, might arrive at the union which found its consummation in that glorious meeting on the 16th August, 1888, in the great hall of our university. Who

could possibly have been a better choice as our first grand master? Let me say in passing that he still keeps up a warm interest in the Craft, and that in 1892 I had the honor and pleasure of assisting him in his capacity as provincial grand master of Buckinghamshire, and of hearing him speak in glowing terms of his experiences amongst us. His term of office, as Her Majesty's representative, coming to an end in October, 1890, of course left the chair of grand master vacant, but there was, fortunately, no doubt as to its next occupant.

In Lord Jersey, who succeeded him as governor, we found a Freemason not only zealous and ready to accept office, but "well skilled in our ancient charges and regulations, a lover of the Craft, able and willing to take the management of the work." It was my privilege to serve under him for a time as deputy grand master, and there must be many here who, like myself, remember his able conduct in the chair, and the almost surprising facility with which he grasped every point submitted to him. Since he left the colony we have on at least one important occasion had the advantage of his voice on our behalf in councils elsewhere, and his speech showed that his interest was no perfunctory one, but grounded upon intimate knowledge of facts and a glowing zeal for the rights of our grand lodge as the supreme Masonic authority in this territory.

The tradition thus established, as to the governor of the colony, if a Freemason, being offered the grand master's chair, was followed by the election of the late Sir Robert Duff, in June, 1893. I heard from his own lips, a few evenings before his installation, that he had accepted office from a sense of its being almost a duty to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors, and that otherwise he would have gladly been relieved of the position. Nevertheless, we remember him as reflecting no discredit on our choice, but fulfilling with dignity and honor all the duties for which the claims of the state left him time and opportunity.

Each of these three heads of the Craft had special assistance from the brother who filled the office of pro-grand master, which our late revisal of the Book of Constitutions has abolished, the circumstances which called for its creation appearing to no longer exist. It undoubtedly made it easier for any one to accept the higher titular office, conscious that most of the work would be done by another: and its abolition, I take it, points to the fact that henceforth the grand master will be expected to take his full share of duty.

The last pro-grand master, as you all know, was my illustrious and immediate predecessor, Sir Joseph Abbott, who acted in that capacity for the late Sir Robert Duff from June, 1894, and at his death in March, 1895, naturally succeeded to the higher office of grand master, to which he was re-elected in 1896, 1897, and 1898. His position as speaker of the legislative assembly, which made him, being also a Freemason of long standing, pre-eminently qualified for the grand master's chair, unfortunately made such demands on his time that, being also handicapped by ill-health, he was all too seldom able to preside over our deliberations, and his presence here tonight I regard as an especial honor. Nevertheless he has left on record distinct rulings on important points, and his successors in all time to come will gratefully acknowledge the emphatic way in which he asserted the rights and powers of the grand master.

The immediate successor of such men as these may well distrust his own abilities; and yet if assured, as I have been, of the loyalty of the lodges far and near, and the hearty acquiescence of the brethren in the choice which their representatives in grand lodge have made, he may take his high place with confidence in the cordial and kindly support of officers and members. It is, however, no light responsibility which now rests upon my shoulders.

The union of the Craft, which some critics prophesied would fall asunder from internal jealousies, has defied all assaults from without and felt none from within. The example set in New South Wales, preceded only by South Australia, has been followed in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand, each of which has its own grand lodge, independent of, and yet in friendly communication with, the other grand lodges of the world.

* * * * * * * * *

Moreover, we commence this year under a revised Book of Constitutions, the result of long and careful study on the part of the committee charged with its preparation, and of subsequent thorough discussion in grand lodge. Its main features, so far as they are emphasized by the revision, are:—increased precautions against the admission to our Order of any except fully qualified candidates; and facilities for the better representation of country lodges in the making and administration of our laws.

The grand master appointed as deputy grand master, Bro. JOHN B. TRIVETT, the immediate past senior grand warden (with whose work our readers are already somewhat familiar), of whom he says:

Few of us know how much time by day and night he has devoted to Masonic work. Of his eminent literary services, especially on the board of foreign correspondence, you have all had evidence; and the revised Book of Constitution bears traces of his hand on almost every page, while the extremely onerous task of compiling its table of contents has been the work of him alone.

ARTHUR H. BRAY was again installed as grand secretary. His address (like the grand master's) is Masonic Hall, Castlereagh street, Sydney.

The report on correspondence (87 pp.) is a mosaic whose conclusion is signed by JOHN B. TRIVETT, chairman, E. D. MILLEN, W. H. SHORTLAND and H. S. THOMPSON. All the members contributed reviews except the latter, but the lion's share of the work fell to Brother TRIVETT, including the review of Illinois for 1898.

Of Grand Master COOK'S remarks concerning weak lodges with constantly diminishing membership, he says:

One would almost think the writer had our own lodges under his observation when penning the above, so closely does his description apply to us locally.

After touching other matters in the address, he says:

We are greatly impressed with the course of duty delineated in the grand master's address. He has had an arduous trust to discharge, and has worthily acquitted himself.

And of the oration:

The grand lodge had the privilege of hearing an oration of great worth by Bro. John Corson Smith, grand orator, on the subject of "Freemasonry Universal." We strongly commend this address to the consideration of our readers.

In his exceedingly generous notice of our report he says:

Brother Robbins has reluctantly (as he says) adopted the topical form of discussion in his review, and we must confess we greatly prefer the new style to the old, and would (if a committee of one, as in his case) gladly copy his example.

By the new method, the reader is enabled to digest the whole of the subject at once, instead of hunting after disjointed references under several different grand lodge headings.

From our table of topics he selects to commend especially to the study of the local brethren, Electioneering for Office, Cipher Rituals, Mexican Masonry, Recognized, Recognizable and other Governing Bodies (special report), and Non-affiliation and Non-payment of Dues.

We look with increasing interest every year for the New South Wales report on correspondence, an interest that is always more than justified. We hope soon to see all the Australian grand lodges follow her example and put themselves more closely in touch with their American cousins.

NEW YORK, 1900.

119TH ANNUAL. NEW YORK. MAY 1.

The New York portraits this year are elegant line and stipple engravings of WRIGHT D. POWNALL, the retiring grand master, and ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, who succeeded to the grand mastership on the resignation of WILLIAM COCK, in 1784, and held the office for over sixteen years.

Twelve past grand masters were present. The ranks of the diplomatic corps were nearly full, sixty-two grand representatives being present, including WILLIAM D. CRITCHERSON for Illinois, and the other four being excused from attendance. Distinguished visitors were Grand Master JOSEPH E. MOORE and Past Grand Masters TILDEN, FORTMEYER and EWAN, of New Jersey, and Past Grand Master HENDERSON, of Pennsylvania.

Greetings were wired to Bro. ADNA A. TREAT, of Denver, Colo., now 103 years of age.

The able and striking address of Grand Master POWNALL occupies fifty-one pages.

Painting with few broad strokes the harmonious condition, lofty ideals and efficiency of the Craft, he continues:

Devoutly grateful to God for the manifestations of his infinite love, let us reverently approach the throne of grace and humbly offer our prayer of praise and thanksgiving to the Giver of all good for his watchful care and manifold blessings.

[Here the grand lodge was called up and a prayer, pitched in the same lofty key as the address, was offered by the grand chaplain. These are matters of taste, but at the risk of seeming ungracious we must say that we are not pleasantly impressed with what seems to us a departure from the simplicity which belongs to Ancient Craft Masonry and has been consecrated by long usage, and the introduction of methods which would seem less incongruous in some of the associations that have been superimposed upon it.]

He poetically approaches the roll call of the fraternal dead:

In every song of human gladness there can be heard the note of human sadness. Our joyful pæan ascends on high to-day, but throughout its melody there is a minor chord of tender sighs for the souls that are vanished.

The sacred roll includes the names of GEORGE SKINNER, grand pursuivant; OSCAR COLES, past grand master, who acceded to the grand east in 1851; CHARLES E. IDE, past senior grand warden; WILLIAM D'ORVILLE DOTY, past grand chaplain; FREDERICK W. HERRING, past grand marshal; WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, past grand steward; GEORGE H. RAYMOND, grand lecturer emeritus, who after having served as grand steward was elected grand lecturer and for twenty-seven years discharged the duties of the office "with fruitful energy;" ALEXANDER T. GOODWIN, WILLIAM C. DALEY, ROBERT A. DAVISON, EDWARD G. WILLIAMS, RICHARD H. HUNTINGTON, JEROME BUCK, NORMAN Z. BAKER and THOMAS R. HOSSIE, past district deputy grand masters; ADOLPH MUCHSAM, representative of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland; WILLIAM HOWES SMITH, representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and CHARLES SACKRENTER, representative of the Grand Lodge Electic Union, known and beloved for many years as a member of the committee on correspondence, who made for that committee the translations of the proceedings printed in languages other than our own. He died in his eighty-fourth year and his semi-centennial as a Freemason occurred several years ago. The roll of the dead of other jurisdictions includes the name of HARRISON DILLS,

past grand master of Illinois, and of GARRET A. HOBART, vice-president of the United States, an office, says the committee on necrology:

Which he so dignified and exalted by his rare administrative ability and his genius for managing men and promoting commendable measures that it became under him a position of influence and power, only second to that of the chief executive office of the country. His knowledge of law and parliamentary usage, his judicial acumen, his wonderful tact with men, his absolute integrity and honesty of purpose made him an ideal presiding officer in the United States Senate. Over the deliberations of this eminent body he presided to the entire satisfaction of every member of it, and when he died he was the most popular, highly esteemed, and able vice-president this country ever had.

The committee further say of his character and services:

Associated with public charities of every name and kind, a worthy member of the honorable body of christians, called Presbyterian, conspicuous as a member and officer of boards of trustees dealing with millions of dollars and hundreds of souls, never so much occupied with great affairs that he could not give time and attention to the smallest concerns of his family or his friends, he died with the unbounded love of those who knew him best, the affection of those who knew him the least, the admiration of every one who had ever even heard of him. It is not generally known, but it is true, as those most competent to judge can testify, that Brother Hobart died from the effects of the strain of extraordinary devotion to public interests at a time when, during the war with Spain, almost continuous consultation with a man of such rare judgment by our president and heads of executive departments at Washington became a necessity. He was as much a martyr as though he had been slain on the battlefield, and as great a hero as those who led the armies.

The ninth Masonic district, composed of lodges working in the German language, is a little German world by itself, the lodges maintaining a Masonic Home of their own at Tappan. They are, however, very loyal in their adherence to the lines marked out by the grand lodge. Of one of their customs the grand master says:

A praiseworthy custom prevails among the lodges of this district. The semi-centennial anniversary of any one of its lodges is made the occasion of a golden jubilee, in which representatives of all the lodges of the district participate and to which they come bearing rich gifts, consisting of a square, compasses and trowel of solid gold; of a set of gavels handsomely mounted in gold, and a full set of officers' jewels of silver. It not infrequently happens, also, that the wives of the members contribute a banner or altar cloth beautifully embroidered with gold.

ROBERT KOPP, of No. 94, while undergoing a sentence of suspension for unmasonic conduct, wrote and mailed a letter to Brother POWNALL'S predecessor, then grand master, a letter relating to an appeal which he (KOPP) had taken from the judgment of the trial

commissioners to the grand master, who had affirmed the suspension. This letter was of such a scurrilous character that new charges were preferred against KOPP, which were tried by a commission and he was expelled. The judgment of expulsion was affirmed by the commission of appeals and by the grand lodge, whereupon KOPP brought an action in the supreme court of the state for re-instatement and restoration. The opinion of the court (published in full,) after thoroughly reviewing the allegations of the complaint, closes as follows:

I am unable to discover any grounds upon which this court could interfere. When the plaintiff became a Mason, he submitted himself to the government of the Order as prescribed by its constitution and by-laws. Whatever right he obtained he obtained from the society itself. He held those rights subject to the laws of the governing body, and to no other. He was bound to conduct himself in accordance with the rules and laws of the society, and he knew that if he failed so to conduct himself, he was amenable to the court established by the organization itself. He was, at the time of committing the second offense, under discipline and suspension for a former offense against the laws of the Order. It was in this action that the letter of the grand master, the reply to which was the subject of the trial now under investigation; that such letter was a gross violation of Masonic obligations, Masonic conduct, and Masonic law, there can be no question.

If I am correct in the views I have stated above, his trial was strictly in accordance with the rules of procedure established by the Order, and his appeal to the commission of appeals, and the affirmance of its judgment by the grand lodge, was within the jurisdiction conferred by the rules of the Order. There is no ground that I can discover upon which a court of equity should interfere to prevent the carrying out of the sentence as finally confirmed by the grand lodge.

The complaint will be dismissed upon the merits.

The grand master included in his address an extract from his encycliced, issued on the approach of the centennary of WASHINGTON'S death, "calling on the lodges to attend divine service, on Sunday, the 31st day of December, 1899, in their several places of worship, and suggesting that the clergymen of the various denominations be requested to preach at that time a sermon on the life and character of WASHINGTON." The grand master continues:

This request touched the patriotic sentiment of the Craft, and was followed by an enthusiastic compliance upon the part of hundreds of our lodges. Throughout each and every one of the forty-one Masonic districts in this state, in almost every village, town and city where the altar of Freemasonry has been erected, the brethren assembled, in church or hall, with their families, neighbors, friends and fellow citizens, to listen to the tributes paid to the memory of America's foremost son.

[As the date selected was the anniversary of the date of the "solemn funeral procession in commemoration of our Illustrious

Brother GEORGE WASHINGTON," December 31, 1799, in which all the lodges in the city, escorting the officers of the grand lodge participated, "concluding the exercises of the day with appropriate memorial services at St. Paul's Chapel," the absence of any reference either in the extract printed or in the two pages of remarks on the topic which follow it, to the memorial observance at Mt. Vernon on the 14th of December, might have attracted little interest but for the following entry in the records of the last day's proceedings:

The grand master addressed the grand lodge in reference to his action concerning the centennial observance of the death of George Washington on December 14 last under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

R. W. Edward M. L. Ehlers, grand secretary, in the chair.

On motion of M. W. John W. Vrooman, past grand master, the action of the grand master was unanimously approved.]

Of the day's fruitage the grand master says:

An epitome of the services thus held has been prepared and appended to this address, thereby becoming a part of our permanent record. There is a limit to the size of our printed proceedings, beyond which we cannot possibly go, and it is this fact alone that unhappily proscribes the reproduction in full in our records of the many brilliant and eloquent discourses delivered upon a now memorable occasion in the annals of the Craft of this state.

Pure in style, lofty in aspiration, profound in thought, these fervent outpourings of patriotic sentiment amply verify the truth of Lord Brougham's prophetic utterance: "A test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue will be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington."

The appendices referred to, reflecting so many individual estimates of the character of WASHINGTON, fully justifies all that the grand master says of them as a whole, occupying 195 pages of the volume, and the text of the discourses is all in fine type, and solid.

The grand master discusses in temperate language the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in adopting at its communication of 1899 "a series of resolutions which," he says, "seemingly rescinded the resolutions of 1898, but which, nevertheless, in apparently unmistakable terms, reassert the vital principles of those resolutions, with widened and extended application." In support of this view he quotes that portion of the "declaration" which we have quoted under Mississippi, New Jersey and possibly elsewhere as proving a stumbling block to many grand masters and committees, naturally finding increased support for it in the failure of the Grand Lodge of Washington to restore the edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge

of Hamburg, which failure he thinks deprived him of the right to extend to its declaration the benefit of a reasonable doubt.

He further says:

The fear of appearing too importunate prompted me to withhold any written expression of my views to the grand master of Washington, but the unexpected receipt of a courteous communication from him, under the date of March 21 last, fraternally requesting an exchange of representatives, obliged me to reply, in substance as herein set forth, announcing that the attitude which the Grand Lodge of Washington now occupies towards the Grand Lodge of New York forbade a compliance with his request.

It is to be borne in mind, however, that there yet remains the hope that our sister jurisdiction will fully rescind its objectionable resolutions and restore its edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, thereby conceding that no person can be lawfully received into a Masonic lodge in the state of Washington unless he proves himself, if hailing from the state of New York, to be a member of a Masonic lodge recognized as such by the Grand Lodge of New York. I therefore cordially recommend that full authority be given our incoming grand master to take such steps as he may deem necessary when he shall have ascertained the action taken by the Grand Lodge of Washington at its session to be held on the 12th day of June next.

The committee on correspondence reporting on this portion of the address, follow the same lines and suggest the same course as the grand master. The report is in the temperate and judicial language of the chairman, Past Grand Master ANTHONY, and thus restates the now prevalent New York view of the "declaration:"

It is therein claimed by the Grand Lodge of Washington that its constituent lodges "possess the plenary right to determine for themselves—but for no one else—*subject to review by nobody but herself*, the status of all persons claiming to be Masons, who knock at their doors, either for the purpose of visiting, or as applicants for affiliation."

1. Should this principle be made effective, and under it Masonic recognition be extended to any person declared by other grand lodges to be clandestine, it would most assuredly be an attack on the sovereighty of other grand lodges and a violation of the well-established doctrine of exclusive grand lodge territorial jurisdiction.

2. We dispute the right of the Grand Lodge of Washington to concede to its constituent lodges, alone and without restriction, authority of this nature. We hold that the Grand Lodge of Washington is bound to respect the Masonic status given by sister grand lodges to individuals and lodges within their several grand jurisdictions, that the competency of such action cannot be questioned, and that no other course can be tolerated.

3. It would appear to your committee that under and by its adherence to the doctrine of exclusive grand lodge jurisdiction (affirmed in the declaration of 1899), the Grand Lodge of Washington cannot, without a violation thereof, make operative the principle enunciated.

We have for brevity's sake numbered the three propositions of the committee. Construing the words "declared by other grand lodges," to mean (as was doubtless intended) persons declared by grand lodges within whose territory they reside to be clandestine, then we consider the first proposition unquestionably true, but the principle could not be said to have been made effective unless the grand lodge to whose review the determinations of the offending lodges were alone subject, should refuse on conmplaint to review them, or upon such review sustain or condone them.

With the last sentence of the second proposition we cordially agree; but we think the implication of the first sentence that the Grand Lodge of Washington does concede to its lodges, "alone and without restriction, authority of this nature," is shown by the words which we have italicized to be unwarranted.

We cordially agree, too, with the committee in the third proposition, provided the Grand Lodge of Washington means that in the exercise of the rights specified, her lodges are exercising rights not equally reviewable by herself with other administrative functions wherein the lodge must necessarily be the primary judge, performing its duties, as all lodges do, at its peril.

The grand master had a queer experience with the grand master of Pennsylvania. In 1897 a resident of New York petitioned a New York lodge, was rejected, and soon afterwards, in the same year, removed to Pennsylvania. A few months ago he petitioned a Pennsylvania lodge, and the grand master of that jurisdiction wrote to Grand Master POWNALL to inquire of the New York lodge whether it had any Masonic objection to the acceptance of the petitioner by the Pennsylvania lodge. The grand master of New York replied that under their law the New York lodge could have no objection, as by its provisions the jurisdiction it obtained over him expired twelve months after the date of his rejection. The grand master of Pennsylvania replied that they could not take any action on his petition because he was "not under the tongue of good Masonic report," in consequence of having been rejected in the New York lodge. The renewed assurance of Grand Master POWNALL that no legal objection did or could exist within the state of New York to the initiation of the petitioner into a Pennsylvania lodge, failed to satisfy the grand master of Pennsylvania as meeting the requirements of the law of his own jurisdiction, and he ordered the candidate's petition returned to him. The petitioner is debarred by the law of the jurisdiction where he has resided for over two years, on account of an objection which the law of the jurisdiction where he resided at the time of his rejection says was removed long ago by the lapse of time. And there you are!

The grand master gives the gratifying assurance that the Masonic Home is no longer the object and source of the pressing anxieties which so long beset them. Of its management and resources, he says:

The conduct of such an institution imposes upon its management duties which are not only most exacting, but which are ofttimes of a delicate nature, and yet in their discharge the M. W. Jesse B. Anthony and his estimable wife have continued to surpass our fondest expectations. The material and financial interests of the Home have never in its history been more wisely administered than by the present board of trustees. The financial exhibit submitted by the board reveals that the annual income for the support of the Home with its 247 inmates is greater than is required by many thousands of dollars.

From the report of the superintendent we learn that per capita cost for eleven months was $170.33, a proportion which would give $185.81 for a full year.

That the figures are for only eleven months is explained by the grand lodge meeting in May, instead of June as heretofore, pursuant to a change in the constitution accomplished during the year.

The New York proceedings are very rich this year in historical matter. A special committee reported a completed list of the affiliated Craftsmen—with service, name and number of lodge—who participated in the late war with Spain; and the historian of the grand lodge (PETER ROSS) presents as a beginning in the direction of a more complete roster, 225 names of Revolutionary heroes, with service, numbers of lodges and with many of them some details of personal and contemporary history. He says that there were at that time as many unaffiliated Masons in the state as those in full communion with lodges, and estimates that together, in 1775, the number of Freemasons, good or indifferent, did not exceed 500.

Brother ROSS says that Masonry flourished on Manhattan Island during the British military occupation, and continues:

The army lodges gave a great impetus to the Craft, and it was during that occupation that the Athol Provincial Grand Lodge was formed, which first met December 5, 1782, under warrant dated September 5, 1781. Of that body our sovereign grand lodge, the premier grand lodge of the world in point of numbers, is the legitimate and direct successor.

The proceedings contain a phototype of the just completed monument to JOHN L. LEWIS, at Penn Yan, a tall, white, rectangular shaft of singularly graceful proportions.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; appropriated $2,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire at Hull and Ottawa (Ontario) which occurred while the body was in session; ordered the

lecture on the Bible—an addition to the ritual adopted last year—to be transferred from the Third to the First Degree, and given immediately after the explanation of the three great lights; properly decided that a refusal to waive territorial jurisdiction establishes no claim whatsoever upon the subject of it and in no wise affects his eligibility, and negatived a proposition to substitute the word "communication" for the word "day" in the constitution, which would enable lodges to initiate, pass and raise more than five candidates in one day.

CHARLES W. MEAD, of Albany, was elected grand master by acclamation after Grand Master POWNALL had been similarly elected and declined further service; EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, New York, in like manner elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (163 pp.) is—so far as it relates to English-speaking grand lodges—is from the accustomed hand of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, is enriched as usual with his ability and Masonic knowledge and suffused throughout with his temperate and fraternal spirit.

Illinois for 1899 receives careful notice. He touches some on the salient points of Grand Master COOK'S address, especially commending his wise suggestions in reference to rotation in office.

Of Bro. FRANK CRANE'S oration, he says:

— R. W. Frank Crane, grand orator, delivered the annual oration. We will frankly confess that it is not often we read the whole of these grand orations, but we have this, and we commend it to others. It is suggestive of "the right way of looking at things."

He notes, and queries also:

Past grand masters, past deputy grand masters and past grand wardens are, by present legislation, hereafter to receive per diem and mileage. Query: Why not past grand treasurers and past grand secretaries?

Because they are not, like the others, permanent members.

Having in another place mentioned the bequest by the late Brother CREGIER of the jewel presented to him in 1872 (the only one ever bestowed by the grand lodge) he says:

Preliminary to the installation ceremonies M. W. Brother Robbins—now senior past grand master, residing in this jurisdiction—had the pleasure and honor of investing Grand Master Cook with the "Cregier Jewel," to be worn in the discharge of his official duty as installing officer. In the course of the ceremonies the grand master-elect was put in possession of the above jewel, and it will in future years—like the signet ring in some jurisdictions—be placed in charge of the grand masters in regular succession.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives generous treatment both in space and matter. He thus expresses himself as to its form:

M. W. Joseph Robbins continues the topical form in the report on correspondence (212 pp.), but we have the impression that he prefers (as we certainly do) the old method. It seems to comprehend more particularly the purposes of reports of this character.

Continuing he says:

New York for 1898 has careful attention by our brother. We desire to assure him that we would not, knowingly, pervert his (or any other brother's) position, and if we have inadvertently done so, we apologize therefor (not to ourselves but personally).

Which we echo. Here is our hand.

As evidence that we are seemingly not far apart upon what momentarily appeared to be a difference between us, he quotes from his report for 1898 that which shows that we are in entire accord:

Freemasonry comprehends the requirement of a belief in the existence of God—a Supreme Father—and upon that platform men of all shades of religious belief are upon an equality. In the free exercise of individual opinion, we concede to others the right to determine for themselves as to certain principles embraced in that sacred volume. There can, however, be no exception to that which is an essential—a belief in the existence of God—a Supreme Ruler."

He quotes the concluding portion of our remarks on Negro Masonry with these prefatory remarks:

As has been heretofore stated, he upholds the Grand Lodge of Washington in its action of 1898. We are of the opinion that the consensus of judgment must rule and the declaration of the Grand Lodge of Washington, June, 1899, in its reconsideration and repeal of its former action, demonstrates that the general opinion is a governing factor with the majority in that jurisdiction.

We beg to thank Brother ANTHONY in advance for the use we intend to make of his valuable statistics for the year.

The customary interesting translation and notice of the proceedings of continental and other non-English-speaking grand bodies is again from the hand of Bro. EMIL FRENKEL, upon whose worthy shoulders has fallen the mantle of the lamented SACKREVTER.

We observe in his notice of the Mexican gran dieta, that the name of President PORFIRIO DIAZ, whose owner abandoned the gran dieta symbolica in 1895 to affiliate with one of the recalcitrant grand lodges expelled by that body, no longer does duty in connection with the grand mastership, in the New York report. Brother FRENKEL says the gran dieta "controls about two hundred and twenty-five subordinate lodges, with a membership approximating 22,000 brethren."

This would give an average membership per lodge more than twice as great as Texas, the nearest American neighbor of the Mexican states where the alleged Masonry of that country most does flourish; an average equaled, according to Brother ANTHONY'S comparison table, by only twelve jurisdictions in the United States!

But it must be remembered that these figures come from Mexican sources, and that figures must be taken with allowance, like everything else that has been touched by the gran dieta.

NEW ZEALAND, 1899.

11TH ANNUAL. HOKITIKA. APRIL 24.

The seat of this communication of the grand lodge is in the colonial division of Westland.

The grand master, the Rt. Hon. RICHARD JOHN SEDDON, presided in person.

The board of general purposes reported that the Prince of Wales, grand master of England, had been pleased to accept the office of grand patron of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and the thanks of the grand lodge were returned for the honor.

The recognition of the grand lodges of Scotland and Ireland was accepted, the latter—and perhaps also the former—being proffered on the same terms as were offered by the Grand Lodge of England.

The Grand Lodge of Hamburg had expressed a willingness to enter into fraternal relations. This, too, was agreed to. Of course the Grand Lodge of New Zealand with its yet comparatively limited familiarity with the history of the relations of distant grand lodges, is more excusable for making a *mesalliance* than a cis-Atlantic body of the same age, but we regret to see it entering into fraternal relations with a freebooter like Hamburg that has been justly outlawed for its piracy by all American grand lodges.

The following was adopted without change:

United Grand Lodge of England.—Return of Charters.—In reply to an application from the grand secretary of this grand lodge, the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of England forwarded a copy of a resolution passed by his grand lodge, stating for its object "the preservation of the rights and privileges of minorities;" ordering that lodge warrants are not to be canceled until the expiration of

three months from the date of receipt by the grand secretary. Your board is of opinion, and has replied, that this resolution is opposed to the clause of the terms of recognition, which says that "a majority of two-thirds of the brethren present shall be required to enable the lodge to tender its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand." and consequently, in such cases, there can be no "rights and privileges of minorities" that need preservation.

The "grand superintendents" spoken of in the following have about the same functions as the district deputy grand masters in American jurisdictions. Suggestions to change the title to "District Grand Masters," or "District Deputy Grand Masters," are now under consideration:

Grand Lodge Regalia.—The clothing ordered for the three grand superintendents has arrived. This will complete the regalia for grand lodge as soon as the gauntlets for the grand deacons (6) are supplied. The board desires to consult grand lodge as to the desirability of ordering undress regalia for the grand superintendents and grand wardens. The wear and tear of the expensive regalia is very heavy, owing to its having to be carried about so often, and the undress clothing would save it materially, as the dress regalia would not then leave the care of the grand secretary, and would be worn only in grand lodge.

"Undress regalia" is not known in this country.

The report on returns shows one hundred and sixteen lodges on the register, with a total membership of 4,916.

We observe that the name of their distinguished representative near our grand lodge, M.W. JOHN M. PEARSON, got changed on the long round trip to New Zealand and return—suffered a sea change—H being substituted for M as the middle initial. The importance of this is not so apparent until the remainder of the name is spelled out, with the startling phonetic effect of changing the MILO of the original Greek to the "High-low" of the modern Hoyle.

The receipt of three copies of the Illinois proceedings for 1898—one bound, is acknowledged.

Rt. Hon. RICHARD JOHN SEDDON, P.C., LL.D, of Wellington, was re-elected grand master; Rev. WILLIAM RONALDSON, Christchurch, remains grand secretary.

The next semi-annual communication was to be held at Dunedin; the annual at Auckland.

No correspondence reports are published by this grand lodge.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1900.

113TH ANNUAL. RALEIGH. JANUARY 9.

Six past grand masters and the representatives of nineteen jurisdictions lent additional dignity to the occasion. Illinois was not represented.

The grand master, R. J. NOBLE, whose phototype adorns the fly leaf, after a very brief exordium plunged at once into business. He wanted a ruling on "excluding for non-payment of dues," confessing that he did not exactly understand the term, nor did he know how to exclude.

The jurisprudence committee explain:

Under the present by-law the course of the lodges seems to be clearly marked out. If a member notified that he must appear and show cause why he shall not be dismembered for non-payment of dues, shall appear and fail to show sufficient cause, he shall be excluded or dismembered: not expelled or suspended from all the rights of Masonry, but excluded from lodge membership.

* * * * * * * * *

An excluded or dismembered Mason is totally unlike a dimitted non-affiliate, because he is under a cloud and cannot petition any lodge for membership, but only the lodge which excluded him for restoration.

Among his decisions are the following:

"Can a lodge of E. A. or F. C. be opened at a called meeting for the purpose of conferring a degree as E. A. or F. C. without first opening as Master Masons and calling from labor to refreshment?" Answered. "No." Every lodge must first be opened in the Master Mason's Degree, then labor dispensed with in the Master Mason's Degree for the purpose of opening a lodge on the First or Second Degree for work and instruction.

This passed muster; so it appears that in that latitude they must begin at the top round of the ladder and climb down, while on our parallel athletics are discouraged—we must not spring to the top rung but go up decourously from the bottom. Great is the mystery when ritualism and law are hashed up together unseasoned by common sense. He also decided:

Statesville Lodge No. 487 says: A brother who was in good and regular standing of Statesville Lodge No. 383 when it surrendered its charter, petitioned Statesville Lodge No. 487 for membership, which petition was acted on August 2, 1898, unfavorably. At the request of the petitioner the same petition was called up, or presented, again on

August 15, 1899, and acted upon favorably at the same communication. What is the status of the brother? I ruled that the brother was a member of Statesville Lodge; that, while the action of the lodge was irregular, it was no fault of the brother that the lodge did not proceed regularly.

Central Cross Lodge No. 187 received a petition for membership and acted upon it favorably at the same meeting. The brother attended the lodge for some months as a member, when it was suggested that the brother had not been received regularly. and that he ought to send in another petition. which he did, and was rejected. What was his status? I ruled that he was a member of Central Cross Lodge No. 187; that he should not be made to suffer for the irregular action of the lodge, as he acted in good faith.

In both these instances the decision was sustained, although in both the lodge was held to be censurable.

He reported having called a special communication of the grand lodge at Oxford to consider the repeal of a resolution adopted at the last annual, instructing the directors of the Oxford Orphan Asylum to abolish the office of lady supervisor, and his call argued the necessity of the office with such convincing force that the resolution was repealed by a vote of 320 to 66.

An echo of this at the communication under review, indicating that the object aimed at by the original resolution was not so much the office as the officer, was a resolution calling on the lady supervisor to resign. This resolution went to the table.

In discussing the question of granting dispensations the grand master incidentally says that when a person removes from the jurisdiction of a lodge and desires to be made a Mason he should ask the consent of the lodge from whose jurisdiction he has removed. This passed unchallenged, perhaps because it was incidental, but why he should do so and not also ask the consent of any other lodge whose territory he traversed in making the removal, is not apparent. If neither of these lodges had ever established any personal relations with him, we see no reason why—when he was once out of their bailiwicks—it should make any difference whether he had spent ten years or ten minutes in one or both.

The jurisprudence committee sustained the grand master in approving the action of several lodges in accepting the resignations of elective officers—in one case of a master, but recommend that the law be amended to read, "An installed officer cannot resign his office, but the same must expire by limitation," and say this would be a return to the ancient landmark. Where this landmark is to be found outside of the landmark factory of Masonic commentators we have never been able to discover.

The grand master announced the death of Past Grand Master ROBERT BRANK VANCE. He attained the rank of general in the Confederate service, and after the war served six terms in the congress of the United States. He was the author of a book of poems called "Heart Throbs from the Mountains." His portrait accompanies his memorial.

The grand lodge listened to a very practical oration by Bro. E. W. POU; chartered three new lodges and did a large amount of routine business.

B. S. ROYSTER, of Oxford, was elected grand master; JOHN C. DREWRY, Raleigh, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (149 pp.) is again the work of Bro. JOHN A. COLLINS, the increasing interest of whose reports warrants us in rejoicing that he is now apparently permanently installed in the reviewer's chair.

He gives three pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1899, epitomizing the more salient features of the grand master's address, with generally brief comments—so brief that we could wish that there were more of them. Of one topic touched by Grand Master COOK, he says:

"Rotation in office" receives the consideration of the grand master, and he is right in the view that there should be a happy medium between life tenure and the rapid transit which creates a past master every year. But this is something grand lodges cannot very well control, and of the two extremes there is really less danger from the ambitious rusher than from the drone, whose only similitude is that of a bump on a log—the power to stay and rot.

In his exceedingly kind notice of our report, referring to the Washington incident he says:

When there is practical unanimity among all American grand lodges, north, south, east and west, it seems a waste of energy to attempt to persuade them that Negro Masonry is legitimate and regular, and the only fruits of the controversy, so far seen, are acrimonious words and bitter feeling. After a thorough study of every phase of the subject, Brother Robbins comes to the conclusion that race prejudice only is at the bottom of the hostility to Negro Masonry, and all the disclaimers in that regard of all the grand lodges of the United States fail to carry conviction even of their sincerity to the mind of Brother Robbins.

Although a good many of our brethren have relegated us to the limbo of an obstinate juryman in this matter, we have been rather surprised that so few of them have dipped their pens in gall when referring to us. Perhaps they have exhausted all their choice expletives on Brother UPTON.

We will not discuss the question of race prejudice with Brother COLLINS, because the environment of each is so different that neither can quite appreciate the limitations of the other. We have no fault to find with his statement in the last two or three lines we have quoted above, *as he looks at it*, because we are satisfied, from his restrained, fraternal tone that he is aiming to do us full justice. Still, if any of his readers were to gather the impression that these disclaimers left us with a conviction of conscious insincerity on the part of all those who make them they would have imbibed an erroneous idea.

It may perhaps help him to catch our meaning to say that it seems to us fully apparent that however free from race prejudice some of those who insisted that the question was not one of color at all, may have thought themselves to be, the terms in which they discussed it—he will at once recall those to whom we allude—show that they expected to find it in others in a degree that would make it the most potent factor in precipitating a swift alignment against the Grand Lodge of Washington.

We are gratified to find Brother COLLINS fully subscribing to our views concerning the inadvisability of dispensing Masonic relief in "homes" which are unduly costly in construction and maintenance.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1899.

10TH ANNUAL. FARGO. JUNE 20.

Four past grand masters were present, and the representatives of twenty-one jurisdictions. Brother E. GEORGE GUTHRIE appearing for Illinois.

It is seldom that so much thought, strongly because simply stated, gets into the exordium of an address from the grand east, as is reflected in the opening sentences of the grand master, GEORGE H. KEYES (whose portrait is appropriately interleaved with his paper). He says:

Brethren:—Life is made up of moments, and moments are made up of thoughts, and thoughts are born into acts, and acts into deeds, and thus along the highway of life we gather them up and drop them by the wayside. The weed, the flower, the fruit, the forest tree springs up in our wake and thus our life's records are left in perpetual memory, be they good, or bad or indifferent. No one thing is all our

life. Masonry, even to the most enthusiastic, is but a part, yet should that part be neglected, the whole cannot be as beautiful; for in Masonry we are taught ethics that must color all our acts and thoughts and deeds. The tremendous force which lies behind the mystic tie must perforce imprint itself upon the civilization in which we live. It need not necessarily be done in the name of Freemasonry, but wheresoever or whensoever our acts and deeds have been laid beside our pathway the tinge of our precepts color and emblazen the scroll. Whether it be in church, in business, in public affairs, in social ways, ever pervading and ever active, it marks and stamps and prints and paints and stains the record of our life.

He announced the death of THOMAS J. WILDER, past grand secretary, also a past senior grand warden of the territorial Grand Lodge of Dakota, aged 62, and of FRANK A. BRIGGS, past grand treasurer, and at the time of his death governor of the state. The proceedings contain his portrait. The loss of Past Grand Master JAMES A. HAWLEY, of our own jurisdiction is noticed.

The grand master reported few decisions. In a case where a brother was put on trial for unmasonic conduct in that he was in arrears for dues, and failed to appear, it was shown by the secretary's books that he was in arrears in the sum of nine dollars. No testimony was put in on the part of the defense. On the question of guilty or not guilty of non-payment of dues, seven ballots were for "guilty," six for "not guilty." The grand master decided that the verdict was that the accused was not guilty of being in arrears for dues, and that no appeal would lie to the grand master. Further, he says:

Presuming that you desire to know whether an appeal will lie to the grand lodge from an action of the lodge, I will call your attention to section 1, chapter 7, page 59, Masonic code: "Every Mason under sentence of suspension or expulsion has the right to appeal from the sentence to the Grand Lodge of North Dakota."

I cannot find that our code gives the right to a lodge to appeal from its own decision. My predecessor, M. W. Robert M. Carothers, who is not only learned in the law of our land but in Masonic jurisprudence, decided that: "Proceedings against a brother are criminal in their nature. The lodge is both judge and jury, and its findings in favor of the accused are final. No appeal on the part of the accusers will lie, nor can a new trial be granted." (Pro. 1898, p. 269, ques. 3.)

This decision was approved by the grand lodge. Therefore, under our code and the decision just referred to, I must decide that your lodge has no right to appeal, and no new trial can be granted. The brother has been declared guiltless of owing any dues to the lodge, and, therefore, should have a receipt in full for the same.

The committee on jurisprudence held that the decision should be approved except as to that portion wherein the brother is declared to be entitled to a receipt in full for dues, and the grand lodge concurred.

If the committee had held that the vote was a verdict of not guilty of the charge—unmasonic conduct (which might well be true the declaration of any code to the contrary notwithstanding) instead of not guilty of the specification—being in arrears for dues (which the evidence showed not to be true), they would have had visible ground for saying that he was not entitled to a receipt in full. As it is, it looks, as if he was either entitled to that or to a declaration that the record was equivalent thereto.

The grand master referred to the WASHINGTON memorial observance in favorable terms but doubted, in view of extraordinary expenses about to be incurred in fitting up new offices for the grand secretary, the ability of the grand lodge to contribute financially, and felt that they should not take honors where they could not carry their share of the burdens. The grand lodge adopted the following:

That we revere the memory of our exemplary Craftsman, George Washington, and approve the spirit of patriotism and respect which calls for the memorial in question.

Your committee, for various reasons, has its doubts as to the success of the movement, and believe that this grand lodge can best promote the cause of Masonry by confining its efforts to its own jurisdiction.

We, therefore, recommend that this grand lodge contribute no funds and send no delegates to the said memorial.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges; so amended the code that no one who has received the first or second degree shall be stopped in his advancement except by charges being preferred and trial thereon had according to their trial code, thus assimilating their law to that of Illinois; located the grand lodge at Fargo for the next five years; divided the state into thirteen districts for holding schools of instruction, one annually in each district, the lodges to pay the per diem and the grand lodge the mileage of the grand lecturer holding them; accepted the proposition of the trustees of the Scottish Rite bodies for the use, for twenty years or longer, of space in the basement of the new temple at Fargo (a cut of which embellishes the proceedings), for offices for the grand secretary and library rooms, these rooms to be heated without cost to the grand lodge, but to be finished and furnished by that body, and enthusiastically adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Masons of this grand jurisdiction have viewed with pride the action of our then grand master, Robert M. Carothers, in granting a dispensation to hold a lodge U. D. in the Philippine Islands, and the unanimous and enthusiastic approval of his acts by the grand lodge at its previous session. We have watched with eagerness all news of what our brethren were doing in the island on the other side of the world. Thus far reports of their acts have re-

ceived our hearty approval, and met our most sanguine expectations. We, therefore, extend to our brethren in the antipodes our heartiest and sincerest, and deepest regards. We watch for their return with no little expectation of pleasure of the reunion and the gathering together again of our brothers around the firesides, and the re-uniting with their loved ones will be our cherished anticipation. We send them our greeting, our good will and our hopes for a safe and pleasant return.

The Fargo brethren gave a theatre party for the visitors, at the opera house, the play being Fedora, by SARDOU.

JOHN A. PERCIVAL, of Devil's Lake, was elected grand master: FRANK J. THOMPSON, Fargo, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, but the proceedings contain a pen and ink sketch of the Masonic Hall at Manila, occupied by the North Dakota Military Lodge. We quote from the accompanying notes:

The main lodge room was made by converting five rooms into one, seating one hundred and fifty very comfortably. Two meetings a week were held while the troops were at Manila, and the hall was always filled, largely by visiting Masons connected with the military and naval service.

It was reported that the lodge meetings were occasions of great enjoyment, and their effects most salutary upon the moral tone of the participants.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1899.

34TH ANNUAL. ANNAPOLIS. JUNE 14.

Three past grand masters were present, and the representatives of twenty-eight grand jurisdictions, T. A. COSSMAN answering for Illinois.

As usual the grand lodge attended church in the forenoon of the first day. In the procession the Royal Arch Masons were assigned a position immediately in front of the grand lodge officers. The brethren marched to St. Luke's church, where the rector, Bro. the Rev. HENRY HOW, a member of Annapolis Royal Lodge, preached an interesting sermon.

The grand master (THOMAS B. FLINT, M. P.) announced the death of Past Grand Master LEWIS JOHNSTONE, M. D., in his seventy-fifth year, whose service in the grand east was in the years 1886-1887;

and of Past Deputy Grand Master EDWARD T. MAHON, in his sixty-third year. He was buried by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, at Ridgefield, in that state, beside the remains of his wife, who had preceded him. Also deceased were W. E. STARRATT, past deputy grand master; W. M. FORSYTH, past district deputy grand master, and eleven past masters.

The grand master referred to the subject of non-affiliation as one of importance and urged that every effort should be made to minimize what is admitted to be a great evil among them.

He reminded the grand lodge of the invitation already accepted to be represented at the WASHINGTON memorial observance, considering it of the utmost moment that the grand lodges of Canada should show by their participation in the ceremonies that deep interest which they feel in the welfare of their United States brethren and in the fame of the distinguished dead.

The grand lodge adopted the following report and appropriated $150 to defray the expenses of their representative:

They have duly considered the correspondence laid before them, and would respectfully recommend that the grand lodge accept the invitation so kindly extended by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Virginia, and that the M.W. grand master be appointed to represent the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and that in the event of his not being able to attend, that he appoint some brother of eminence in the Craft to take his place, so that the grand lodge may be represented on that important occasion, and that we join with the Grand Lodge of Virginia in doing honor to the memory of one who will ever live in the hearts of his countrymen, whose memory will be green and fresh when republics and empires will have passed away. Whose memory is revered by us as Britons, although the obligation and duty of our forefathers towards their king and country required that they should oppose him by force of arms; yet his memory as a man, a soldier and a statesman will be ever dear to us, but doubly dear to us as a Mason; and today, we as Britons join with the great English-speaking race to the south of us with united hearts in celebrating and doing honor to the memory of one of the noblest of the earth.

The grand master made a part of his address the edict he had issued restoring fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Peru.

Under the head of official decisions he reported the following:

A question of some importance arose between Royal Standard Lodge No. 398, Registry of England, working at Halifax, and Acadia Lodge No. 14, R. N. S., which was referred to me. It appears that a person employed in the imperial service at Halifax was elected to membership and received his first degree in Acadia Lodge. Royal Standard Lodge communicated with me complaining that Acadia Lodge was taking material which, by a well understood comity which has long existed between the Registry of England and the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia—or rather the Nova Scotia lodges

operating in Halifax,—was reserved for Royal Standard Lodge. The latter lodge claimed that by virtue of an agreement or understanding which was made at the time of the formation of this grand lodge, persons in the imperial service at Halifax were exclusively material for Royal Standard. that lodge on its part abandoning all claim to make Masons of persons resident in Nova Scotia not in the imperial service.

As there was nothing in the constitution throwing light upon this matter, I requested Acadia Lodge to defer passing or raising the brother until I could look into the matter.

Acadia Lodge most gracefully acceded to my suggestion and informed me that although it was unaware of the existence of any binding agreement to the effect claimed by Royal Standard Lodge, yet as a matter of fact the lodge was not aware at the time of the brother's election that he was in the imperial service.

After careful inquiry and a correspondence with Past Grand Master Sircom and others, I was convinced that an understanding of the nature claimed by Royal Standard Lodge had existed and had grown up into a sort of unwritten law on that subject.

For many reasons I felt it desirable that that state of things should continue, and on representing the views and action of Acadia Lodge to the Royal Standard Lodge, the latter intimated to me by its worshipful master that it would be agreeable to that lodge that I should inform Acadia Lodge of the results of my inquiries, and that no objection would be made by Royal Standard to the further advancement of this brother, whose Masonic standing they had no desire to disturb.

I communicated my views and this information to Acadia Lodge, and I understand the brother referred to has been advanced in Masonry by that lodge.

If grand lodge should agree with my view of this matter, I would recommend that grand lodge place the question upon a clear foundation by the passage of a resolution on the subject.

This grand lodge, I am convinced, has every desire to carry out in perfect good faith any such understanding if it existed, and to continue on those terms of harmony and cordiality which have so long existed between our city lodges and our brethren of Royal Standard Lodge.

The committee on address say under this head:

Your committee are pleased at learning that all the decisions and rulings of the grand master have been well sustained and of such a character as to have caused no acrimonious discussions or subjects for dispute. and entirely agree with him in the courteous and entirely Masonic manner in which he so happily settled the differences between Royal Standard Lodge No. 398, Registry of England, and Acadia Lodge No. 14, Registry of Nova Scotia, harmony being the glory of all institutions, more especially this of ours; and also that a resolution be passed and spread upon the minutes of this grand lodge, placing the matter upon a clear basis so that no question may arise in the future.

We have made diligent search for the resolution foreshadowed by the committee, but do not find it. However, we trust that the parsnips are sufficiently buttered without it.

From the report of the deputy grand master, who discharged the executive functions during the absence of his chief from the jurisdiction (attending to his parliamentary duties at Ottawa), we learn that dispensations to confer the Fellow Craft Degree within the constitutional period are not known; such dispensations are confined to the Master Mason's Degree only.

The deputy grand master of New Brunswick, W. R. WALLACE, was received with the grand honors, and replying to the welcoming words of the grand master, referred at length to the question of a union of the three grand lodges of the Maritime Provinces, and thereupon the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, The matter of the consolidation of the Grand Lodges of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia having been incidentally referred to at the present session of this communication, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be now appointed to confer with the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick or a committee thereof, should one be appointed, relative to the consolidation of said grand lodges.

Subsequently a like committee was provided for and appointed to consider the feasibility of a consolidation of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island with the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

The apartments of Annapolis Royal Lodge No. 33, in which the grand lodge held its session, were dedicated by the grand master—the grand lodge being at labor during the ceremonies; the Grand Lodge (Orient?) of Belgium was recognized, and Halifax was agreed upon as the place of next meeting.

THOMAS B. FLINT, M. P., of Yarmouth, grand master, and Hon. WILLIAM ROSS, Halifax, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (202 pp.) is again of composite architecture, the work of Brethren T. V. B. BINGAY, W. E. THOMPSON, T. MOWBRAY, and the grand secretary, who writes the concluding remarks, and thus explains how he came to be in it:

One member of the correspondence committee, through unforseen circumstances, was compelled to return the work assigned to him, when the whole of the work should have been in the hands of the printer, and we were compelled to make other arrangements; in fact, in addition to our other duties, assume for the time being the role of reviewer.

In his reading he went over a vast amount of matter about the Washington incident, and while joining with many grand lodges in disapproving the action taken by that grand lodge, he cannot but

feel that the censure expressed by some grand lodges in the United States is unnecessarily severe. He further says:

Several grand lodges, with commendable kindness and moderation, appealed to the good sense of the Grand Lodge of Washington to rectify the error committed, and, with that fraternal regard which should at all times characterize our intercourse with other grand lodges, the resolution relative to "Negro Freemasonry" was recalled and canceled. This would doubtless have been done without the severance of intercourse by the Grand Lodges of Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas. Contrast the action of the above named grand lodges with the brotherly protests of the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Michigan and others. It must be admitted that Prince Hall and the colored brethren associated with him were made Masons in a lodge having its charter from the Grand Lodge of England, and the fact that said grand lodge granted them a charter dated 29th day of September, 1784, proves that they were recognized as Freemasons. Had Prince Hall limited his authority to African Lodge No. 459, located in Boston, all this trouble would have been avoided and his actions justified—but that he had the right or power to license other colored lodges cannot be admitted.

* * * * * * * * *

We also observe with much pleasure that this vexed question, which has been so long and so largely agitating the minds of very many of the ablest Masonic writers on the continent, has been set at rest by the considerate action of the Grand Lodge of Washington.

Our proceedings for 1898 are carefully reviewed by the chairman of the committee, Brother BINGAY.

Quoting from Grand Master COOK'S remarks on the disposition to spectacularize the ceremonies, he says:

Although unfortunately the work in Nova Scotia is not as uniform as it should be, nor as it might be if we had the services of a paid, well informed traveling lecturer, yet as far as our experience goes it is generally done in a careful and impressive manner; but we must enter our protest against the same innovations to which Grand Master Cook refers creeping into the work of some of our lodges. The more closely the old York Rite is followed the more impressive and beautiful the work will be; no need for robes, stereopticons, nor fancy music during the conferring of the degrees. There should be plenty of opportunities for all of these things when the Craft are not at labor.

He quotes the eloquent conclusion of the grand master's address; compliments Past Grand Master SMITH'S "most excellent and interesting address," and in his complimentary reference to the report on correspondence, notes its topical form without indicating his own preference as to plan.

OHIO, 1899.

90TH ANNUAL. TOLEDO. OCTOBER 25.

The frontispiece of the Ohio volume is a fine half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, E. C. GULLIFORD.

Eleven past grand masters were present.

At the outset of his well written address, Grand Master GULLIFORD indulges in some eloquent reflections upon the characteristics of Masonry.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master CHARLES C. KIEFER, and of W. Bro. ENOCH TERRY CARSON, to whose lives and characters we referred in our report of last year. To these the committee on necrology add the name of W. Bro. JOHN H. JONES, for fifty-one years a member of Jefferson Lodge, and in nine different years its master; and note the passing of our own Past Grand Master HAWLEY.

The grand master reports with extreme pleasure the resumption of fraternal representation with the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and the grand lodge gave his welcome a hearty second. He reported three decisions:

1. Held: That it is undesirable for the master, senior warden, junior warden, or secretary to subscribe to, or cause, the lodge seal to be affixed to any diploma other than the one recommended by this grand lodge.

2. Held: That it is improper to post in the ante-rooms a list of suspensions or expulsions where lodge-rooms are occupied or permitted to be occupied by societies other than strictly Masonic.

3. Held: That robes used in the conferring of degrees should not be worn in a Masonic procession.

The terms in which the first of these is couched indicate a consciousness that unanimous acquiescence in the opinion was hardly looked for. The other two should go without saying anywhere, but the fact of their being rendered indicates that they did not.

Of rejected applicants he says:

A specified time-limit in which rejected applications may again be presented in our lodges has heretofore been referred to this grand lodge, but no action being taken thereon. Other of our grand bodies protect their members, in that a rejected petition cannot be again introduced until the expiration of a certain time after such rejection.

I would therefore suggest, and do recommend, that a time-limit be fixed of six months, and that such period must in each case elapse before rejected applications can again be presented to this jurisdiction.

The grand lodge concurred in the adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence, who see no reason why their long-established practice should be changed, and say in support of their view:

The candidate must again petition, submit himself to the investigation of a new committee, and the results of another ballot. If he is really unworthy, he is no more likely to gain admission than he is if he waits a while longer before again making application. On the other hand, if mistake has occurred, or some ballot has been cast against him through misinformation, or through some unjust and transient impulse, an opportunity to correct it should not be unnecessarily delayed.

Of the Washington incident he says:

At the annual communication of the grand lodge of the state of Washington, held in June 1898, a resolution recognizing "Negro" and other clandestine Masonry was adopted. No official notice was received by this grand lodge until after its last annual communication. The Grand Lodge of Washington having made an apparent renunciation of their action in this connection, and the whole subject having been fully treated by your committee on foreign correspondence, your grand master deems it unnecessary to make more than a passing reference to the matter in his address.

From that committee M. W. Brother CUNNINGHAM reported the following, which was adopted:

In relation to the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington, referred to your committee, the subject-matter therein has been fully considered in the general report of your committee, and, as the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington now claims that it has reconsidered its unfraternal action, no further action in relation thereto is deemed necessary upon the part of this grand lodge.

So far as the grand master had been able to learn, clandestine Masonry in Ohio is fast becoming a thing of the past. "The lodges," he says, "are closing their doors, and the members openly renouncing allegiance to these so-called Masonic bodies." He reports having received through New England Lodge No. 4, the petition for restoration of Bro. J. F. WRIGHT, a former member, who was suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry by Grand Master GOODALE, for disloyalty and rebellion, at the time of the arrest of the charter of that lodge in 1891. The petition renounces the interdicted bodies, and is endorsed by the lodge. After patient investigation its prayer was granted.

Set over against a half-tone portrait of SYDNEY MOORE, past junior grand warden, is the grand master's account of the laying of the cornerstone of Moore Masonic Temple in the city of Delaware.

This temple, together with the land on which it is located, is the magnificent gift of Brother MOORE to Hiram Lodge, the lodge in which he was raised in 1856, and of his continuous membership since, wherein he has served many times in its highest office, and of which he has been treasurer for the last twenty years. The grand master called attention to some of the evils of a separate ballot for each degree and recommended the consideration of the question whether it would not be better to have the single ballot for the three degrees, but the jurisprudence committee had the grand lodge with them in the opinion that as the grand lodge had settled upon the present plan, and it had become so thoroughly imbedded in their system of Masonry as established in Ohio, it was not wise to make a change.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois formerly maintained the three ballot system and the law so stood when our present code was adopted twenty-six years ago; but as the new code did away with the old law permitting the staying of a candidate for advancement by summary objection, the separate ballot, which was open to the same objection, inasmuch as it practically deprived a brother of his rights (by depriving him of the advancement upon which the value of those rights depended) without an opportunity to be heard in his own defense, was of course doomed. Its repeal soon followed and Illinois thus returned to the old law as it prevails, and always has prevailed in the mother grand lodge and in the older jurisdictions of the United States.

The grand master reported that "Cerneau" litigation was at an end and in that connection submitted the report of Past Grand Master BARTON SMITH, who had conducted the cases in the courts, who in conclusion says:

Until the decision of the Chandler, Anderson, and Gilbert cases, there remained a shadow of a pretense of a claim that the Hershiser case had been decided upon the proposition that that action could not be maintained by the several plaintiffs jointly, but the possibility of such claim is now removed, and it may be regarded as the settled law of Ohio that a Masonic lodge has the right to try and discipline its members in accordance with the laws of the Order, that the remedy for any claim of error in such trial is to the higher tribunals of the Order itself, and that the civil courts will not interfere with the construction or enforcement of Masonic law.

The attention of the grand master being called to an "endless chain" letter issued in behalf of a brother who, lacking capital to manufacture his newly patented flexible field roller, started the chain baited with an offer to give one-fourth of the profits accruing from the ten cent contributions solicited, to the Ohio Masonic Home, he replied in person. He administered a deserved rebuke for the inexcusable conduct of using Masonry and the Home to obtain money for his own private gain, and ordered the return of all moneys received,

a recall of all the chain letters and a consequent immediate stopping of the chain, under pain of possible suspension.

He reported that he had recently been apprised of the intention of Past Grand Master S. STACKER WILLIAMS to tender to the grand lodge his entire Masonic library, consisting of several thousand Masonic publications, including complete series of reports and pamphlets issued by various grand lodges which he had been gathering during his entire Masonic life. Later we find in the record the following relative to this magnificent gift:

M. W. Bro. S. Stacker Williams, referring to the donation of his library to the grand lodge, stated that it had long been his intention to dispose of it in this way, and that, for fear he might not live to be present at this communication for the purpose of announcing this intention, he had executed a will a few months ago in which he devised his library to the grand lodge. He was glad, however, to be present to say that he now tendered it to the grand lodge as a slight expression of the sentiments which he entertained towards his associates in this grand body.

Upon motion, and by a unanimous standing vote, the gift was accepted, and the thanks of this grand lodge tendered to M. W. Brother Williams.

A special committee appointed in 1897 reported on "Veteran Membership," a term which has come into use to blanket plans for a life membership or exemption from annual dues after paying for a specified number of years or some equivalent provision. The committee say that there is no providence, no justice and no wisdom in these departures from the settled adverse policy of the grand lodge and in elaborating the latter point touch upon some incidental features in the working out of such a plan, drawing a picture which is only to easily recognizable:

There is no wisdom in these schemes for dispensing with annual dues. In place of the yearly income from the members, it is expected the lodge will have interest from investment of money. The lodge is not organized, and is poorly equipped to carry on a banking, brokerage, or an investment business. Too often some good, popular, or influential brother wants to borrow the money upon inadequate security and the argument is made by him, or for him by his friends, that the loan should be made to him rather than an "outsider." And he either gets the money or he doesn't. In the former case it often means loss to the lodge. In the latter case, it means irritation and ill-will on the part of himself and his friends. And, in either case, the harmony of the lodge is shaken, and the Fraternity injured. Beyond owning its own property when that can be done, a lodge would better leave the money among its members, and collect dues.

Your committee therefore recommends that the present policy continue.

In this recommendation the grand lodge concurred.

One charter for a new lodge was granted—at Collinwood—the committee wisely stipulating that it should bear that name instead of that of the retiring grand master (selected by the petitioners), "for the reason that the use of the name of any living person in the designation of a lodge, is contrary to the well settled policy of this grand lodge." We think this should be the universal rule.

Four thousand dollars was appropriated to the Ohio Masonic Home, and Springfield was agreed upon as the place of next meeting.

E. L. LYBARGER, of Spring Mountain, was elected grand master; J. H. BROMWELL, Cincinnati, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (319 pp.) as usual the work of our esteemed friend and distinguished brother, Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM, is a scholarly production of great interest.

He finds enough in the Illinois proceedings of 1898 to fill eleven of his interesting pages. He quotes on several topics from the address of Grand Master COOK, which he characterizes as a Masonic paper of more than usual interest, and referring to his statement that he had requested Bro. WM. E. GINTHER to translate the Standard Monitor into the nearest equivalent German, says that as would be expected by all who know the latter, the work was satisfactorily done. He quotes also from Brother GINTHER'S report as chairman of the committee on address.

He says of the oration:

At the morning session of the second day's proceedings, the grand orator, past grand master, M. W. Bro. John Corson Smith, as would be expected of this eminent brother, delivered an admirable address upon the subject of "Freemasonry Universal—The Glory of Our Fraternity and the Pride of Our Brotherhood."

He transfers several paragraphs of the oration to his pages and adds that "in justice to our distinguished brother, the whole address should be read to be fully appreciated." Something over seven pages are given to our report, if we include a page given to the general subject of the topical plan, particularly as illustrated by Past Grand Master THOMAS SPARROW in the Ohio report for 1869 (particularly interesting as showing that the subjects at the front in later reports are much the same as those treated by him), and the work in later years of Past Grand Master FELLOWS, of Louisiana. His own view of their relative value is disclosed in the following:

Whilst topical reports are doubtless more easily prepared than the method he pursues, the writer does not believe that such a report is a review of the character expected from a committee on foreign correspondence: although it was one of the earliest forms adopted in

the brief reports of its earliest writers, and has, from time to time, been frequently used by others since then.

The Ohio idea gets to the front in response to the disclosure of our report that the representative of his grand lodge near the Grand Lodge of Illinois is a Buckeye abroad, in this wise:

Whilst not aware before that R. W. Brother Chance is of Ohio birth, it is a matter of congratulation to the great state of Illinois that the Buckeye element prevails so largely within its borders.

He copies with approval (which we highly value) from our remarks on electioneering for office and on non-affiliation, and with satisfaction from our remarks relative to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg because it affords a text from which to give us a sermon upon our inconsistency in condemning in Hamburg what we approve (as he says) in Washington.

We regret very much that we cannot go over this phase of the subject with Brother CUNNINGHAM, but we are so far behind with our work that we cannot take the time and so we shall have to ask him to regard the abundance that we have already (elsewhere in this report) said on the Washington incident, as written especially for him. Meanwhile we will let him have his say now:

In this connection, the action of Brother Robbins, who has long posed as the objector to the recognition of either grand bodies, their subordinates, or the Masons made therein that had the least taint on their lineage or stain upon their escutcheon, is certainly very inconsistent, at least; objecting in the same breath to the recognition of legitimate Masonic grand bodies because they were not organized in accordance with his self-constructed formula, he hastens to favor the recognition of the clandestine negro bodies, and defend and commend the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington in its action in relation thereto.

* * * * * * * * * *

If space permitted, much more might be quoted showing further this new departure of our esteemed M. W. brother from lines to which he has hitherto so tenaciously held. Suffice it to say that at this writing, nearly twelve months since the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, M. W. Brother Robbins is thus far the first writer on correspondence, so far as known to your committee, to defend this unfraternal procedure or recommend the recognition of so-called Negro Masonry. On the contrary, thus far not a single grand lodge has a word in defense of the Grand Lodge of Washington, and many of them have already declared off any recognition of that grand lodge until its action is reconsidered.

He continues the discussion relative to the responsibility for the prevalence of cipher rituals, and does us the kindness to call our attention to an error in our report whereby we spoke of "Grand Master WILLIAMS," when we should have said "Grand Master BARTON

SMITH." We thank him for the correction and apologize to them for the blunder.

For the reason before given we must for the present pass very hurriedly over this topic. In the report which he has under review we said:

He manifestly assumes that we had in mind only the Scottish Rite when we spoke of the high rites. We do not know how it may be in Ohio, but wherever we have been familiar with the facts it has never been the governing bodies of Craft Masonry that have led the way in authorizing any sort of recorded ritual, written or printed in cipher or *in extenso*. It has been chapters, commanderies and governing bodies of the Scottish Rite. This is not simply our opinion; it is a matter of common knowledge, and as such we referred to it, just as we would to any other well known fact in Masonic experience.

This he quotes and says:

The inference of your committee was fairly drawn from the language used by him, and we do not concede his statements *in re* Craft Masonry, other bodies, or his "matter of common knowledge," believing the facts to be directly the opposite. The semi-official printed rituals in England, France and Germany of Craft Masonry are doubtless as old, if not older, than any in the United States of any rite, and the official use by grand lecturers of written cipher of the esotery of Craft Masonry in this country for over a century shows a sufficient official character to sustain the views of your committee upon this question.

We desire to ask Brother CUNNINGHAM three questions: Does he mean by "the semi-official *printed* rituals in England," rituals printed by the authority or with the sanction of the Grand Lodge of England or its officers? Does he mean by "the *official* use by grand lecturers of written cipher of the esotery of Craft Masonry in this country, for over a century," that prior to the present generation of active Masons any grand lecturer used such a cipher by the authority or even with the knowledge of the grand lodge as a body? Will he strike out the word "doubtless" and stand by the bald statement that the semi-official *printed* rituals in England are as old, if not older, than any in the United States of any rite? As to the general prevalence of printed rituals in the high rite bodies for a quarter of a century at least, we should have been glad to get Brother CUNNINGHAM'S opinion of the value of the testimony we adduced from the constitution of the A. and A. Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

We have grave fears that we shall never get his opinion; we have no fears that he will ever republish the testimony.

As an evidence that we have gone up the scale of vituperation still further, against cipher rituals, he prints the following:

We sometimes become so incensed at this constant and deliberate violation of Masonic teachings and principles that we almost favor the cutting off of fraternal intercourse with those grand lodges which publish, use, or encourage the use of these enemies of our Fraternity.

We don't know where he got this; not from anything we ever wrote. However, it serves the purpose as something upon which to hang an exclamation point for the time being, and with a pretty astonishment he exclaims, "What a change since his advocacy of the Conservator rituals!"

We expressed our views so fully with reference to the Conservator Rite in our report of last year—to which we beg to refer him—that it is unnecessary to enlarge on the subject now, and our want of time is as pressing as his want of space spoken of in the following:

The comments of Brother Robbins *in re* the Grand Lodge of Peru and the Order of the Eastern Star are of interest. The paper on "Recognized, Recognizable and Other Governing Bodies," as noted elsewhere herein, contains views entirely contrary to those entertained by your committee. Want of space, however, prevents any more extended notice herein of the foregoing subjects.

We have looked up the pages cited in the excellent index to his report as bearing reference to the "Eastern Star," in the hope of finding some decided expression of his views on that subject, but find the references without color except that derived from the fact that they are made.

In his introductory, Brother CUNNINGHAM talks wisely and fraternally on the subject of drastic legislation in the matter of non-payment of dues:

It is seriously to be deprecated that non-payment of dues only—whether caused by inability or neglect—should be held to be a capital offense by the Craft in several of the states. Much to the regret of the writer, Ohio is among the number, and although suspension from all the rights and benefits of Masonry is mandatory by the grand lodge, yet the extreme penalty of expulsion after trial is really optional, with the lodge; however, seldom other than the extreme penalty is inflicted. Dropping from the roll, or suspension from all of the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, but with the right of personal reinstatement upon payment of delinquent dues, should be a sufficient punishment for the offense; further than that would seem to indicate a spirit of vindictiveness and thumscrew penalties entirely contrary to the principle of brotherhood, and the broad mantle of a Mason's charity is thereby caused to shrink to the dimensions of a postage-stamp so far as the impecunious brother is concerned.

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It is only a matter of right and justice also to note that apparently in the mutual contract of the making of a Mason there is no money consideration whatever involved in the conferring of brother-

hood upon the candidate: the duty to conform to laws, rules and regulations is fully qualified by the equally solemn assurance, previously made upon the part of the lodge, that his duty to himself and his family will be held inviolate: his amenability, therefore, should be governed by his financial ability.

He is inclined to be hopeful of beneficial influence from a provision for "membership at large:"

In connection with the foregoing, the general provision for a "membership at large" class of Masons would doubtless often prevent large accessions to the non-affiliate list; especially is this true of the large number of Masons made non-affiliates by the revocation of charters. If, upon the arrest of a charter, the name of every member in good standing of the defunct lodge was entered by the grand secretary in a "membership at large" class, with its necessary but moderate annual dues to be collected by the grand secretary through the secretaries of subordinate lodges within whose jurisdiction the brother resides, but little clerical work would be required, and such members would be kept in good standing. The class might, and doubtless would, at first be of slow growth in other relations, but when fully understood would be gladly sought after by many who are now non-affiliates, or suspended for the payment of dues beyond their pecuniary ability.

A priori, it does look as though there ought to be something in this; but, if we remember rightly, in Maine where something akin to it is on the statute books, it comes near being a dead letter. Perhaps, however, the fact that in Maine the deprivations attaching to non-affiliation are not so great as in jurisdictions where commercialism has taken deep root, may make against its success there.

The proceedings of the Masonic Veteran Association, of which Venerable Bro. S. STACKER WILLIAMS is president *ad vitam*, are printed in the Ohio volume. The association was banqueted in elegant style at the Toledo club by the local Craft.

OKLAHOMA, 1900.

8TH ANNUAL. OKLAHOMA CITY. FEBRUARY 13.

Two past grand masters were present, but no diplomatic corps. Early in the history of the grand lodge the grand representative system was abandoned. At this session the grand master recommended its re-establishment and submitted a resolution accordingly, which achieved a favorable report from a special committee but was talked to death on a motion to adopt.

Happily the grand master (W. L. EAGLETON) was not called upon to report any broken link in their official circle; he however noted the losses of other grand jurisdictions, among them Past Grand Masters HAWLEY and DILLS, of Illinois.

He submitted to the grand lodge the Wyoming feeler relative to a supreme or sovereign grand lodge, already handicapped with his own unfavorable response, with the following result:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma is opposed to the idea of the formation of a supreme or sovereign grand lodge, and that we sustain the grand master in his decision.

Resolution adopted.

The following was permitted without question to close the Washington incident:

The wise recommendation of M.W. E. M. Bamford, in his address of last year, and the considerate action taken by you at our last annual communication leaves but little for me to say or do on this occasion. I am glad to say that the Grand Lodge of Washington has rescinded its former action on the question of Negro Masonry. Its rescission was not as clear and explicit as I would have liked, but, believing that the question is one that we will not be troubled with in the future, I accept the language used as sufficient for all practical purposes. I am indeed sorry that the committee appointed to write the Grand Lodge of Washington failed to perform their duty.

The grand master participated in the WASHINGTON memorial observance at Mt. Vernon, personally dividing the expense with the grand lodge, and was greatly impressed with what he saw and heard.

The decisions reported are chiefly interpretations of local regulations. They generally show a clear perception of the law. We find no record of any of them being questioned. Among the few of general application, he decided that a hunch-back who is able to give all the signs is not physically disqualified for the degrees: and in answer

to a question whether the lodge or an apprentice should make the request where a waiver of jurisdiction was desired, said: "It is customary for the lodge to ask for the waiver, but I know of no law that prevents the Entered Apprentice asking for it if he desires."

We find also the following:

Secretary of Dale Lodge No. 37 writes that a brother from Nebraska desires to join Dale Lodge, but cannot obtain a dimit from the Nebraska lodge until he is elected to membership here, and asks if, under our law, they can receive his petition without the dimit. I answered that they could not as our law is now, but I was in hopes our grand lodge would provide some way for emergencies of this kind.

As the Nebraska regulation is the exception, and the Oklahoma regulation the general law, we think the burden of providing for such an emergency properly rests on the former.

The grand master is full of the subject of a Masonic Home. He finds that some twenty jurisdictions have them or are striving to get them, and having settled in his own mind that they "are beyond doubt the best means through which to obtain our ends—the extending of aid to the needy and the education of the young"—he had talked and written much during the year, to show that the time was now ripe for action. His zeal—whether according to knowledge or only according to sentiment—induced the grand lodge to commit itself to the policy, and steps were taken toward creating a Masonic Home fund by voting to set aside ten per cent of all the funds of the grand lodge on hand on July first of each year, and to request the lodges to contribute twenty-five cents for each member annually therefor.

Among the recommendations of the grand master, one took the form and substance following, which was subsequently adopted:

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., of Oklahoma, does fully endorse the organization known as "The Order of the Eastern Star"—not as a part of Masonry, but as a most powerful adjunct to Masonry in its great work—it being composed of Master Masons, their wives, widows, mothers, sisters and daughters. And we recommend the order to all Masons.

This, if our memory serves us rightly, is the first instance of direct, avowed proselyting for the brother-and-sisterhood, on the part of a grand lodge.

An existing scheme dividing the jurisdiction into four districts and assigning one each to the four principal grand officers for visitation of the lodges therein was repealed, and it was provided:

That the visitations of grand officers to subordinate lodges may be made by the grand lecturer, save when the grand master deems it best and wisest to send some other officer of the grand lodge or go himself.

The following, reported by the same committee that devised the plan just mentioned, was defeated:

That permission is hereby given to the subordinate lodges under other grand jurisdictions, and adjoining ours, to use any material in Oklahoma that may be nearer their lodges than the lodges in Oklahoma. Provided, said jurisdictions allow lodges in this territory to do the same.

Four new lodges were chartered. In two of these lodges degrees were conferred after their dispensations expired by limitation, and it was decided that the recipients should be healed after the lodges were constituted.

An unpretentious oration by Grand Orator ARTHUR R. GARRETT, and occupying three pages of the proceedings, has other merits besides brevity.

We note with pleasure the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence be and he is hereby instructed to prepare a report on foreign correspondence, to be presented at the next regular communication of this grand lodge and printed in the proceedings of 1901.

WILLIAM M. ANDERSON, of Enid, was elected grand master; J. S. HUNT, Stillwater, re-elected grand secretary.

There is, as was foreshadowed above, no report on correspondence this year.

OREGON, 1900.

50TH ANNUAL. PORTLAND. JUNE 13.

Eleven past grand masters were present, and no less than forty jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois by Past Grand Master W. T. WRIGHT.

After reading the compact, comprehensive address of the grand master, JOHN MILTON HODSON, with its clear perception, fine sense of proportion, and graceful style, we turn to look again, under this reflected light, at the strong, handsome face of the author, which graces the fly leaf.

After a few historical memoranda and a backward glance at the original personnel of the grand lodge, naturally called out by the fact that Oregon was at that moment entering upon her semi-centennial year, the grand master announced the death of two past grand mas-

ters, ROBERT CLOW and THOMAS G. REAMES, the former at sixty-two, the latter at sixty.

Brother CLOW succeeded to the chairmanship of the committee on correspondence, on the death of Past Grand Master CHADWICK in 1894; well maintained the reputation of Oregon in this department, and died with the harness on. He was a native of Scotland, and his grand mastership was cotemporaneous with our own executive service (1877-1878).

Brother REAMES was a native of Kentucky. He reached the grand east in 1885.

The grand master decided:

First. A Mason under sentence of indefinite suspension for keeping a saloon or tending bar is not eligible for re-instatement so long as he continues in the business.

Second. It requires a unanimous vote by secret ballot to waive jurisdiction over rejected material.

Third. Application for waiver of jurisdiction must be made by the lodge desiring to receive the petition.

Fourth. A request for waiver of jurisdiction must lie over from one stated meeting until the next stated meeting, and can only be acted on at a stated meeting.

Fifth. Standing resolution No. 7 is void, inasmuch as it is not competent for the grand lodge to change or modify the effect of a constitutional provision, by resolution only. To modify any section of the constitution, it must be regularly amended according to its own provisions.

Sixth. In case of slight mutilation of the right hand. A candidate must be able to comply literally with the requirements of the ceremonies in receiving and giving the grips. If he can thus comply he is eligible.

The second is Illinois law. As to the subject matter of the third, it will be remembered that Oklahoma (*ante*) says either party may ask for the waiver. The fifth proved effectual as a precedent, receiving, like the other five, the approval of the law committee and the grand lodge. The sixth was called out by the question whether a certain mutilation was a bar; the grand master wisely contented himself with stating the law and let the interrogators apply it.

At the last annual communication the grand lodge had adopted a resolution repealing all laws and decisions concerning the past master's degree. Unfortunately the grand lodge had also adopted Mackey's Book of the Lodge as authority, and as this provides for conferring the degree, the Craft and grand master were perplexed.

Hence he submitted the question to the grand lodge, and it was answered through the committee on address, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this grand lodge that under the resolution adopted at the annual session of 1899, all legislation in reference to the past master's degree is absolutely repealed.

And so the "Ancient Impostor," as the lamented GARNEY was wont to call it, and which in Illinois was kicked down the back stairs years ago, has finally made the same appropriate exit in Oregon.

Their constitution fixes arbitrarily the number and duties of the various committees of the grand lodge. The grand master wisely thought that matters of this kind should not be included in the organic law, but left entirely to enactments under it. To this view the grand lodge unanimously acceded, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That Article XIV of the constitution be amended and made to read as follows:

Article XIV. The appointment of the necessary committees to serve the grand lodge be made by the grand master, or the grand lodge, in accordance with the by-laws of the grand lodge.

The first business done after the announcement of the committees was the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That all resolutions shall be referred to an appropriate committee before being acted upon by the grand lodge, and no discussion be had thereon.

The Illinois regulations contain the salutary provision that no proposition contemplating the appropriation or expenditure of money from the general fund shall be put upon its final passage until it shall have been considered and reported upon by some committee; beyond this we do not think the grand lodge should be hampered by restrictions of this character. There are many times when resolutions may be properly discussed on a motion to refer.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; listened to a comparatively brief oration by Grand Orator C. B. WINN, containing many practical suggestions forcibly put; and exchanged greetings by wire with the Grand Lodge of Washington, then in session.

HENRY B. THIELSON, of Salem, was elected grand master; JAMES F. ROBINSON, Eugene, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (133 pp.) is the work of Grand Secretary ROBINSON and Grand Master HODSON, chiefly of the latter, who announces his responsibility for the comments and opinions. Subsequent to the death (in January) of Past Grand Master CLOW, the chairman of the committee, the grand master appointed Brother ROBINSON to the chairmanship, who, on taking charge of the papers

found that on account of Brother CLOW'S serious illness for several months prior to his death, nothing had been done toward preparing a report. In this emergency the grand master proffered his assistance and is credited by Brother ROBINSON with having performed much the greater share of the work of preparation. Notwithstanding his handicaps, Brother HODSON has demonstrated in his first venture his Elijah-like ability to go up and possess the land, and the Craft everywhere has reason to rejoice that he is continued in this department of labor.

Illinois for 1899 receives careful consideration. He epitomizes the business and returns, and measurably also the grand master's address, quoting his reflections as to the common weaknesses of all human nature; and finds Grand Orator CRANE'S illustrations of "the point of view" very instructive. He is more than generous in his estimate of the quality of the report on correspondence, with the larger portion of which he finds himself in hearty sympathy.

Touching our remarks about the lack of knowledge in their own home, of the symbolism of the little "hammers" worn by the grand deacons in Vermont, he says:

Perhaps if the brethren would search the mythology and customs of the ancient Norsemen and tribes of central Europe, they would find a very satisfactory explanation of the origin not only of the hammer, but of the gavel, as an emblem of authority; but why they should be kept behind the door of Masonry today we could give no sufficient reason, except very ancient custom, as modern civilization fosters no such crude methods of disposing of the aged, decrepit and burdensome members of the family or society. In the hands of the deacons they are the representative of the powers of the gavel in the hands of the master.

Relative to the prerogatives of grand masters, he says of the prehistoric or mythical grand masters (as we would call them) and their powers:

In none of these cases was any consent of the governed taken into consideration; the authority was the will of the reigning monarch, his absolute, despotic power, that dictated what might and what might not be done. In the gradual evolution of the ages, grand lodges came to be recognized as the source of Masonic power, until today a grand master has no more right to infringe the constitution than the humblest brother. The rights and prerogatives of grand masters are as strictly defined as the duties of the lodge or individual brother, but in the beginning it was not so. It was the "divine right of the king to rule, and kings could do no wrong," that swayed and governed the Craft, as it swayed and governed the people.

If it is true that grand lodges have come to be recognized as a source of Masonic power, it is likewise at least as true that they are not recognized as the exclusive source of Masonic power; for there is

scarcely a grand lodge constitution to be found that does not acknowledge the constraining power of the law of Masonry—the ancient landmarks: whatever these may be. It is speaking within bounds to say that the preponderance of opinion among Masons is that among these landmarks are certain prerogatives attaching to the grand master's person and office. The Masonic congress of 1893 (Chicago), a fairly representative body, concluded by a vote of 66 to 44, that their existence could not be successfully denied. It must also be remembered that in numerous instances in which grand lodge constitutions, in defining the powers of the grand master include these prerogatives among the powers enumerated, do it in the same language that other grand lodges have employed avowedly to define a power recognized. and not a power granted.

Brother HODSON thinks the recognition of the Mexican gran dieta has been premature, and to have made haste more slowly would have been the part of greater wisdom.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1899.

114TH ANNUAL. PHILADELPHIA. DECEMBER 27.

The frontispiece of the Pennsylvania volume has put on a new dress, the old cut of the Philadelphia temple having given place to one engraved on steel.

The volume contains two other steel engravings. portraits of Grand Master HENRY W. WILLIAMS, who died in office last year, and WILLIAM WHITNEY, who was grand master in 1850-1851. We recall him as the head of the examining committee who had us in hand when we first visited a Philadelphia lodge.

We have before us an abstract of the proceedings of four quarterly communications and the annual.

At the quarterly of March 1, Deputy Grand Master GEORGE E. WAGNER, acting grand master, presided, and announced the death of Grand Master HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of whose passing. character and services and the eulogies incident thereto we gave some account in our report of last year, from advance sheets of the proceedings of the quarterly communication under review.

At the quarterly of June 7 the acting grand master reported the death of Past Grand Master JOSEPH EICHBAUM; District Deputy

Grand Master ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN, and Past Master JOHN SLINGLUFF, a very active member of the grand lodge. An excellent memorial of Brother EICHBAUM was presented by Bro. JAMES I. BUCHANAN.

Brother EICHBAUM was for many years recognized as one of the foremost citizens of Pittsburg, where it was our privilege to meet him in 1892 for a brief renewal of an acquaintance formed in 1889, when he was the guest of our grand lodge on the occasion of its semi-centennial celebration. That the grand master is a potent factor in the legislation of the grand lodge, the following is in evidence:

A communication was read from Lodge No. —, requesting grand lodge to remove the suspension of R. J. M., who was suspended from said lodge April 1, 1874, for unmasonic conduct. As no reason was given why the suspension should be removed, the grand master directed that the request be laid over.

At the quarterly of December 6, the grand lodge was presented with a life size oil painting of the late Past Grand Master EICHBAUM, the gift of the brethren of Allegheny county.

The following item throws light upon the methods of our Pennsylvania brethren, indicating as it does something of the limitations upon the exercise of what would elsewhere be considered the normal functions of the lodge:

A communication was read from Lodge No. —, asking grand lodge to grant it permission to receive from J. F. T. a request for permission to present a fourth petition, which was, on motion, granted.

The report of the trustees of the Girard bequest showed that the annual income of the fund, exclusive of interest on deposits, is $2,726.25, of which $2,000 was appropriated to the stewards of the Stephen Girard charity fund for the year ending December, 1900.

The temple committee reported that extensive and radical changes were contemplated in the interior of the temple to bring it up to the standard of refinement which the rapid and radical improvements of the last twenty years have produced.

GEORGE E. WAGNER was elected grand master; WILLIAM A. SINN re-elected grand secretary. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

At the annual communication the acting grand master delivered his address.

Referring to the WASHINGTON memorial observance, which had been referred to the grand master with power to act, and to the death of the grand master, which devolved upon him the decision of the question, he had decided after wide consultation that their practice should be adhered to, which would prevent their participation in

the celebration. Correspondence with the Virginia authorities discloses what he meant by their practice. Writing to Grand Master DUKE, he says:

Since taking the office of grand master I have given much thought to the subject presented, and have also had consultations with my associate grand officers and our past grand masters, and I find the feeling unanimous that the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should adhere to its traditions and not participate in any public demonstration. This has always been our practice, and we agree that it should not be infringed.

In a subsequent letter to Past Grand Master COURTNEY, chairman of the Virginia executive committee, he says:

The reason given in my letter to your most worshipful grand master is the correct one, and there is "nothing else" held back. In Pennsylvania the grand lodge never appears in public, and, by its constitution, it forbids its subordinates to do so. We cannot do otherwise than decline your fraternal invitation.

Anticipating your thought that the statement made is inconsistent with the fact that corner stones are laid in public, and funerals are in public, and that our brethren participate in them, I say that neither grand lodge nor lodges, as such, do so. In the case of corner stones, the grand master, or the brother having his authority, calls to his assistance such brethren as he sees proper, and the stone is laid. It must, from the nature of things, be done outside of the tyled lodge room.

In case of the death of a brother, the master of the lodge calls the members, who attend the funeral as brethren, not as a lodge, because there can be no lodge outside of a tyled room, and it is, of course, impossible to bury except in a cemetery.

These two occasions, where Pennsylvania Masons may appear in public, are provided for in our Ahiman Rezon, or Book of Constitution: no others are. Under the well known rule, "In Freemasonry, what is not permitted is prohibited," there can be no public appearance of brethren except for these purposes.

Referring to the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington on the subject of Negro Masonry, and especially its reconsideration of the subject in 1899, he says it "apparently rescinded its former action." This foreshadows substantially the same view as that taken by the grand master and grand lodge of New Jersey, including the suggestion that the assurance of Grand Master SEEMAN, of Washington, that it was not permissible for the two parties referred to in the previous year (RIDEOUT and BAILEY) or others of like standing to visit Washington lodges, would not or might not be sustained by his successor. He refers to this as a "decision," liable to be reversed, leaving the action of the grand lodge to govern the case, and that action he interprets by putting these words into the mouth of the Grand Lodge of Washington:

We reserve to our own lodges, and our grand lodge, the exclusive right to decide upon the legitimacy of all visitors or affiliates, and deny the right of any other grand lodge to have an opinion on the subject.

We have already discussed this view of the subject under Mississippi and New Jersey, and need only refer to what we have already said in reference to what we conceive to be a total misapprehension of the scope of the Washington "Declaration."

The acting grand master submitted as a part of his address the correspondence between Grand Master RUMSEY, of Wyoming, and himself, as to the advisability of establishing a "Masonic tribunal, or court of appeal, which might be termed a supreme or sovereign grand lodge," as suggested by the former. In his reply Brother WAGNER said, in part:

Of course, without power to "discipline," such supreme grand lodge would be entirely ineffective; with the power to "administer Masonic light and discipline," the sovereignty of present grand lodges would be destroyed.

The grand lodge of Pennsylvania will not surrender its sovereign power, and I, therefore, cannot join you in any effort to establish a central authority for the government of the existing grand lodges.

This broad statement of our position will render it unnecessary for me to enter into the question further in the way of pointing out, in detail, its revolutionary character by its reversal of all established usages, customs and traditions.

I beg to call your attention to the most recent attempt looking to the same end at which you aim; I refer to the Masonic convention held at Chicago in June, 1887. That was a conspicuous failure. It appears to me that no other result could have followed.

It will be news to most people outside of Pennsylvania, and especially to the survivors of those who participated in the convention of grand masters held in Chicago in 1887, that it was an attempt looking to the formation of a general grand lodge. The call for the convention contained the following definite repudiation of any such purpose:

"The undersigned grand masters are jealous of the rights, integrity and perpetuity of independent sovereign grand lodges, as the only lawful governing bodies over Ancient Craft Masonry, and under no circumstances would either consent that such lawful authority should be divorced from its proper source."

The acting grand master said that since writing his reply to Grand Master RUMSEY he had had occasion to refer to some occurrences in their own grand lodge, and he puts in brief compass an interesting contribution to what might now be called ancient history:

In 1780, grand lodge nominated and elected Gen. George Washington, grand master general for the United Colonies.

At that time the Revolution was in full progress, and General Washington was in command of the armies. The nomination was communicated to other grand lodges, but the only one that responded was the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which desired to know whether it was the purpose of this grand lodge to form a general grand lodge, and what powers it was intended to delegate to such central authority, and what the powers of the grand master general were to be, etc.

To these inquiries grand lodge responded, suggesting no definite plan or intention, and the matter was dropped. In 1790 the subject of a general grand lodge was introduced by a communication from the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

This time there was no uncertainty in the councils of this grand lodge; the subject being dealt with in a vigorous manner, and a declination forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Georgia, for much the same reasons which appear in my letter to Most Worshipful Grand Master Brother Rumsey. Similar action was taken in 1800, in response to a communication from the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, and again in 1802, in response to a communication from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Brother WAGNER'S predecessor desired to make a Mason at sight of a distinguished prelate, a resident of South Dakota, sojourning for some weeks in his native city, Philadelphia. Grand Master LEVOY, of South Dakota, objected unless he came into the Fraternity in the usual way, by petition. This was done, jurisdiction was waived, and the gentleman was duly made.

The acting grand master well says:

The prerogative of the grand master to do either is well settled in this jurisdiction, and it has been frequently exercised. That it is inherent in the office cannot, in my opinion, be successfully questioned. During my term of office I have several times been requested to exercise this prerogative, but have declined to do so, because I failed to see why I should in the specific cases under consideration.

It did not seem to me necessary to exercise the prerogative for the purpose of asserting its existence or validity, because both are well established; nor did any of the cases presented seem to be of such a character as to require a departure from our usual and orderly procedure. Unless some extraordinary reason exists in any particular case that may be presented to me, I do not propose to exercise this prerogative. Freemasonry cannot be honored by the introduction of any man, be his station the highest in the land; it matters not whether he is distinguished by political, civic, or military position, by great wealth, by a leading place in society, whether he be a successful merchant, a leading lawyer, a distinguished divine, or a great scientist. In Freemasonry we meet upon the level, all are equal, we stand upon the broad platform of manhood.

* * * * * * * * *

We welcome all good men and true, but we do not solicit any. A petitioner "declares that he is free by birth, unbiased by the improper solicitation of friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary or other improper motives," and "that he freely and voluntarily offers himself a candidate."

Let us stand upon the high plane that all must come to us, and in the prescribed way only. Do not let us indulge the idea of making Freemasonry easy. Let all petition and of their own free will and accord pass the scrutiny of the investigation committee and the ordeal of the ballot. Let our material be well tried by all our tests before it is incorporated in the Masonic edifice.

Of the signet ring worn by Grand Master LAMBERTON, and after his death presented by his son to the then grand master with the request that it be handed down to his successors to be worn on official occasions,—and found among the effects of Grand Master WILLIAMS after his death,—he says:

This ring was handed by me to the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary William A. Sinn, with request that he take charge of it, subject to the orders of grand lodge. He has deposited it in his fireproof safe in the vault in his office. This report is made to grand lodge, that there may be a permanent record as to the place of deposit of the ring, and to give grand lodge an opportunity of deciding what action, if any, it desires to take in the premises. I have not used the ring during my term of office, and do not propose doing so, as, in my opinion, there is no warrant for it in Masonic law or usages.

After the WASHINGTON memorial incident it hardly needed this to convince the Masonic world that the Pennsylvania executive is determined that during his administration no one shall ring in anything to hazard the stability of the eternal foundation of Freemasonry imbedded in the Ahiman Rezon.

Following are some of the decisions reported by the acting grand master:

A reception cannot be held in a lodge room. Lodges cannot hold a reception in the lodge room or elsewhere; nor can lodge funds be used to defray the expenses of a reception; nor can the lodge name be used for such a purpose. The powers and duties of lodges are set forth in their warrants, in the Ahiman Rezon and the usages and customs of the Fraternity. These include lodges at labor and lodges at refreshment. A Masonic banquet must be for Masons only.

No lodge shall advance any but its own members.

An officer of a lodge, temporarily absent from this jurisdiction in the service of his country, does not lose his official standing by reason of such temporary absence.

It is unmasonic for any brother to solicit votes for himself for an office, either in person, by written appeals, or by sending tickets.

A petitioner who can neither read nor write, save only his own name, may be initiated, if otherwise qualified and regularly approved by the lodge.

In consequence of a discussion having arisen between the worshipful master of a lodge and a military organization as to their proper places at the funeral of a brother, I decided: If a Masonic burial is desired by the family of a deceased brother, and the worshipful master accepts the duty, the funeral must be conducted in strict accord with Masonic law and usages, otherwise the brethren cannot participate. We do not force ourselves upon the friends of the deceased, and they have the right to decide whether the funeral shall be Masonic or otherwise; if Masonic, our usages must be observed.

It is not permitted to have a choir chant the Lord's Prayer in a lodge during the conferring of a degree. All work must be as authorized, without addition or amendment.

In Pennsylvania the decisions of the grand master are not reviewed by the grand lodge. They are not only law for the cases evoking them, but a part of the body of law governing future cases until some successor has new light on the subject and reverses them.

After the installation of the grand officers, Grand Master WAGNER delivered a brief inaugural, in which he promised that the laws and regulations should be enforced without fear or favor, but with affection for all—and emphasizing the following:

Referring to the transactions of the past year, I desire to call your attention to those cases where petitioners have been initiated or admitted without due and full compliance with the rules and regulations of grand lodge, because of which I have been compelled to evict them from their several lodges.

Those gentlemen have been badly treated. Either through ignorance of the law on the part of lodge officers, or through attempts on the part of such officers to "get around the law," these innocent victims have been made to suffer.

They presented themselves, in good faith, without the special knowledge of our requirements, which should be in the possession of lodge officers, and because they were unlawfully made, I had no option but to declare the proceedings in their several cases null and void, and to direct their names to be stricken from the list of members.

In reading the proceedings of previous years, I find that my predecessors took similar action in similar cases, as was their duty. It is time that these practices were ended.

I therefore desire to give notice that in all such cases hereafter occurring, where a petitioner is unlawfully made, or unlawfully admitted as a member, so that the grand master is obliged, in the fulfillment of his duty, to set aside such initiation or admission, the master of the lodge will be suspended from his office, and that all may have due and timely notice thereof, a circular letter will be sent to

each and every worshipful master, calling his attention to this announcement.

Cases arising heretofore can be classified as follows,—viz:

Initiating petitioners without first having received information from the grand secretary that there was nothing on the records against them.

Admitting as members, brethren, without similar information from the grand secretary.

Advancing brethren before one month had elapsed since receiving the preceding degree.

Initiating a petitioner without due notice to the members that he was to be balloted for.

Initiating persons physically disqualified.

Initiating a non-resident without inquiry of the nearest lodge.

Initiating a petitioner in violation of the requirements of the Ahiman Rezon that action must be taken within four months.

Such cases occur every year. It will be my effort to stop them. The master, who, by our laws, is responsible for all the actions of his lodge, will be held to strict accountability and will be obliged to suffer with the man that ought not to.

A view of the law which compels a grand master to do an act which he is obliged to confess is an injustice, ought by this time to suggest the inquiry whether the trouble lies altogether in faulty administration in the lodges. Like our first Masonic master and teacher, who said he had long since made up his mind that bad grammar was not necessarily good Masonry, we long ago made up our mind that a bad practice in Masonry does not necessarily, because it has long prevailed, reflect Masonic law. If the Ahiman Rezon prescribes a confessedly unjust course, then so much the worse for the Ahiman Rezon; it should be repudiated in the name of the Masonry which it misrepresents.

The report on correspondence (212 pp.) is signed by the full committee of five, with Past Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD as chairman. The various reviews are signed with the initials of the reviewer, and this discloses the fact that the great bulk of the work was done by Bro. JAMES M. LAMBERTON, who wields a trenchant but not acrid pen, and possesses qualities which make him a real acquisition to the guild. The notice of Illinois for 1899 is from his hand, and covers something over five of his pages. He says of Grand Master COOK'S address that it is strong and able, showing that he had ruled the Craft firmly, keenly sensible of the responsibilities of his high station. He quotes from his edict forbidding the use of spectacular

accessories in the work, as "showing what is done in some jurisdictions."

He makes other extracts from the address, including, with approval, Brother COOK'S remarks on "advancing the line" in rotation, of which he says:

We know a grand lodge where there is a custon so strong as to be practically a rule, that whoever is appointed junior grand deacon by the new grand master is certain to be regularly advanced until, if he lives, he reaches the station of the grand master.

With us, both in the lodge and grand lodge, there is an election for junior warden and junior grand warden every year; and an appointment to any place (as one of the deacons) is not a guarantee that the brother thus appointed will be elected a warden.

He praises Bro. FRANK CRANE'S oration as thoughtful and beautiful, and notes with pleasure the absence of names from the report of the appeal committee.

He gives generous space to our report, and by quotations permits us to reflect in his pages our opinions on the original legitimacy of African Lodge; on the Mexican gran dieta; on the topical form of report; and on Masonic Homes, on which latter subject he credits us with wise speaking.

He says we did not hesitate to deny a statement of one of the brethren of the guild where in his own humble judgment the verdict would be for the brother. Upon looking up our remarks under the identifying heading we feel almost sure that we could correctly guess the subject of the statement to which he alludes. As we do not feel absolutely sure of our guess, we shall not consider it at all out of place on his part if he identifies the statement and gives the grounds of his own judgment.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1899.

24TH ANNUAL. CHARLOTTETOWN. JUNE 26.

The representatives of twenty-six grand lodges were present. Illinois not of the number.

The grand master, LEONARD MORRIS, took note of the fact that the Grand Lodge of Peru had restored the Bible to its proper place in the furniture of the lodge, and that fraternal recognition by other grand lodges was being resumed. He briefly touched the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington relative to Negro Masonry, and the committee on foreign correspondence reported thereon as follows:

That the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island affirms its adherence to the doctrine of grand lodge territorial jurisdiction, which the experience of a century on this continent has proven to be a wise and wholesome doctrine, whereby grand lodges have been enabled to dwell together in peace and harmony. That we view with regret the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, in the abrogation and setting aside of this doctrine by the recognition of dual grand lodges in a large number of the jurisdictions.

That the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island trusts that the Grand Lodge of Washington have already taken such action as will restore that peace and harmony which have ever characterized the family of American grand lodges.

Past Grand Master ROBERT MARSHALL, of New Brunswick: was a visitor and addressed the grand lodge relative to a federation of the Maritime Provinces under one grand lodge, to meet alternately in the three provinces. A committee of conference was appointed.

The following decision rendered by the grand master was approved:

It is the inherent right of any brother Master Mason in good standing to object to the initiation of a candidate into his own lodge, although clearly elected, and his objection would mean a rejection of the candidate.

One new lodge was chartered.

JOHN A. MESSERVEY, of Charlottetown, was elected grand master; NEIL MACKELVIE, Summerside, re-elected grand secretary.

This grand lodge prints no report on correspondence.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1900.

25TH ANNUAL. CHARLOTTETOWN. JUNE 25.

The grand master, JOHN A. MESSERVEY, referred to the fact that this was their twenty-fifth anniversary and to the once familiar, faces now missing. One had disappeared during the year. J. D. MASON, the first grand treasurer. The death of HARRISON DILLS, past grand master of Illinois, is noted.

The grand master referred to the withdrawal by several grand lodges of their edicts of non-intercourse with the the Grand Lodge of Washington, without comment.

Brother WAKEFORD, chairman of a committee appointed to confer with the grand lodges of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, relative to a union of the three grand lodges of the Maritime Provinces, reported that the committees had not been able to get together, and that so far nothing had been done. Other business was of purely local interest.

RONALD MCMILLAN, of Charlottetown, was elected grand master; NEIL MACKELVIE, Summerside, re-elected grand secretary.

QUEBEC, 1900.

30TH ANNUAL. MONTREAL. JANUARY 31.

Six past grand masters were present and thirty jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois by Bro. E. E. J. T. ROTHWELL. The grand master (BENJAMIN TOOKE) announced the death of JOHN HAMILTON GRAHAM, L. L. D., the first grand master of Quebec, which occurred at Hartford, Conn. His remains were removed to Richmond, where the grand lodge was convened for his burial. Dead, also, was Past Master EDWARD MORRIS, an earnest and faithful worker in the early days of the grand lodge. The death of Past Grand Master HARRISON DILLS, of our own jurisdiction is noted.

Referring to the South African war the grand master says:

Freemasonry is numerously represented where war is now raging. The Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland alone have over

one hundred subordinate lodges scattered through the different sections of South Africa.

No doubt a very large proportion will be directly or indirectly affected. Suffering women and children must be cared for, and we have not the slightest doubt that Freemasons throughout the entire empire will be found ready and willing to assist those in distress.

President Kruger, Joubert, and many educated Boers are Freemasons, as well as the commander-in-chief of the British army, Lord Roberts, and a host of British officers; truly it is an occasion when brother is fighting against brother.

Taking as his text the declaration of New South Wales, "That this grand lodge claims sovereign jurisdiction in this territory, and no other body has the right to grant a warrant for a Masonic lodge in New South Wales." the grand master again takes up the matter of the existence of three lodges in the jurisdiction still holding allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, and says:

Why do these three lodges stand aloof and refuse to join the great majority of Masons and the general work of our Fraternity? The only reason advanced so far is sentiment, and the opinion openly expressed by several earnest Masons is, that isolation from us does not meet with universal favor among the members of these three lodges, owing in the first place to the general change of feeling throughout the Craft; secondly, to the knowledge that the best interests of Masonry would be served by united action. Further, if personal feelings and individual interests were not considered, and the fact realized that we are all descended from the same mother grand lodge, and above all that we are Canadians, this long standing difference could be settled.

As evidence of the desire of the Grand Lodge of England that all the lodges in the jurisdiction should be on the register of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, he cites her refusal to appoint a successor to the late Honorable Justice BADGLEY, district grand master, her refusal to issue warrants for new lodges in the province, and the recent amendment to her constitution prescribing a mode of procedure for her lodges in foreign parts desirious of transferring their allegiance, and says:

England entered into certain arrangements with the Grand Lodge of Canada at the time of her official recognition, the same terms were offered to this grand lodge in 1875, but declined by us in the hope that every subordinate lodge then existing would join this grand lodge and establish unconditional recognition. All handed in their warrants except the three now referred to, and to the continued refusal of these lodges must be laid the responsibility of a divided body of Masons in this province.

* * * * * * * * * *

If there be one province in this dominion, or in the whole empire more than another where Freemasons should be united in every form of work and government, it is in this old province of Quebec. Condi-

tions exist here unknown to any other province or state on this side of the Atlantic.

Knowing the strong opinion held by a great many members of grand lodge on this irritating subject, let me ask you not to take any action in the matter during the last year of this century.

On the other hand if no effort be made by those who should, to effect a settlement satisfactory to the great majority of Masons in the province, during this interval, we must place the responsibility on the members of these three lodges, who still refuse our rights, for any legislation we may be compelled to take, to uphold our proper position among all grand lodges in the world.

While admitting the sayings and doings of individuals on both sides for the last thirty years are open to criticism, we believe the improved conditions now existing will enable the same brethren to be reasonable in all demands. Let the past be forgotten and the present devoted to settle all differences by the principles we teach.

We hope and believe that the day is not far distant when all the lodges in Quebec will be dwelling together in unity.

The grand master touches upon the Washington incident to rejoice that the action of that grand lodge in repealing its former action restores fraternal intercourse with all true brethren throughout the world.

His fraternal language with reference to non-payment of dues is in pleasing contrast to the spirit which in some jurisdictions impels sweeping enactments, severe in character, indiscriminately affecting both classes to which he refers in the following:

We have members in our Fraternity who are unable to pay their dues when they mature, there are also those who can pay, but will not.

The first named are more familiar with their true position than anyone else, except perhaps their families or those dependent on them. Investigate such cases and if worthy grant such a brother his dimit at once without trial.

To summons him to appear and show cause, is equivalent to summons him to show poverty. Treat him leniently and in accordance with the spirit of our Fraternity, and when conditions warrant it, he will be only too glad to renew the pleasant relations he formerly enjoyed with his brethren. A brother is not likely to forget a summons, or forgive a suspension, but deal with him in a broad fraternal spirit, and fewer will be turned adrift. Let us in this way endeavor to reverse existing conditions by encouraging restorations and decreasing suspensions.

Among his decisions is the following, interesting because it seems to disclose the normal method of reinstatement where there is no specific enactment:

I was asked for a ruling in the case of a brother suspended for non-payment of dues who desired to reinstate himself with his lodge.

Can he re-enter without a ballot? There being no clause in the constitution providing for cases of this kind, I ruled that on payment of all demands made on him by the lodge, he was entitled to have his name placed on the list of members and enjoy all privileges. This is the custom generally practiced in the jurisdiction and which governed my ruling.

The grand lodge enjoyed the customary discourse by the grand chaplain, this year by W. Bro. the Rev. FRANK CHARTERS.

BENJAMIN TOOKE, grand master: JOHN H. ISAACSON, grand secretary, both of Montreal, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (110 pp.) is by Past Grand Master E. D. T. CHAMBERS, who brings from his service in the grand east increased ability for the work for which he had heretofore demonstrated his fitness.

He gives Illinois for 1899 very full notice and very complimentary as well, as will be seen by his opening paragraph:

It is when the reviewer takes up so meaty and instructive a volume as that issued annually by the Grand Lodge of Illinois that he most seriously laments the restrictions placed upon him in his work, by limitations of time and space. If we except the few pages of statistics,—rendered absolutely requisite for the supply, at least, of home demands—the book affords nothing but charming reading from cover to cover. We only wish that it could be in the hands of all our own readers.

He is one of several competent judges who have highly complimented the literary style as well as other qualities of Grand Master COOK'S addresses:

His last address to grand lodge is a literary *chef d'oeuvre* and breathes a spirit of unaffected earnestness of purpose and of unswerving devotion to duty and to the best interests of the Craft.

He pays a high tribute to past Grand Master CREGIER, "the worthy and honored representative of our own Grand Lodge of Quebec near that of Illinois," and notes the mournful co-incidence that Past Grand Master HAWLEY who succeeded him as grand master in 1872, so soon followed him across the dark river in 1898. He notes also the decease of Past Senior Grand Wardens ASA W. BLAKESLEY and HENRY C. CLEAVELAND.

He quotes at length the remarks of Grand Master COOK on the subject of rotation in office, as correctly expressing the result of his own observations, and worthy the careful attention of the Craft of Quebec.

We copy in full his remarks on the topical plan of report:

Since our last review of Brother Robbins' work, he has changed the form of his reports to conform to the new fangled topical idea. The product of his pen is always interesting, but since we observe

that he rather invites criticism of the new form, candor compels us to say that we prefer the old one. The topical form necessitates a good deal of labor, without, so far as we can see, any compensating result. The main objects of those who adopt it are apparently to save space and to assist the reader and Masonic student, by such an arrangement of matter as may facilitate reference to any particular subject. Now, it is just as easy under the old system to avoid needless repetition, and so to economize space, while the careful student will not only experience little or no difficulty in discovering what is of interest for him to pursue in the old form reports, but he will usually desire to read the whole report through, irrespective of its form. The chief difficulty of which most grand masters and grand lodge reviewers complain, in discussing the subject of Masonic literature, is that of inducing the brethren to read it at all. A wide experience of journalism has convinced the writer of a fact that has doubtless met the observation of several of his brethren; namely, that men are much more attracted by items of local and personal interest in the newspapers than by the expression of opinion and discussion of principles. Papers that lack attractiveness to the illiterate are seldom touched by them. But when they pick up a paper to read its home news and references to people that they know, there is a probability that they may profit also by its articles of greater utility. It is because we believe that those who are not regular Masonic students will find the old style Masonic review more interesting than those of the topical plan, and may thus be more readily led to read them, that we chiefly favor them.

In his introductory remarks Brother CHAMBERS writes vigorously —almost indignantly—of the action of grand masters of Tasmania and Egypt in accepting backward promotion, i. e., by accepting in another grand lodge inferior honorary rank to the actual rank conferred upon them by their own, having reference to the conferring upon them by H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, the rank and dignity of past junior grand warden in the Grand Lodge of England.

Being recognized grand lodges these bodies and their grand masters are, he says, "entitled to rank as the peers of all grand lodges and all grand masters in the world, and it is their own fault if they do not."

SCOTLAND, 1899.

— ANNUAL. EDINBURGH. NOVEMBER 30.

We have before us the proceedings of three quarterly and the annual communications of the grand lodge, and of several meetings of the grand committee.

At the quarterly of November 2, the grand master, Lord SALTOUN, moved a vote of one hundred guineas to the fund for the relief of the wives, widows and orphans of Scottish soldiers and sailors serving in the war in South Africa, which was carried with enthusiasm.

Among the charters granted for new lodges was one for Johannesburg, Transvaal, and four for as many points in Western Australia.

The grand master nominated the Hon. JAMES HOZIER, M. P., as his successor, and the nomination was agreed to with much applause.

At a special meeting of the grand committee November 16, the report of the foreign and colonial committee on communications from Queensland and Western Australia was under consideration.

The title of "Pro Grand Master of Queensland" was conferred on the district grand master of that district grand lodge, which comprises fifty-four lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The district grand master of Western Australia (which district grand lodge was created in 1897 and now has twenty-nine lodges) also had conferred on him the title of "Pro Grand Master," having superintendence over district grand lodges and other lodges, should any be created in the province.

The immediate occasion for this action was a movement, or movements, to establish an independent grand lodge in Western Australia, of which the committee say:

There is already in Western Australia a so-called grand lodge, consisting of four lodges composed principally of Freemasons not affiliated to any lodge there. This grand lodge is not recognized by the lodges of any of the three constitutions in the colony; but a movement has been going on for its recognition with the view of getting the English and other lodges in the colony to join it. It is understood that the Grand Lodge of England does not object to the creation of such a grand lodge, although the Scotch and Irish lodges, which form a majority of the lodges in Western Australia, are opposed to its formation. The Grand Lodge of England has acted in the matter, as is its practice in similar cases, without communication with Scotland, and, it is understood, with Ireland. Such action is to be regretted. But the committee adhere to the Masonic principle, universally rec-

ognized everywhere, that no new grand lodge should be created or recognized in any kingdom or country unless by the act of a majority of the lodges of every constitution in the country. Unless such a principle were acted on, any two or three lodges in such places might, in direct opposition to the general wishes of the body of Masonry in a colony or elsewhere, create at their own hand a grand lodge at their own whim.

The district grand master of Western Australia recommends his proposal on the ground that in his opinion it would secure the continued allegiance of the Scotch lodges. and strengthen the position of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in the colony.

At the annual communication of November 30, the grand officers were elected and installed; charters were ordered for lodges in Trinidad and Western Australia; and then the festival of St. Andrew was celebrated in royal style by about three hundred and fifty brethren.

The after-dinner talk of the new grand master brimmed over with wit and wisdom, showing that he is both strong and quick on his feet.

At a meeting of the grand committee held April 19, 1900, the resignation of the Rt. Hon. Lord SANDHURST, grand master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, was reported.

It was resolved to recommend to grand lodge to give immediate attention to the nomination of Lord NORTHCOTE as the successor of Lord SANDHURST.

D. MURRAY LYON remains grand secretary. His address is Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1899.

15TH ANNUAL. ADELAIDE. APRIL 19

Twenty-two representatives were present, he of Illinois not of the number.

The grand master, the Rt. Hon. SAMUEL J. WAY, presided. Having recovered from a serious illness, the deputy grand master tendered to him the congratulations of the Craft to which he warmly responded.

Fraternal relations were established with the Grand Lodge of Peru.

The following is from the journal of proceedings:

The question of the appointment of a representative of the Grand Lodges of Australasia to the Grand Lodge of Virginia upon

the occasion of the celebration of the Washington Centenary was fully discussed, and upon motion of V. W. the Rev. Canon Samwell, seconded by Wpl. Bro. A. G. Pendleton, it was resolved that with the consent of the M. W. the grand master the board of general purposes be authorized to carry out such arrangements as may be deemed right and prudent for the purpose of representation.

Other proceedings are all of local interest only.

The Rt. Hon. SAMUEL JAMES WAY (member of Her Majesty's privy council, lieutenant-governor and chief justice of South Australia) was re-elected grand master. J. H. CUNNINGHAM remains grand secretary, both of Adelaide; city address, Freemasons' Hall, Flinders street.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1899.

123D ANNUAL. CHARLESTON. DECEMBER 12.

Four past grand masters were present, and the representatives of thirty-four grand jurisdictions, the ambassador of Illinois not among them.

At the outset of his admirable address the grand master, BARTLETT J. WITHERSPOON, announced the death of THOMAS F. HILL, district deputy grand master, aged forty-three, and of SOLON A. DURHAM and JULIUS F. C. DUPRE, past district deputy grand masters, aged sixty and sixty-eight, respectively.

From the memorial of Brother HILL, presented by Past Grand Master DIVVER, we extract the following for reasons that will be apparent:

The preamble and resolutions were read and adopted at the next regular communication, and the committee were ordered to present the family with a copy of them.

They prepared a beautiful Masonic apron of white lambskin: it was bound by a handsome white satin ribbon on the upper edge and flap, with long white ribbons attached, and a beautiful white rosette on the point of the flap; also on the flap, in large letters, his name and the name of his lodge, the date of his raising, and the date of his death were printed. On the body of the apron the preamble and resolutions were neatly printed, the names of the committee were written by each member signing his own name in the left corner; and the secretary's name signed in the right corner, with the seal of the lodge attached. On the upper left hand corner two right hands were clasped, and on the upper right hand corner the altar holding the Holy Bible, square and compasses.

The grand master submitted two decisions, the last on the manner of wearing the apron as Master Masons, which is the same as in Illinois; the first (which also reflects Illinois law) is as follows:

Question. In the election of officers of the subordinate lodge, can the by-laws be suspended, and the master or secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the lodge, when there is only one nomination for the office?

Answer. I answered that they could not.

A subordinate lodge cannot suspend its by-laws, although the grand lodge can, by unanimous consent. Section 68 of the code is now the law governing subordinate lodges.

This was held by the committee on jurisprudence to be strictly in accordance with the code, but they suggested an amendment of the code which afterwards materialized in this form:

Provided, That should there be only one nominee for an office, by unanimous vote of the lodge, any member thereof may be requested to cast the unanimous ballot of the lodge for said nominee: *Provided, also*, That any lodge may proceed to an election without nomination.

This failed and the decision of the grand master stands.

To the feeler of the grand master of Wyoming relative to a general grand lodge, the grand master replied that there was no probability that South Carolina would modify its frequently expressed adverse opinion and consent to waive its sovereignty, and this was allowed to stand as the opinion of the grand lodge.

He declined to give his approval to the following appeals for assistance:

From Star of Agra Lodge No. 1936, English Constitution, at Agra, N. W. P. India, for aid to build a Masonic hall at Agra. It did not come to us authorized in any way, and we would not permit one of our own lodges to issue such a circular to lodges outside the jurisdiction; to build a hall is scarcely within the term "Masonic distress."

On September the 9th, 1899, we received a circular from Porto Rico applying for aid for the suffering Masons there: we have never been in correspondence with any Masonic body in Porto Rico, and know nothing about Porto Rico Masonry. Besides, the United States government at that very time was sending large supplies to assist the people of Porto Rico. As to these two appeals I did not see that I could or should do more than refer them to you for such action as you may deem proper.

His action was approved. He wisely suggests a change from their custom of appointing all the committees of the grand lodge on the first day of the session, leading necessarily to hurried and imperfect performance of their duties; suggesting that a portion of each committee be appointed on the last day of the session, that matters may be carefully digested in the recess. A special committee will report

a plan to carry his suggestions into effect. They might wisely seek information from our grand secretary, as this plan has been so long in vogue in Illinois that all its details have been carefully worked out.

Relative to the Grand Lodge of Washington the grand master says:

The grand secretary, in his report on correspondence, will doubtless convey to you the pleasant intelligence that our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Washington, at their recent annual communication, have rescinded their former action in this matter, and have thus reentered the harmonious circle of American grand lodges.

The grand secretary informs me that no official notice of this fact has been served upon us, and therefore it is proper that we receive such notice before we revoke our resolution of non-intercourse, adopted at our last annual communication. I suggest that your grand master be authorized, should he be officially notified that Washington has revoked its former action, to consider our resolution severing fraternal relations as reconsidered and reversed, and to write and so inform the grand master and brethren of Washington.

This was agreed to through the report of the committee on address, who say:

They approve his recommendation on the subject of Negro Masonry, and hail with delight the idea of a restoration of fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington.

The grand lodge was the recipient of a fine oil portrait of Past Grand Master WILLIAM TULLY BRANCH, the gift of his lodge, Clinton No. 3.

One new lodge was chartered; provision was made for a ritual for lodges of sorrow, to be published with the ritual for the funeral service in a new edition of the Ahiman Rezon, which was ordered, requiring lodges to use it if they use any; the grand secretary was instructed to issue "a new and perfect book" (not an Ahiman Rezon) to a named lodge, in place of a "defective book" heretofore issued—said defective book to be returned to the grand lodge, and also to issue a new book to another lodge to replace one lost (they will lose themselves sometimes); Charleston was agreed upon as the place of next meeting, and—we are glad to note—a proposition to recoup the treasury for the expense of publishing a new edition of the Ahiman Rezon by omitting the report on correspondence, was shouldered out by one authorizing the grand secretary to employ all necessary help to supervise the one and prepare the other.

The testimonial ordered last year to be procured for the junior past grand master, JACOB T. BARRON, took the sensible form of a beautiful watch, which was presented in eloquent terms by the silver-tongued deputy grand master.

ORLANDO SHEPPARD, of Edgefield, was elected grand master; CHARLES INGLESBY, Charleston, re-elected grand secretary.

With the year 1899 Brother INGLESBY rounded out a quarter of a century in the office to which he was re-elected; and through the committee on correspondence the grand lodge paid an appreciative tribute to his personality, character, and services.

The report on correspondence (160 pp.) is from the able and practiced hand of Grand Secretary INGLESBY, prepared by him (*ex officio*) for the committee of which he is not a member but which reports on his work. In their report that committee say:

We report a communication received from the Gran Dieta of Mexico, setting forth the fact that a treaty of peace has been entered into by the contending parties in the strife that was rending the body of Mexican Masonry: by which agreement, all the difficulties have been finally settled, and this body is asking anew for recognition at the hands of the grand jurisdictions.

Some few years since it was recommended that this grand lodge take no action in regard to the recognition of Mexico, until it had given full and perfect assurance that all domestic trouble were at an end, and that it had established itself upon a sure foundation. It now appears that this has been accomplished, and it remains for this grand lodge to take what action they may deem proper.

The grand lodge took no action. We suspect that the statement of the committee that all the Mexican difficulties have been finally settled was made on their own responsibility, as Brother INGLESBY is too familiar with Mexican matters to suppose that a treaty between the gran dieta and any one of the other claimants would insure tranquillity.

He gives Illinois for 1898 a notice of four and a half closely printed pages, in which the proceedings are very thoroughly examined. He quotes from the opening of Grand Master COOK'S address, and of his remarks that "The principles of humanity have gained a new triumph, and America has laid down and proved with her blood, the postulate that no nation has a right to stand idle while another people suffers for bread and liberty." and that "At the close of the century the triumphs of our arms have added this new star to the crown of universal brotherhood, which shall be the victor of the ages," he says:

As we said last year, we do not take this view of it. Spain mismanaged and oppressed Cuba. We wanted Cuba for commercial reasons, and we have taken Cuba. It was a war of conquest, and has as much justification as such wars ever have. A great many good people were fooled into the belief that it was a war for humanity's sake. President McKinley knew better, and opposed the war. Well, we have Cuba, and we think it right that we should have it, and hold it with the strong hand. Its people are unfit to govern themselves, so

the United States should govern them until they have been educated sufficiently to conduct a decent government. Neither the Spaniards nor Cubans would agree with Brother Cook that our soldiers went to Cuba to practice and perform the lessons of "brotherly love, relief and truth." That is all fol-de-rol. The whole concern, Spaniards and Cubans, were a wretched lot, and not worth fighting for or with. We incline to think that the world would have been benefited had they been allowed, like the Kilkenny cats, to fight it out until they had all been killed—and thus made room for a better people—but we could not wait for that consummation, and as the island of Cuba was valuable to the United States, we took it! In doing this we have advanced the best interests of our country, and have promoted civilization at the same time.

We are not going to talk politics, but since our brother says the Spanish war was not undertaken for humanity's sake, let us ask him if he thinks any commercial interests were strong enough to force the country into war had it not been for the inhumanity of WEYLER'S obvious purpose to starve a whole nation of non-combatants?

He notices the Apple River case at some length; touches the question of a trial board without expressing an opinion as to its desirability, and calls Brother SMITH'S oration a splendid production. He notes our withdrawal of diplomatic relations with such of the members of the German grand lodge league as we were in correspondence with, on the ground that they could not treat with us as independent grand lodges, and in paying his respects to the report on correspondence, says:

For many years Brother Robbins has been the writer of these reports to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and we have derived much pleasure and instruction from their perusal. He begins this report as follows: "At the earnest solicitation of Grand Master Cook, we have determined to essay a report in the topical form." We consequently have a topical report before us, and earnestly wish we did not have it! A topical report gives us the opinions of its writer on the various topics noticed in it, and may or may not be valuable. Brother Robbins is an able and erudite man, and his essays and opinions on Masonic subjects are, of course, well written, and in good style. But essays and elaborate discourses are not the objects sought in these reports; they are written and submitted to convey information as to what is taking place in the Masonic world; facts, and events, and Masonic doings in other jurisdictions; not the especial views of Brother Robbins, or any other brother, on the different questions. We look in the magazines, orations, etc., for Masonic dissertations, but they are out of place in a report on foreign correspondence. There could be no better illustration of this than in the essay on "Negro Masonry." He is the only writer of ability, who has seen fit to justify the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, which has been almost universally condemned, and which has since been reconsidered and revoked by the Grand Lodge of Washington itself!

He thinks we must be afflicted with negrophobia, which only shows how sensible men can sometimes jump hurriedly at conclusions. A perusal of our two subsequent reports—this will make two—will help him to judge whether our malady is chronic and incurable.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1899.

25TH ANNUAL. YANKTON. JUNE 13.

As a souvenir of its silver anniversary the Grand Lodge of South Dakota sends out a magnificent volume.

The frontispiece is a half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, LOUIS G. LEVOY. Besides this the committee on quarter-centennial celebration furnish twenty-four pages of fine half-tone cuts, including these subjects:

The hall at Elk Point where the convention to organize the grand lodge met, the Baptist church at Vermillion where the first officers of the grand lodge were installed and the grand lodge constituted: two groups, including half-tones, of all the first officers of the grand lodge, except one: cut of M. W. Bro. Theodore S. Parvin, the constituting officer; cuts of each past grand master and two groups of the present officers of the grand lodge, making a total of forty-eight portraits, with a biographical sketch of each person.

The anniversary exercises were held on the evening of the first day of the session, in Turner's Hall, the sumptuous banquet being provided by the members of the St. John's Lodge No. 1, of Yankton. Among the regrets were those of Grand Master COOK.

Grand Master LEVOY presided at the feast of reason and the flow of soul and set the pace with a beautiful New England Indian legend which he aptly turned to the occasion.

Responses to toasts were given by Past Grand Master BLATT, Bro. FRANK A. BROWN, who filled a gap for Past Grand Master O. S. GIFFORD, who at the last moment found it impossible to be present; Past Grand Master GEORGE V. AYRES: Past Grand Master HARVEY J. RICE: Past Grand Treasurer CHARLES W. MCDONALD and Past Grand Master THEODORE S. PARVIN, honorary member of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota, who installed the officers of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, at its organization, and was in a special sense a guest of honor. The exercises began at 10 o'clock p. m. and the company broke up at the seasonable hour of 1 o'clock a. m.

We congratulate our brethren of South Dakota upon the manifest success of their celebration.

There were present at the opening of the grand lodge seven past grand masters (including THOMAS H. BROWN, who was elected to the grand east at the organization of the grand lodge), and the representatives of twenty-four grand jurisdictions, Illinois not among them.

The grand master, LOUIS G. LEVOY, naturally contrasted the past and present:

At the annual communication in 1876, there were six lodges (all on the roll) and twelve delegates, today there are ninety-three lodges and about three hundred representatives present, and when we consider that from the original territory another state and grand lodge has been erected whose report in 1898 shows fifty lodges and 2,871 members, we cannot but be impressed by the magnitude of its growth, which assures us that Masonry has kept step with other institutions in this age of progress.

Following are some of the eleven decisions reported by him:

2. In the absence of the warrant officers of a lodge the junior past master may open the lodge and transact its business. Dispensation is unnecessary.

6. Jurisdiction over rejected material while continuing to reside within the state is perpetual, another lodge may acquire jurisdiction only by securing waiver from the rejecting lodge.

7. A deformed man is ineligible to the degrees.

10. A lodge does not hold perpetual jurisdiction over a man who has petitioned for and been elected, but who moved out of the jurisdiction of the lodge before taking any of the degrees, providing one year has elapsed from the date of his election.

A waiver of jurisdiction from the lodge electing is not necessary, the candidate having failed for one year to present himself for initiation and having gained Masonic residence within the jurisdiction of the lodge in his new home, may make application there for the degrees.

All but numbers 2 and 6 were approved; of these the jurisprudence committee say:

It has always been the law of this jurisdiction, and is the law in nearly every jurisdiction, that no one except the worshipful master or the senior or junior warden can open a lodge, and in the absence of all of the three principal officers the lodge cannot be opened.

The subject of jurisdiction over rejected material has been so fully settled, affirmed and reaffirmed, that we cannot approve the decision numbered 6. We believe perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material wrong in principle and pernicious in practice.

The following suggests the nature of the inquiry which elicited this telegram:

Minnehaha Lodge cannot act as escort, if the lodge is present; it alone must bury him with the ceremonies of and as a Master Mason. Dispensation refused.

The correctness of his action was unquestioned.

First mentioned among the evils he had noted during his administration, was non-affiliation, and to the question, "What is the cause?" he replies:

From conversations had with non-affiliates, I have concluded that in many cases it is want of interest on their part for the simple reason that no interest has been shown them by the members of lodges in whose jurisdiction they reside. A cordial invitation to occasionally attend the lodge and a fraternal interest manifested in their welfare will do wonders to bring the non-affiliates into the fold. Brethren, lend your influence to this good work. When you meet a non-affiliate interest yourself in him; talk to him of the Craft and of the good membership will do him; of his duty to Masonry; and recall to him the old charges, which recite "that every Mason ought to belong to a lodge," and ten chances to one you will have the pleasure of restoring a worthy brother to lodge membership.

The next evil is intemperance, relative to which he closes his remarks as follows:

A drunkard is unfit company for any man, let alone a body of Masons. Then, if counsel and advice have no effect, if shame will not bring to them a realization of their degradation and of the destruction of their souls, why invoke your laws and place them beyond the pale of the Fraternity, where their actions cannot lower it in the estimation of those who otherwise think favorably of it.

For another evil—lack of interest, he suggests first to make the lodge room comfortable and attractive, it cannot be too beautiful; second, to attract members to stated meetings to supplement the regular business with some literary program—an address by some brother, or a debate in which all should be asked to assist; or reading by some good reader of selections from the report on correspondence. Of this last feature he says:

This report on correspondence can be made a valuable auxiliary in securing interest among your members, from it many topics for debate may be selected. It is usually written for the grand lodge by some well informed brother reviewing the work of other jurisdictions and in this case is the work of one of our past grand masters whose work is known and appreciated from Maine to California and the knowledge that his work is largely read and appreciated at home would be an incentive for further effort to please and interest you—for this report is written for you and for your better information.

Third, (tell it not in the presence of the grand master of Pennsylvania), he suggests that they occasionally invite their families to meet them at the close of the work and have a good social time in the lodge room, with a musical or literary program, followed by light refreshments.

He referred at some length to Negro Masonry, the Washington incident being then in its acute stage, and recommended that the question should be met and acted upon in a fraternal spirit.

He makes a part of his address his correspondence with the grand master of Pennsylvania, relative to the desire of the latter to make a Mason at sight of Bishop HARE, a resident of South Dakota, noticed by us in our review of Pennsylvania.

In reply to the request of Grand Master WILLIAMS for his permission to make the bishop a Mason at sight, he said:

Our grand lodge or any of its grand masters have never assumed the power of so doing, and I do not wish at this time to create a precedent by giving my consent thereto.

The Grand Lodge of South Dakota has ever held that the best judges of the qualifications of an aspirant for the honors of Masonry are those of the lodge where the aspirant resides. By granting your request I would violate this lodge's rights, and while the venerable bishop is well and favorably known to myself personally as well as to the majority of Masons in this state, and that we would hail with pleasure his advent into our ranks, I must decline to grant your request.

Grand Master WILLIAMS being very desirous that the bishop should be made a Mason in Philadelphia, among his old friends and in the presence of some of his own family, was willing to waive the question of making him at sight, but asked if Grand Master LEVOY could not and would not waive territorial jurisdiction in favor of lodge No. 51, of that city. The latter sent a copy of this letter to the master of the lodge within whose jurisdiction the prelate resided, asking him to present it to his lodge for action on the question of waiver, replying at the same time to the grand master:

Could not do otherwise holding as I do, that each lodge is the best judge of the qualifications of a candidate; hence I submit your request for this lodge's decision, which decision I doubt not will be agreeable to all parties concerned.

The answer of the lodge was favorable, and Bishop HARE was regularly made in No. 51. And we may add that he was well made if that elegant lodge maintains, as we doubt not it does, the high standard in all things which prevailed when we enjoyed the hospitality of its members forty or forty-one years ago.

The jurisprudence committee in approving the grand master's action in this case, say:

Individual or particular lodges have the primary, sole and whole jurisdiction over material resident within their jurisdiction. This right is a vested one, and your committee is gratified that the M. W. grand master maintained this doctrine of our jurisdiction in this case.

This is in full accord with Illinois decisions and with our own personal views; hence we think the addition of the grand master's approval to the waiver granted by the lodge added nothing to its validity.

The following resolution went to the committee on jurisprudence:

Resolved, That section 9 of chapter 2 of the grand lodge by-laws be amended to read as follows: A brother (not an officer) is entitled to a dimit on application for it, he being free from charges and clear

on the books; but that dimits shall only be issued from one lodge to another, unless the brother applying is moving out of the jurisdiction of this grand lodge.

Of this the committee say:

While not in entire accord with the resolution offered by R. W. Brother Cleaver upon the subject of dimits, we deem a change in our present law upon the subject desirable, and recommend the reference of said resolution to the committee on revision.

We do not wonder that the committee is not entirely satisfied with the amendment, the last half of it being a denial of the first half. Starting out with the declaration which ought to be true anywhere, that "a brother is entitled to a dimit on application for it, he being free from charges and clear of the books," it provides that instead of getting it he should get only a transfer.

The same committee had referred to it the subject of Negro Masonry and the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Washington. Their concluding paragraphs at once show their position and the action of the grand lodge, as the report was adopted:

The right to make Masons of any persons found worthy, regardless of creed or color, is not only not denied by this committee, but affirmed as an unalterable landmark of Masonry. It rests with the lodge receiving the petition to accept or reject. The inherent right of the lodge in this cannot be questioned, nor can the legal right of the Grand Lodge of Washington in adopting the resolution in question.

Unfortunately, however, we are confronted with conditions, not theories, and, as we are unable to alter the former, we must govern our actions by them. We therefore most strongly enter our protest against the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington in the recognition of clandestine Masons and the logical recognition thereby of the clandestine bodies under and by which they claim fellowship. We most earnestly and fraternally request a full reconsideration of the subject and its disposal by a revocation of its action so that peace and harmony, the essentials to Masonic life and prosperity, may be restored, and grand lodges and the Fraternity throughout the land again dwell together in unity.

Congratulatory greetings were received from the grand lodges of Washington, New Mexico and Manitoba, simultaneously in session; fraternal relations with Peru were resumed; provision was made for representation at the WASHINGTON memorial observance, and Aberdeen was selected for the place of next meeting.

A pleasing episode was the calling of Past Grand Master PARVIN of Iowa, to the chair, to whom Grand Master LEVOY presented Past Grand Master BLATT. In an eloquent speech, fully appreciative of his virtues, his services to the Craft and the honors he had brought to the jurisdiction, Brother PARVIN presented him with a fine

watch, the gift of the brethren of the jurisdiction. He was about to leave to take up his residence in Chicago.

In his feeling response Brother BLATT said that the severance of the ties which had bound him so long to South Dakota was not of free volition. His Masonic ties were knitted so closely that death only would sever them here below to reunite them in the everlasting future. His assurance that life, health and strength permitting, the annual communication would always find him present, leads us to hope that his work in the department where it has so long been of great value will not be permanently lost to the guild nor to the Craft. WILLIAM H. RODDLE, of Brookings, was elected grand master; GEORGE A. PETTIGREW, Flandreau, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (123 pp.) is the sixteenth from Brother BLATT'S hand, and he announces that it is his last. As we have already said, we hope not.

In his introductory remarks he refers to the WASHINGTON matter under the heading, "Clandestine Masonry." In closing the topic he says of the Washington committee:

The committee has simply permitted its sense of what it deemed justice, its altruistic tendencies, to get the better of what we believe good sound judgment. In our review we shall entirely abstain from any further mention of the subject, feeling that we have said enough.

Referring to the Mexican gran dieta he says of the present status of Masonry in that republic:

The rush of American grand lodges to recognize the gran dieta has ceased. The vast majority of grand lodges who failed to join the race may congratulate themselves for the exercise of caution. The year past has added nothing which would justify recognition. On the contrary, continued and aggravated disharmony, charges and countercharges, plots and counterplots are the prevailing conditions in our sister republic. We cannot but hope, sincerely hope, for a betterment of conditions and watch for it with deep anxiety.

His notice of Illinois is of 1898—administration of Grand Master COOK. He touches upon the illness of Brother CREGIER; the special contributions for charity; uniformity of the work; some matters of discipline, and of the grand master's reference to the permanent members, says:

All elective grand officers except secretary and treasurer are permanent members of the grand lodge, many attending and being active workers in grand lodge. They however, are barred from receiving pay. The grand master deems this unjust and recommends their being placed on the pay roll. The grand lodge, however, did not seem to follow this just advice or if it did, it escaped our notice.

The full fruitage of the grand master's recommendation will only come with the present year. An amendment to allow mileage and

per diem to the permanent members, offered at the communication he had under review, was adopted last year.

Of our special report on the status of governing bodies, he says in part:

This report, with resolutions to match, is one of the most important pieces of Masonic legislation of the year and most far reaching in both premise and conclusion. A proposition to amend the report by a recognition of the Grand Lodge of Egypt failed to carry, as did also a motion to defer action for a year and the original proposition as outlined prevailed.

In the main we agree with the report, but we feel that Brother Robbins has been somewhat too exclusive and the boasted universality of Masonry condemned to a chimera. We admit it to be no easy matter to draw the line unless drawn as tight and close as by Brother Robbins and his grand lodge. We believe however, that a more liberal construction, and a decidedly more liberal action, would not have endangered Ancient Craft Masonry and we believe the time has come when expansion will not be all incompatible with the best interests of the institution. We believe that Masonry has a mission to fulfill, a destiny to aid in shaping, which demands a liberal interpretation of the questions involved in the matter of recognition of Masonic bodies. It is not necessary, nor does it follow as a corollary that the "Open Door" policy must be pursued. It may be, as stated, hard to draw the line, but we reiterate it as our opinion that the line drawn by Brother Robbins will bear expansion.

Like our brother, whose opinions we value so highly, we believe that Masonry has a mission to fulfill, and believe that only Masonry, not dissent therefrom, can fulfill it.

Of the form of our general report, he says:

The report on correspondence proper, if so it can be called, emanates from the same high authority, Past Grand Master Robbins. It is against his wish and better judgment constructed on the topical plan, which he adopted at the earnest solicitation of the grand master. This plan ceases to be a review and becomes a digest. We have not satisfied ourselves that this plan is the best. It certainly is not, unless it is compiled and the criticism presented by one as able as Brother Robbins and those who are his peers in ability and learning. Hence when our grand lodge wants a topical report our signature to it will not be there.

Quoting our closing sentence on the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, he says:

While applauding the sentiment, we regret the utter fallacy of the prophecy. As a distinct proposition the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington was just. The ground maintained, however, by that grand lodge is not altogether tenable, as we have stated in our introduction. Wisdom is often the better part of valor.

Every member of the guild will, we are sure, reciprocate his good wishes and acknowledgments of uniform fraternal courtesy, and with a string to their farewell, say *Auf Wiederschen.*

TENNESSEE, 1900.

86TH ANNUAL. NASHVILLE. JANUARY 31.

No less than sixteen past grand masters were present, and the diplomatic corps included the representatives of thirty-five jurisdictions. among them the ambassador from Illinois, Past Grand Master AMERICUS V. WARR—to whom, Greetings with a big G.

The grand master, JOSEPH H. BULLOCK, is the second of the race of Josephs—JOE MILLER was the first—whose points lose nothing by his witty way of putting them. After a brief, simple, but really fine exordium, he says:

A few words of explanation, and I will then submit a report of my stewardship. I have not prepared a peroration for two reasons. In the first place, it would necessarily involve a discussion of the 20th century question. Secondly, I have during the past year read a number of able addresses from grand masters, the reading of which impressed me most forcibly with a saying of our first most E. G. M. Solomon, K. of I., which is recorded in the Book of Ecclesiastes, 1st chapter, 9th verse, and reads, "There is nothing new under the sun."

He announced the death of Past Senior Grand Warden CHARLES M. CARROLL, whose service in the grand west was in 1873, at the age of seventy-nine, and of Past Grand Marshal WILLIAM CRAWFORD SMITH, a past grand commander of Tennessee Templars, colonel of the First Tennessee regiment, who fell from a stroke of apoplexy while at the head of his command in Luzon. He noted also the death of our own CREGIER, of whom the committee on jurisprudence, in reviewing the address, say:

In his notice of the "Dead of Other Jurisdictions," we observe the name of M. W. DeWitt C. Cregier, past grand master of Illinois, who, through his great charities, kindly remembrance, and fraternal love for the Freemasons of Tennessee, during the dark days of the epidemics, through which the western portion of our state was called to pass in the years gone by, has so endeared himself to the Craft that his memory will stand forth as a monument of love among the Masons of this grand jurisdiction for ages yet to come. Therefore, in consideration of this manly man, your committee would recommend that a memorial page, suitably inscribed, be also set apart in our printed proceedings as a proper tribute to his memory.

We reproduce the tablet with its well deserved tribute.

In Grateful Remembrance

OF REPEATED AND UNSOLICITED
ACTS OF FRATERNAL SYMPATHY
AND ASSISTANCE RENDERED THE
SUFFERING IN THIS JURISDICTION

BY

GRAND MASTER D. C. CREGIER

On behalf of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, during the periods of Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1878, this Memorial Page is set apart to his memory by order of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

Died November 9, 1898.

The grand master's correspondence, pursuant to resolution of the grand lodge to restore the grand representative system, resulted in the substantially complete rehabilitation of the diplomatic corps, Past Grand Master WARR taking his old place as the representative of Illinois.

Referring to the repeal by the Grand Lodge of Washington of the resolutions of 1898, he says:

I have not the time, and do not deem it necessary, to copy this report in full, or to enter upon an extended review. Too much white paper has already been wasted on the subject. Suffice it to say, that while the Grand Lodge of Washington fully rescinds its erroneous legislation on this unfortunate subject, the false theories of the committee, with their unwarranted denunciations of sister grand lodges, cannot be too severely condemned.

No doubt a very large majority of the Craft in Washington are entirely blameless in this matter, and I therefore recommend that the resolution adopted at the last grand lodge suspending fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington be repealed.

The following, reported by the committee on jurisprudence, was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of the State of Washington has repealed the resolution which occasioned the suspension of fraternal relations between it and this grand lodge; therefore,

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Tennessee resumes its former fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington.

Fifteen decisions are reported, from which we select the following:

2. Can the worshipful master appeal from action of lodge to grand lodge?

Answer. Yes.

3. What is the status of a Mason suspended for non-payment of dues?

Answer. That of a suspended Mason.

4. Can a master preside before taking the Past Master's Degree?

Answer. Yes.

5. Lodge called for work in the Entered Apprentice Degree. Must the lodge open on Master Mason Degree?

Answer. No.

7. Is a man with left hand off between wrist and elbow eligible to receive the degrees?

Answer. Yes, if otherwise worthy and qualified.

8. Is a man with only one leg eligible?

Answer. No.

12. A lodge asks for a dispensation for a picnic and reunion.

Answer. No dispensation necessary. Have all the picnics and reunions you wish. They are good things to have; but don't form processions or wear regalia on such occasions.

13. Columbia Lodge No. 31, asks that they be allowed to celebrate St. John the Baptist's Day on Sunday, June 25, instead of on Saturday, the 24th. They desire to have a sermon delivered appropriate to the occasion.

Held. The grand master can not change this date, but sees no impropriety in the brethren, with their wives, children, and sweethearts, attending church and listening to a sermon on the subject indicated. No procession; no regalia.

In passing upon his rulings, the law committee take what we have elsewhere referred to as the true ground, and say:

The official decisions rendered by the grand master, we approve in all things, except Nos. 7 and 8, which, though in accord with precedents made by our grand lodge, in regard to physical qualifications, yet we think it advisable for our grand masters to answer all such questions by referring the inquirer to edict No. 30, and thereby requiring the subordinate in each case to decide for itself whether the applicant can receive and impart the ritual of Freemasonry.

"Non-affiliates," he says:

Like the poor, we have always with us. That the number is large, is, to some extent, the fault of our lodges. A dilapidated hall, dirty, uncarpeted floor, broken windows, a corps of incompetent officers blundering over our beautiful ritual (and I blush to say, we have some, a few, such lodges): this combination does not draw men together, and I do not wonder that some withdraw from such association. Wrong? Yes, they are wrong; they should stay with their lodge and do their part in securing comfortable halls and learning the esoteric work of the Fraternity. But I am speaking of conditions, not theories. They do withdraw. How shall we stop it? Answer: Make our lodges attractive; good, nice carpets and chairs, and pictures on the walls; elect officers who are acquainted with English grammar and rhetoric, who can impart the ritual in an impressive manner. Cultivate the social virtues, and remember always these words of the Divine Teacher: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

In accord with Illinois precedents, he instructed a lodge that, while it could waive jurisdiction or not, as it saw fit, it could not waive it on condition of receiving the fee; or, in other words, could not traffic in its jurisdiction.

He had the nerve—and it took some—to make the following recommendation:

1. That section 7 of article II of the constitution, rendering certain elective grand officers ineligible to re-election, be repealed. I am sure that no argument is necessary to convince the grand lodge of the wisdom of such a change.

To properly guide and control the affairs of Masonry in a jurisdiction like ours is no small task, requiring, as it does, the best efforts of mind and heart on the part of him who is called to the work. One year's experience as grand master, be it ever so fruitful of good results, surely gives promise of better work the next year. I hope the brethren will give this suggestion the consideration its importance demands.

This received the hearty approval of the law committee, and it is to be hoped that if anything more be required beyond the adoption of their report to effect the repeal, it will be forthcoming.

The grand master suffered a severe bereavement during the year, and he may be assured that the sympathy evoked by it will not be bounded by the lines of Tennessee.

In a case where a brother was suspended on charges growing out of a business transaction, the committee on appeals had occasion to reiterate what is now the well nigh universal judgment of the Fraternity:

The record in this cause shows that Brother Sutton rented a college building. and agreed to pay certain amounts therefor upon condition that the owners thereof make certain repairs: they failed to make the repairs, and Brother Sutton refused to pay the rent.

We recommend that the case be reversed and dismissed.

We here take occasion to suggest that Masonry is not a collecting agency.

The grand lodge chartered one lodge. continued one under dispensation, and recommended dispensations for four more; promptly paid the cost for participation in the WASHINGTON memorial service, which had been advanced by the grand master; exemplified the work; heard a favorable report from the management of the Widows' and Orphans' Home; exchanged greetings with the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and adopted the following, offered by the representative of Illinois:

Resolved, That each of the elective officers of this grand lodge be requested to furnish to the grand secretary, upon his first election, a brief biographical sketch of himself, and that the grand secretary be authorized to publish the Masonic substance thereof in the proceedings.

JAMES H. MCCLISTER, of Morristown, was elected grand master; JOHN B. GARRETT, Nashville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (114 pp.), by Past Grand Master GEORGE H. MORGAN, is an able paper, bright and breezy withal, and quite up to the excellent standard of his previous work. His notice of Illinois is of 1899, the closing year of the administration of Grand Master COOK, of whom he says: "Without effort at rhetorical flourish he uttered gems of thought worth preserving," illustrating his remark by a quotation on the upbuilding of character. He transfers to

his pages the remarks of Grand Master COOK and of R. W. Bro. A. H. BELL, the able representative of Tennessee, on the occasion of the official reception of the latter; and makes this analysis of the work of the grand orator:

Bro. Frank Crane, grand orator, delivered an oration peculiar in many respects. The language is fine, the imagination superb. The subject, if it can be said to have any one, the building of King Solomon's temple. The matter is so entirely speculative that we conclude the brother intended it to be entirely so. As a speculation document it is certainly a success.

In his kind notice of our report, he says he is as much as in love with its topical plan as last year, and in concluding his notice of it, says:

The next and last, Brother Robbins gives in full our objections to the "topical plan" both as regards his and Bro. W. W. Clark's report of Kentucky. His mention of Tennessee and our criticisms are of the most courteous character, for which we thank Brother Robbins sincerely, but are still not in love with the "topical plan," not a "little bit." Having heretofore given our reasons, repetition is not necessary.

From his conclusion we gather what the text of his report nowhere discloses, that it was written under varied circumstances, some of them adverse: some of it at his office at home, when he was feeling reasonably well; some at his residence—while invalided, we judge—under the shade of the trees, and the latter half while he was having his leg pulled at an osteopathic infirmary, where he spent most of the winter. The rejoicing point, where we can all join, is now reached when he seems to be on the highway to restored health, for which he praises the good Lord, who, he says, has been with him in six troubles, and will not forsake him in the seventh.

UTAH, 1900.

29TH ANNUAL. OGDEN. JANUARY 16.

Six past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-nine jurisdictions were present. ARVIS SCOTT CHAPMAN, answering for Illinois, appeared in both capacities.

The grand master, JAMES DAVID MURDOCH, announced the death of MICHAEL JAMES CORBIS, past junior grand deacon, aged forty-one. Another death alike untimely was that of WILLIAM BLINCOE JONES, past grand standard bearer, at forty. The memorial pages bear

among others the names of Past Grand Masters JAMES ANDREW HAWLEY and HARRISON DILLS, of Illinois.

Not a single question of law had been presented to the grand master for his decision. Verily, the millennium cannot be far from Zion!

Of lodge by-laws the grand master says:

Through the efforts of the grand secretary each lodge in our jurisdiction has now its by-laws in the form of a neat little booklet. At the expense of the grand lodge the grand secretary had 1,400 copies printed and uniformly bound, and furnished to each lodge the number of copies it had ordered. The booklet is nicely gotten up, and convenient to carry in a vest pocket. It bears on the outside cover the name and number of the lodge, and on the fly leaf the name of the brother carrying it, with a portion of his Masonic record, the signature of the secretary with the seal of the lodge attached, which, with the brother's signature, will answer all intents and purposes of a Masonic diploma.

This device is worthy of the fertile brain of Brother CHRIS, who is continually finding out some new thing.

The grand master despairs of uniformity of work. Notwithstanding the standard work had been adopted and promulgated more than a score of years ago, and zealously taught by grand lecturers at schools of instruction, he was amazed on seeing the Master Mason's Degree conferred in Titan Lodge No. 9, by its officers:

So many new phrases were used, and even in the esoteric portion of the work so many new things substituted or added to, that I really did not know whether I was in a Utah lodge or in a lodge room of some foreign jurisdiction. It is needless to say that the grand officers accompanying me on the visit were likewise impressed.

Perhaps this publicity will help matters.

Referring to the Grand Lodge of Washington, he reports his contribution to Brother IRVIN'S telegraphic symposium as follows: "Freemasonry is color blind, but the American principle of one grand lodge for each state as recognized by Utah must be maintained," and says:

A year ago this grand lodge adopted by a unanimous vote a report and a set of resolutions of our jurisprudence committee, in which in the most fraternal terms the Grand Lodge of Washington was requested to rescind its action *in re* "Negro Masonry," adopted by it in June, 1898. June 19, 1899, that grand body issued a communication to the American grand lodges, which had been adopted at its session held June 13, and in which its action of 1898 was modified or rescinded. I herewith submit the said communication for your consideration and action.

Personally I do not agree with the declarations and conclusions of the Washington grand body on this question; but as our request

has been complied with we may have reason to be satisfied, unless our able committee on jurisprudence, to which I recommend that the communication be referred, looks upon it in a different light.

The committee saw it in the same light, reporting the following, which was adopted:

Your committee on jurisprudence cordially endorse the words of the grand master in his communication to the Seattle lodge, of Washington, relating to Negro Masonry, and his subsequent action thereon.

The Craft is to be congratulated that the unfortunate resolutions of the grand lodge of that state, passed some two years ago, recognizing Negro Masonry, have now been rescinded.

He recommended the reference of Grand Master RUMSEY'S (Wyoming) overture to the same committee, saying:

All attempts to form a sovereign grand lodge made during the last hundred and more years—the first one soon after the close of the war of independence, at Philadelphia, the last one September, 1859, at Chicago—have proved failures; and with all due respect to the distinguished Brother Rumsey of Wyoming, I trust no other attempt of the kind will be made again, because such a Masonic grand body as proposed by him will never materialize.

And the following from that committee was indorsed by the grand lodge:

Supreme Grand Lodge:—Your committee on jurisprudence begs leave to report that, in its opinion, the grand master in his address has fully covered the question of a supreme or sovereign grand lodge, and we recommend that his action and words be endorsed.

The grand master, accompanied by Grand Secretary DIEHL, attended the WASHINGTON memorial observance at Mt. Vernon, and the profound inpression made upon him is reflected in his reference to the occasion.

The grand secretary thus touches upon the event in his regular report:

It is not my purpose to relate in this report the particulars of the event; I may, however be permitted to state that it was indeed the grandest and most soul-inspiring event it ever was my fortune to take part it. The ceremonies were appropriate, beautiful and impressive, and were performed by distinguished Craftsmen from the east, west, north and south, with dignity and solemnity, in the presence of the largest assemblage of Blue Lodge Masons—each one of whom was girded with the white apron—that ever met in this country, in the full splendor of an ideal autumn weather.

The report of the Salt Lake board of relief chronicles the disbursement to one applicant for a loan, from Illinois, of $25.

The committee on jurisprudence, to whom the report on correspondence was referred, say:

In reporting on this subject, one that has done so much to establish our position in the Masonic world, your committee have thought that the topical form of report on correspondence as now used in Illinois and Nebraska, was well worthy of consideration. It permits criticism and mention of interesting and vital matters without demanding attention to routine or well understood matters.

On the special report of the committee on correspondence the Grand Orient of Belgium was recognized and an exchange of representatives requested. The committee say:

The grand orient is an independent and sovereign grand body of Free and Accepted Masons in all but name, "retaining the name for historical and sentimental reasons only." During the year the grand orient has been recognized by the following American grand lodges: Connecticut, Idaho, Georgia, Maine, Nova Scotia, Ohio and Virginia, making with those reported last year twelve in all.

One new lodge was chartered, and Salt Lake City was fixed upon as the place of next meeting.

The grand lodge was royally entertained by the Ogdenites. On the evening of the first day the members and their ladies were entertained at a public reception in Masonic hall. The grace and beauty of the city were present, and when music arose, the grand secretary could not resist the temptation to join the quadrille, in which with old time step he danced until his legs—like those of Mr. Fizziwigs, of which DICKENS has given us such a twinkling picture—"fairly winked."

On the evening of the second day the brethren of Weber Lodge gave a banquet which, according to Brother DIEHL, an authority on the subject, broke the record for bounteous elegance and fraternal enjoyment.

GEORGE VIALL SCHRAMM, of Ogden, was elected grand master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Salt Lake City, re-elected grand secretary. A portrait of Brother SCHRAMM, facing a biographical sketch by the grand secretary, embellishes the proceedings.

The report on correspondence (112 pp.)—supplemented by a twenty-eight page account of the WASHINGTON memorial observance—is the handiwork of the great Utah handy worker in all lines, Bro. CHRIS. DIEHL, who gives Illinois for 1899 an appreciative notice.

Having noticed the passing of Past Grand Masters CREGIER and HAWLEY, he says:

The grand master pays a tender tribute to the memory of the two departed brethren above mentioned, and also to R.W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, who died in Quincy, Ill., March 30, 1898, aged eighty-one years. Brother Blakesley was an intimate friend of our late past grand master, James Lowe, who always spoke of him to the writer as a man of marked ability and gentility of nature. Their reunion in the grand lodge above must have been a happy one.

For want of space to transfer Grand Master COOK'S opinion of rotation in office to his pages, he recommends their members to call at the library and read it. He finds space for a quotation from the conclusion of the address, which convinces him "that Grand Master COOK is as loyal to the stars and stripes as he is to the blue flag of Masonry."

He quotes also the closing paragraph of Brother CRANE'S "scholarly written address," and refers to the fact that our report was for the second time on the topical plan, of which he says:

It took us several hours to read the report, but we got well paid for our time. Whether the general reader likes the new departure, or whether he prefers the old style, we do not know; in fact we have not yet made up our own mind as to which is the more preferable. Maybe, though, we will get used to it bye and bye; and it may also be that we try it once ourself just for a change. If we ever do we will follow Brother Robbins' plan.

Did space permit we should be glad to copy his account of the ceremonies and addresses at Mt. Vernon, and also a very notable and valuable oration on WASHINGTON delivered to the Masons of Salt Lake City, on the anniversary day, by Bro. ORLANDO WOODWORTH POWERS. We advise all our brethren to read it who can get a copy of the Utah proceedings now under review.

TEXAS, 1899.

64TH ANNUAL. HOUSTON. DECEMBER 5.

The Texas volume contains half-tone cuts of the Masonic Temple at Houston, the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home at Fort Worth, and of FRANKLIN B. SEXTON and ROBERT M. ELGIN, the former the senior surviving past grand master, the latter three years his senior in age, but succeeding to the grand east nine years later—1865. These and twelve other past grand masters were present, as were also the ambassadors of twenty-six grand jurisdictions, Illinois being represented by GEORGE LOPAS, Jr.

The address of the grand master, SAMUEL R. HAMILTON, is necessarily a long, as it is also an able paper, the record of an administration fully meriting the following commendation from the committee on jurisprudence:

We cannot conclude this report without expressing our approval of the conservative course pursued by the grand master, manifest in his several rulings.

In the administration of the many and varied functions of his office, his work shows that he has industriously sought to know his duty, and with a gentle, but firm hand to faithfully and fully discharge it to the best of his ability.

Referring to the Masonic fathers of the jurisdiction, he says:

The history of Texas and the history of our grand lodge are almost inseparably connected. Masonry furnished to Texas its founder and its liberator. From the very inception of the history of our state until this good hour, our brethren have, as individual citizens, through every vicissitude of fortune, measured up fully to their duties and responsibilities.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master ALFRED STEPHEN RICHARDSON, who attained to the grand east in 1889. He also noted the passing of Past Grand Masters CREGIER and HAWLEY, of our jurisdiction.

He reports a considerable number of cases of discipline—several on account of the making of candidates physically falling short of the "perfect youth" standard to which Texas clings with great tenacity, but which finds no warrant in the landmarks. His handling of these cases well illustrates the firm and gentle hand of which the law committee speaks.

In the recital of his acts, we notice an occasional lapse from worshipful to "worthy"—as in the term "worthy master"—indication of other, perhaps earlier affiliations than the Masonic.

He gave a proxy to the district deputy to lay a corner stone of a new Masonic hall, with instructions that if, as the grand master divined, it was to be a frame building, to return it unexecuted, feeling that—

Our ceremonies appear to presuppose that the superstructure is to be laid in mortar—at least upon a brick or stone foundation—otherwise our ceremonies seem inapplicable, inappropriate, and meaningless.

His recommendation that the grand lodge prescribe what character of buildings shall be accorded this distinction, both as to their uses, and also as to the materials of which the same are constructed, was, so far as we can discover, ignored. The universal, or well-nigh universal rule that only public structures, besides Masonic structures, may properly have their corner stones laid by the Craft, ought to be a sufficient guide to the exercise of the discretion which properly resides in the grand master.

"From some cause this has been an unusual year for question asking," says the grand master, and accordingly we are not surprised to find the number of his decisions run up to forty-three. We select the following:

Second. Held that when a brother is found guilty, and his punishment assessed at "reprimand," the failure to administer same at the time set does not void the punishment. The reprimand must be administered unless the party takes an appeal. If he persistently refuses to appear and receive it, charges should be preferred for the refusing to submit to the award of his brethren.

Fifth. A Chinaman desires to petition for degrees. What shall we do? Held that Masonry is not proscriptive as to nationality; that section 7, article V, chapter 5, constitution, is the fundamental law governing applicants, and that the term "residence" is fully defined in article 370.

The grand lodge has wisely left the question of desirability and selection of material, in this respect, to the arbitrament of the ballot.

Eighth. On the occasion of the Cattlemen's convention at Fort Worth early in the year, the good ladies of the O. E. S. being desirous to do their part in aiding the local lodge, by raising funds, to be applied on account of the Widows' and Orphans' Home, concluded to equip a dining hall on that occasion, and donate the net proceeds to that purpose.

I was asked by 'phone, if it would be improper for them to place before the door a notice reading, "Meals served. Proceeds to apply on donation to Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home."

At first I was disposed to conclude that as the O. E. S. was an independent organization, we had no jurisdiction, and that if they saw proper to raise a fund and voluntarily donate same, it was a matter over which we had no control. But, after carefully examining article 631, and applying the rule that declares it improper to accomplish indirectly that which we are prohibited from doing directly, I wired them as follows: "As a lodge is beneficiary, perhaps best to omit word 'Masonic.'" I cannot let the occasion pass without highly commending the ladies for their zeal, and the brethren of Fort Worth lodge for their scrupulous regard for our regulations.

Twelfth. A subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction cannot confer a degree as "proxy" for a lodge in another jurisdiction. An E. A. or F. C. moving into our state, and desiring advancement, cannot be passed or raised until an unqualified waiver of jurisdiction is secured from his former lodge, and the regulations regarding residence had been met. The same would hold if he were to move from one lodge to another in this state, and desire advancement.

Fourteenth. A brother living in the jurisdiction of lodge No. 768, has a dimit from a lodge in another state, but cannot prove himself by the infallible tests of the order. The lodge that dimitted him, first conferred upon him the E. A. Degree. He then moved into the jurisdiction of another lodge, and it conferred the Second and Third Degrees upon him as "proxy" for the original lodge, and issued a "certificate" of the fact, upon the strength of which the first lodge granted him a dimit, and he came to Texas. He now presents to lodge No. 768 both the certificate and the dimit, and asks to be recognized as a Master Mason, but cannot prove himself. It is asked, "what shall we do?" Answer. The possession of a dimit by a properly identified brother is some evidence of his being a Mason, but *not conclusive.*

Unless such a brother can produce a "voucher," or prove himself, he cannot be so recognized. The case in hand is but another forcible illustration of the evils resulting from this "proxy" system of conferring degrees, tolerated by some grand lodges, but prohibited by ours.

Sixteenth. Can a Mason, who has sat in a chapter of Royal Arch Masons with a brother, legally vouch for him in a Master Mason's lodge on that account only?

Answer. He cannot. Article 382 prohibits it, and prescribes the only legal grounds for avouchment.

Twenty-ninth. Can Lodge B legally grant a waiver to Lodge A upon condition that it can confer the degrees, but that the fees must be remitted to Lodge B?

Answer. No. A waiver of jurisdiction must be absolute and unconditional. Such a waiver as that proposed by Lodge B would be equivalent to conferring the degrees by "proxy," which is interdicted.

Thirty-first. That a lodge in Texas cannot grant a waiver to a lodge in another jurisdiction to receive an application and confer degrees upon a man who resides in this state.

Thirty-sixth. Is dealing in "cotton futures" gambling, in a Masonic sense?

Answer. The question raised is one over which Masonry does not propose to exercise any jurisdiction.

I informed the master making the inquiry that Masonry cannot afford to either prescribe or proscribe in reference to business or avocation; but it can rid itself of a member when his conduct becomes immoral and obnoxious to its principals. That, in the main, we deal with individual acts, and are not dogmatic in reference to business matters.

The jurisprudence committee, with grand lodge approval, say of No. 8:

Decision No. 8 is disapproved of, because we do not think it within the province of Masonry to undertake to regulate the conduct of any person or organization not within its jurisdiction.

This grand lodge has wisely forbidden the use of Masonry in connection with any business enterprise, but this has nothing to do with the ladies of the Order of the Eastern Star, or any other organization. Our regulations are for the government of Masons, and where we have not the authority to enforce them we should not attempt to interfere.

Upon this subject we desire to call attention to the last decision, No. 40, which is approved, but we believe the grand master should have used stronger language. The attempt to use Masonry in any form to promote private business is not only a gross impropriety, but it is an offense against a law of long standing in this grand lodge, and charges should be preferred, unless the matter is corrected immediately.

No. 40 referred to by the committee, referred to a brother who had a large square and compass painted on his sign in front of his re-

tail grocery house, and persisted in keeping it there. The grand master decided that this emblem was the equivalent, for business purposes, of the word "Masonic," whose use is forbidden by their law. Relative to No. 14 the committee says:

Decision No. 14 should be read in connection with edict 390 upon the subject of dimission, which prescribes that the certificate is only evidence of the fact that the holder is a non-affiliate in good standing. It is not sufficient evidence, and nothing short of an examination in the usual form under the prescribed tests will answer the teachings of this grand lodge.

We have elsewhere discussed the question of work by courtesy. We only refer to it here to say of the last sentence of No. 14, that it is a *non sequitur*. The ruling must have been precisely the same if the brother had received all the degrees in one and the same lodge.

No. 16 is in accord with repeated Illinois rulings. The reason given for the negative answer to the question in No. 29 is not based on the highest ground. A lodge has territorial jurisdiction for the benefit of the whole Fraternity, because it is supposed it knows best those who reside within its territory, and is therefore best able to judge whether they should be taken into the great Masonic family. It is not vested in it to be peddled out for money.

No. 31 rests of course upon local law. Naturally the jurisdiction of the lodge is absolute, and in the absence of arbitrary restrictions could be waived without let or hindrance.

The grand master, in view of the repeated disapproval of any such project by the grand lodge, declined to pursue the subject of a general grand lodge, as suggested by the grand master of Wyoming. He thinks the evil of non-payment of dues can be best minimized by enforcing prompt payment. He has not yet got over the idea that deprivation of rights will prove efficient in diminishing the number of non-affiliates, but still he questions whether some good may not be done by kindness. He says:

Being already Masons, and it being their duty to affiliate, it is perfectly proper—in fact, our duty—to show them brotherly consideration, if they are worthy of such, and invite them to put in their applications for affiliation. My attention has been called to an excellent plan adopted by Harmony Lodge No. 6, which has a committee whose duty it is to especially look after Masons not members, which has had a splendid effect, resulting in a great increase of membership during this year, and a corresponding reduction in the number of non-affiliates.

He referred to the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in 1899 only to say that he had referred the subject to Past Grand Master MOTT, on account of his great familiarity with the whole matter. The special report of the latter is a confession that he is thoroughly

queered by the "declaration." He says he has read the report and resolutions six times, he owns up that he cannot understand them, and in closing, asks:

Will the Grand Lodge of Washington please tell us in plain English what it does mean?

Does it recognize the American doctrine of exclusive grand lodge jurisdiction?

Does it repudiate all spurious Masonry and especially the so-called Prince Hall grand lodge and all of its offshoots?

Does it refuse to recognize and will it prevent its subordinates from recognizing, holding intercourse with or affiliating with spurious or clandestine Masons?

We have tried to find an answer to the above questions, or even to some of them in the report and resolutions, but have totally failed.

The answers to these questions embrace in a nut-shell the issue which induced us to suspend intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington; and until satisfactorily made, we must be pardoned for allowing the *statu quo* to remain undisturbed.

How long would our distinguished brother wait before answering questions propounded in such a tone? How long would he want his grand lodge to wait if thus interrogated?

Relative to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home he thinks that when they laid its corner stone they burned their bridges behind them, and that hereafter there should be no divided policy. Past Grand Master BRAMLETTE made an unsuccessful attempt to relax the iron Texas rule respecting physical qualifications, but his moderately drawn resolution was finally tabled.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That in the consideration of any case appealed to this grand lodge, nothing shall be considered except what appears in the record of such appeal.

And also the following:

Resolved, That hereafter all expenses incurred by the lodge to which a case is sent by the grand lodge for re-trial on a change of venue, shall be paid by the lodge from which the case is removed.

Two lodges under dispensation received charters; two had their dispensations continued, and—if we correctly understand the record—six charters for new lodges were granted outright, without the intervention of dispensations.

R. M. LUSK, of Bonham, was elected grand master; JOHN WATSON, Houston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (103 pp.), is from the accustomed hand of Past Grand Master THOMAS M. MATTHEWS, Sr.; and right here is a good place to assure our genial brother that in the inquiry—or the terms of it—as to how the "senior" came in, there was no *double entendre* that Masons could not read at a glance. His interpretation at first glance was correct—dollars to doughnuts on that. The explanation is simple. Both he and his son Tom have the title of "doctor"—the senior as an M. D., the son as a D. D. S. People mix things up, and to avoid confusion the elder puts on the "senior."

His fraternal notice of Illinois is of the proceedings of 1899 (which Brother DILL railroaded through to him), administration of Grand Master COOK. He says the grand master's address furnishes abundant proof that he had not spent an idle year.

The grand orator hits him just right, he says:

The grand orator, Bro. Frank Crane, orated indeed, and to some purpose. The address, as given to us, is one of the plainest, without the least attempt at grandiloquence, we have ever had the pleasure to read. And yet, at the same time, it is most interesting, eloquent in its very simplicity, and instructive. The subject is both unique and attractive—"The Point of View From Which We Look at Things." But we cannot, in a notice like this, give our readers any adequate idea of it. To appreciate and be benefited by it, one must read it. Whoever will do so thoughtfully cannot fail to be amply rewarded, as we have been.

Coming to our report, he confesses to the same difficulty in attempting to review it that others have complained of with reports put up on that plan. He says:

Our brother, as he did last year, has also this, followed what is known as the "topical" plan. Then, however, by the request of the grand master. Now of his own notion. We must confess that we don't "forstay" exactly how this kind of a report is got up, and we find ourselves wondering how 'tis done. In writing our report we take up each volume as it comes to us and review it as best we are able, then take up another, and so along. To use the "topical" plan we imagine we would first have to arrange the several headings, and as the volumes came and we went through them, jot down under each head what would properly belong there, and thus, as it were, keep all the several parts going at the same time throughout the year; so that when one part or heading was finished all would be so. Is this the way, Brother Robbins? We have some curiosity to know, though we confess we are not going to try to fix our's "that-a-way."

Perhaps his imagined plan is better than ours; but we finished one topic at a time, working from our indices, which were made in advance. The plan requires that all the volumes shall be within reach, arranged in regular alphabetical order for ready reference. He does not agree with us about "*brothering*" CHISM, or about the Grand Lodge of Washington, and we don't expect him to—just yet; but, as he him-

self has said it, we are not going to fall by the ears about it in a personal way.

In the following he strikes a subject upon which we are in accord:

Upon the subject of "Masonic Homes" Brother R. and ourself stand squarely upon the same platform, and it pleases us to know that we are in line with so strong a champion. But for lack of space we would copy what he says upon the subject in the conclusion of his report. As it is, we can but commend it to all who can and will read it as well worthy, and as something that will not only interest and instruct, but also furnish abundant food for thought. Thanking Brother Robbins for his courtesies and compliments to us-ward and with our best wishes we now for the nonce bid him good-bye.

We should like to tarry longer with Brother MATTHEWS, but can not—this time.

VERMONT, 1900.

107TH ANNUAL. BURLINGTON. JUNE 13.

The Vermont proceedings are embellished with a portrait of the Rev. and W. Bro. EDWIN WHEELOCK, grand chaplain since 1866 and assistant grand chaplain for the two previous years. It faces a biographical sketch by Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS.

Eight past grand masters were present including DELOS M. BACON ambassador from Illinois, and the representatives of twenty-seven other grand jurisdictions. Also present were Grand Master JOSEPH E. MOORE and Past Grand Master JOSIAH W. EWAN, of New Jersey, and Past Grand Master JOSEPH A. LOCKE, of Maine, who were duly welcomed and received with the private grand honors.

The grand master, WINFIELD SCOTT NAY, announced the death of ALLEN L. PEASE, past grand senior deacon, who was buried by the grand lodge and to whom the committee on necrology pay graceful tribute. The committee also make appreciative mention of the personality and services of the late HARRISON DILLS, past grand master of Illinois.

The grand master thus refers to the Grand Lodge of Washington:

The unpleasant features that have characterized the addresses of grand masters of this and sister grand jurisdictions within very recent years respecting recognition of clandestine negro Masons by the Grand Lodge of Washington, are happily ended. The action of this body at its last annual session regarding future intercourse with aforesaid grand lodge, has been averted by its subsequent action in reconsidering and withdrawing the "bone of contention."

While I regret that a more fraternal spirit could not have been manifested in undoing the wrong, yet with all due respect to the wise discretion which prompted the later action of our misguided brethren, we hope that again they may have an experimental knowledge of "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." I am pleased to inform you that at their request an exchange of representatives has been arranged between our respective grand lodges, which action may harmonize the discords of the past.

While complimenting the Masons of Vermont on their progress in ritualistic proficiency as indicated by the correct work in the district meetings held each year, he utters what to some will doubtless be rank heresy:

The fact remains, nevertheless, that while our ritual is correctly committed and closely followed in the conferring of degrees, certain portions grate harshly upon the ear of the student who contends that to be right is to be grammatical. I cannot see wherein we are bound to whomsoever an it, or whatsoever a him, and the fact that we do so is not a compliment to our supposed to be otherwise good sense. I respectfully recommend that the subject be considered at this session of grand lodge and measures taken toward the correction of such inaccuracies as now exist.

He reports the resumption of fraternal intercourse and diplomatic relations with the Grand Lodge of Peru, but discloses the fact that they had struck a snag in recognizing the Grand Orient of Belgium last year. The grand master of Florida had written him about a translation of the bulletin of the Belgium body revealed the fact that the grand orient had established fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France. Brother KRUGER, who had been commissioned as the representative of Vermont near the grand orient was at once communicated with but had not been heard from.

The subject went to the committee on correspondence, who confessed themselves to have been under misapprehension last year as to the attitude of the Belgium body relative to the Grand Orient of France. "a purported Masonic organization, but outside the pale of pure Freemasonry by reason of its action in striking from its ritual the sacred name of Diety, and substituting the Book of Constitution for the Great Light of Masonry."

The committee further say:

* * * * * * * * *

With regret that the Grand Orient of Belgium does not now see its way clear to sever its present relations with the so-called Grand Orient of France, and the hearty assurance that when the former shall align itself with this grand lodge in the declaration that no grand body that has rejected the corner stone of pure Freemasonry can be construed as Masonic, or its creations as kin to the great Masonic family. the Grand Lodge of Vermont will fully and heartily lend its

aid, support and encouragement, your committee can but recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the action of this grand lodge, at its annual communication last year, in extending fraternal recognition to the Grand Orient of Belgium be rescinded, and that the incoming M. W. grand master be requested to withdraw the commission of the representative of this grand body near the aforesaid Grand Orient of Belgium.

This was adopted next!

Two of the three decisions—all of which were approved—are as follows:

1. A trial cannot be had until due notice has been given as provided by the grand lodge by-laws. To this rule there is no exception.

2. One who is a member of a lodge in this jurisdiction should not sign a petition for a dispensation for a lodge in another jurisdiction, or become a charter member of a lodge in another jurisdiction, without consent of the lodge with which he is affiliated.

Referring to No. 2, if a member may sign for a new lodge in Vermont without asking the consent of his lodge, why not for a lodge elsewhere? We infer from the wording of the decision that he may do the first as he may in most other jurisdictions. It is quite common in new communities to have half a dozen jurisdictions represented on a petition for a new lodge.

Touching the appearance of Masons in public, the grand master says:

I have refused to grant dispensations to two lodges to appear in public on non-Masonic occasions, and once denied permission for a lodge to attend divine service in regalia. I have been unable to be convinced that any Masonic lodge can derive any additional benefits by attendance upon religious service clad in lodge uniform.

I do deem it proper and advisable that lodges as such, should attend church without any ostentation or display, and would recommend that the pratice be encouraged. I am certain that not only much good to the Craft would obtain, but also additional benefit would ultimately be derived in the manifestation of more earnest zeal in disseminating Masonic principles.

The committee on jurisprudence did not quite agree with this but said:

Without questioning the power of the grand master to withhold a dispensation for reasons satisfactory to himself, we cannot concur in his views as to the propriety of the brethern of a lodge attending church in regalia, if they so desire, when the services is of a Masonic character; in our opinion it is made a Masonic occasion, and from the early days when our grand lodge "called off," and in grand procession marched to a church in full regalia to listen to that stalwart old parson, Rev. Johnathan Nye, our third grand master, the custom adopted by some of our lodges in observing St. John's day, and others,

by listening to an appropriate address, in regalia, or otherwise, has never been questioned by this grand lodge, and while according to every brother the right to his views as to the propriety of such action, we do not feel that the grand lodge should attempt to interfere with it.

The grand lodge has no regulation concerning the consolidation of lodges, but the committee on jurisprudence wisely say that its sovereign capacity is sufficient warrant for acting so long as it does not infringe its own constitution or the general law of Masonry: and in the case under consideration the consolidation was authorized by resolution. The way seems to us to have been entirely clear, as the unanimous agreement of both lodges to the consolidation steered the case clear of the law of the ballot on affiliation.

Pleasant episodes of the communications were the presentation to the grand lodge by St. Paul's Lodge No. 25, of a gavel of olive wood brought from Jerusalem and a boat ride (tendered to and enjoyed by the members and their ladies) on Lake Champlain.

WINFIELD SCOTT NAY, of Underhill, grand master; WARREN G. REYNOLDS, Burlington, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (142 p. p.) is from the deft and graceful hand of Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, whose notice of Illinois is of the proceedings of 1899, administration of Grand Master COOK from whom he quotes approvingly on the subject of rotation in office. Grand Orator CRANE'S admirable address—which Brother PERKINS outlines with a few graphic strokes—is also laid under contribution.

Referring to our second topical report on correspondence, and to its author as "the veteran reviewer," he says its extracts, comments, criticisms, etc., make a most valuable compendium of Masonic thought and action of the preceding year, valuable in many features and interesting in all, even if the reader is not entirely in harmony with the writer.

He further says:

Our brother has the distinction of being the only correspondent, outside of Washington, with possibly a single exception, who sustains the contentions of Grand Master Upton and his grand lodge in 1898 anent Negro Masonry. If the repeal resolution of 1899 of that grand lodge actually repealed that of 1898, where does Brother Robbins now find himself, is a natural query.

We trust that we fully appreciate his solicitude as to our whereabouts, but me can't stop to give him any pointers now.

We, last year, said in referring to his discussion of the negro question: He also says that about the year 1813 the charter of African Lodge was "revoked"—an error for which we feel sure he can find no authority. To which he replies:

As to revoking, would Brother R. have alluded to "authority," for "an error," had we used the word "stricken," or "dropped," from the roll as applied to the lodge, instead of "revoked," or applied to the charter. We must confess, that under the circumstances he appears as one sporting with a difference of verbiage, rather than as one making an actual distinction of meaning.

No, we should not have alluded to "authority" had he used the word "dropped" from the roll, but we should have called his attention to the fact that the dropping was precisely the same, and occurred at the same time, as in the case of all the other Massachusetts lodges on the English register and hence was utterly without the significance which his remark was designed to give to it. None of these charters were revoked, all the lodges were dropped or stricken from the register.

Brother PERKINS further says:

His disclaimer as to ever posing as a champion of Cerneauism is best answered by his own writings, from which the leaders of that peculiar branch of disturbers of the Masonic peace and harmony of the country have repeatedly derived comfort and encouragement. It has been their delight to quote him as authority "in season and out of season." But it is unnecessary to dwell longer on this. We have the utmost respect and the highest fraternal esteem for our brother, and only regret that anything he may have written at any time in his zeal to defend his position could have possibly been open to "misconstruction," either by loyal Masons, or anarchists breeding discord and ruin under Masonic colors.

This seems to call for nothing further than reiteration here of the remark which called it out:

"Brother PERKINS knows that we have not only not appeared to be the champion of Cerneauism in these reports—and we have not aired our opinion on the subject elsewhere except as our action in affiliating with the other belligerent during the war might be held to reflect it—but have consistently maintained that neither the grand lodge nor grand lodge papers were proper fields for the discussion of such questions."

We beg to reciprocate his assurances of the utmost respect and the highest fraternal esteem for our distinguished brother.

VICTORIA, 1899.

10TH ANNUAL. MELBOURNE. MARCH 14.

We have under the same covers the proceedings of four quarterly, and the anniversary festival communications, all held at Melbourne except the September quarterly, which was held at Ballarat.

The diplomatic corps was generally pretty full, about thirty jurisdictions being represented, but at the communication held at Ballarat it dwindled to the representatives of nineteen jurisdictions. Bro. EDWARD EDWARDS, the representative of Illinois, was present at the March and December quarterlies.

At the March quarterly, at which the pro grand master, A. J. PEACOCK, presided, Lord BRASSEY was re-elected grand master. A revision of the code was adopted, and the board of general purposes reported the creation of a "judicial committee to have jurisdiction of certain matters which consume too much of the board's time."

Lord BRASSEY presided at the anniversary festival meeting, May 17; was installed and proclaimed as follows:

The grand master having been duly obligated, invested, and installed, the grand director of ceremonies proclaimed M.W. Bro. the Right Honorable Thomas Barron Brassey, K.C.B., governor and commander-in-chief in and over the colony of Victoria and its dependencies, etc., as grand master of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, for the ensuing twelve months.

A. J. PEACOCK was re-appointed pro grand master, and GEORGE BAKER deputy grand master.

At the quarterly communication of June 21, Lord BRASSEY presided in person.

The following is from the report of the board of general purposes:

5. The M.W. the grand master having referred to the board for advice, a letter from the M.W. the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Washington, on the subject of Negro Masonry, the board recommended the M.W. the grand master to reply that, as the subject is one that does not affect this grand lodge, and in view of the impossibility of properly sifting the evidence, no action should be taken.

6. The board also recommended to the M.W. the grand master, that the representative of this grand lodge near the Grand Lodge of Virginia (Bro. James O'Keefe), should be requested to represent this grand lodge at the forthcoming memorial ceremonies in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the death of Worshipful Bro. George Washington.

The following is taken from the record:

R.W. Bro. Thos. Smith, P.D.G.M., in the absence and on behalf of R.W. Bro. Ed. Edwards, P.S.G.W., moved:—

"That the ancient landmarks according to Mackey be printed with the revised constitution."

In doing so R.W. Bro. T. Smith stated that he concurred with R.W. Bro. Ed. Edwards in reference to the motion, for, although Freemasons were obligated to keep the landmarks, very few ever saw them.

W. Bro. J. C. F. Ulbrich, P.M., No. 171, seconded the motion. V.W. Bro. J. W. Eggleston, grand registrar, said that the difficulty was to find out what the ancient landmarks really were, for there was a great difference of opinion concerning them. He pointed out that Mackey's list had not been generally accepted. He would oppose the motion.

After some further discussion, R.W. Bro. Thos. Smith said that he only took the question up to oblige R.W. Bro. Ed. Edwards, who was unable to be present, and after hearing the remarks made by previous speakers, he would withdraw the motion. W. Bro. J. C. F. Ulbrich having agreed, the motion was withdrawn.

At the quarterly of September 20, at Ballarat, Lord BRASSEY presided.

The following from the board of general purposes was adopted:

8. The board recommends that the secretary of every lodge under the constitution be instructed that in future, notice of the names and other particulars of every candidate for initiation (except in cases of emergency), or affiliation, be forwarded to the grand secretary within seven days of such proposition: and that a copy of all circulars convening meetings of the lodge (including emergency meetings) be forwarded to the grand secretary seven days before the day of meeting, and that the grand secretary be instructed to have all propositions and circulars checked, so that lodges may be warned in due time of any disabilities of candidates, and of all the sources from which inquiries should be made.

A communication was held at Melbourne, September 28, for the burial of the deputy grand master, GEORGE BAKER. The pro grand master presided (the grand master being at that moment attending the funeral services at the church), and paid a high tribute to the character and services of the deceased.

At the quarterly of December 29, Lord BRASSEY was on the throne, and when the item "Nomination of grand master" was reached on the agenda paper, said:

With reference to this item on the agenda paper, it is my duty to tell you, as I suppose you all know, that the date is rapidly approaching when, with deep regret, I shall be leaving this colony, and ceasing to occupy the position which I have filled with so much pleasure, and my approaching departure makes it necessary that we should look

elsewhere for a grand master. I have to thank you for the personal kindness which I have always received, and the fraternal welcome you have given me. Believe me, every kind feeling you have had towards me has been warmly and cordially reciprocated in return. My time of departure is so near at hand that it is with deep regret that I shall have to bid you good-bye, and not least in connection with Freemasonry. I recognize that I have received from all the brethren, kindness for which I am deeply grateful. Now, brethren, it only remains for us to consider who shall be my successor in this position, and I think I shall be carrying your universal consent in nominating the pro grand master, M.W. Bro. A. J. Peacock, to be grand master for the ensuing year. It is hardly necessary for me now to say anything about him, and especially in his presence. You all know the high position to which he has attained, and you know that he takes deep interest in Freemasonry, and has a knowledge of it, which will be utilized by him in the best interests of the Craft. I beg to nominate the pro grand master for the position of grand master.

As no other nomination was made, this amounted to an election.

From the report of the board of general purposes we glean the following as to the condition of affairs in Western Australia. The board reports the following communications:

1. From certain brethren in Western Australia, claiming to have formed a grand lodge for that territory.

2. From brethren of the E.C. in Western Australia, claiming to be a regular grand lodge for that territory.

3. From brethren of the S. C. in Western Australia, warning against recognition being granted to either of the above.

4. From South Africa, asking for information to guide brethren in forming a grand lodge in that territory.

And recommends that no action be taken, at present, in connection with items 1, 2, and 3; and that the particulars required be forwarded to the brethren in South Africa.

This was adopted.

A. J. PEACOCK is grand master; JOHN BRAIM, grand secretary; Rev. D. MEADOWCROFT, grand secretary of foreign correspondence, all of Melbourne.

VIRGINIA, 1899.

122ND ANNUAL. ALEXANDRIA. DECEMBER 13.

Virginia sends out this year a bound volume. This is well, for within its covers of blue and gold is held the records of the most notable of the 122nd annual communications of that grand lodge, the record of the most immediately impressive if not the most important Masonic event of the century now closing.

Three past grand masters were present, as were also the representatives of twenty seven grand jurisdictions—Illinois not among them—and one hundred and twenty-eight distinguished visitors, chiefly grand and past grand officers from all portions of the United States and Canada.

Immediately after the opening the grand master, R. T. W. DUKE, Jr., introduced distinguished visitors from other jurisdictions, who after being saluted addressed the grand lodge at greater or less length, their remarks occupying some thirty-two pages of the proceedings.

Grand Master DUKE then delivered his annual address and announced the committees, and several reports were heard before calling to refreshment, which in this case was no figure of speech, as the members and visitors repaired to Armory Hall to enjoy a sumptuous banquet, supplied by the local Craft, aided by the ladies of Alexandria.

On the second day the grand lodge and visiting brethren formed in procession and proceeded by boat to Mt. Vernon for the memorial services incident to the centenary of WASHINGTON'S death, which were performed in the presence of about twelve thousand people. Apart from the ritualistic service the interest centered largely in the address of President MCKINLEY.

In introducing the president, Grand Master DUKE said:

My Brethren:—At this shrine we have come to show that Masonry can never forget her illustrious dead. Can never forget that death is but the birth of immortality, and that nothing that is good in man, or worthy of love and admiration can ever die. To speak to us, today, we have bidden one who like Washington, disdains not the humble badge of labor, the Mason's apron, who fills today the chair once filled by Washington, and for whose success in government, for whose health, prosperity and peace every true citizen offers his sincerest prayers.

How shall I introduce him? I might bid you hail him as the head of the united commonwealths, the chief of the nation—your chosen ruler. I might speak of him as the gallant soldier, gallant upon the field and braver yet in honoring the bravery of his former foemen.

But I will not do so. Other times and other places might suit such an introduction. Today I shall bid you listen to the voice of a Virginia-made Mason—the son of the great commonwealth of Ohio, once a part of Virginia—whom Virginia Masonry claims here, yet gives him as Virginia hath ever given alike her lands and her children to her country, the American Mason, our Bro. William McKinley.

The president closed his address as follows:

While strong with his own generation, he is stronger even in the judgment of the generations which have followed. After a lapse of a century he is better appreciated, more perfectly understood, more thoroughly venerated and loved than when he lived. He remains an ever-increasing influence for good in every part and sphere of action of the republic. He is recognized as not only the most far-sighted statesman of his generation, but as having had almost prophetic vision. He built not alone for his own time, but for the great future, and pointed the rightful solution of many of the problems which were to arise in the years to come.

John Adams, the immediate successor of Washington, said of him in an address to the senate on the 23rd of December, 1799:

"For himself, he had lived enough to life and to glory. For his fellow-citizens, if their prayers could have been answered, he would have been immortal. * * * His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to magistrates, citizens and men, not only in the present age, but in future generations, as long as our history shall be read."

The nation needs at this moment the help of his wise example. In dealing with our vast responsibilities we turn to him We invoke the counsel of his life and character and courage. We summon his precepts that we may keep his pledges to maintain justice and law, education and morality, and civil and religious liberty in every part of our country, the new as well as the old.

The noble address of Grand Master DUKE was worthy of the occasion. But for unduly swelling the proportions of this report we should give it entire. We must content ourselves, as in the case of the address of the president, with reproducing its closing paragraph:

The observance of this anniversary should not await another century. Here at each recurring anniversary of this man's death should be not merely the gathering of the Craft whose membership he adorned, but of the people who owe to him the foundation of their greatness and glory. Here lovers of their country should come to catch the inspiration of his great life, the purity of his patriotism, the simplicity of his character—the dignity of his manhood, and the unostentatious piety of his soul. Here the politician should come to learn that purity and rectitude and straightforward honesty is as possible in the art of government and as successful as in any other

science. Here the soldier should come to take courage at the remembrance that the soldier sleeping here overcame defeat with patience, and conquered victory with self-abnegation. Here the citizen should come to learn that his is no idle position in a government where he is in part ruler; that service to one's country is due as long as life lasts. Here the man should come, to learn how man can achieve greatness without sacrificing himself to ambition, and glory without a stain upon his escutcheon. The voice that speaks from this grave is the voice of a great past speaking unto a greater future. Its note of admonition, of courage, of counsel will reach as far as the great arm of the government he founded shall reach, that arm which sheltering in his time the narrow boundary along the Atlantic coast now reaches from tropic sea to tropic sea, extending to all over whom it reaches the blessings of free government, free religion, freedom of will and thought, and the laws of liberty. Not the phantom liberty which shrouds itself in the robes of license, but that liberty which subjecting itself to the discipline of intellect and the control of virtue becomes the liberty of law.

At the conclusion of the exercises the grand lodge returned to Alexandria and was ordered closed until the following noon.

In his annual address the grand master said of the then coming observance:

We regret sincerely that every one of the jurisdictions in the United States is not represented here. All would be welcome whether they came as participants or as guests, for the object of this commemoration is not for the honor or glorification of any grand lodge, but an evidence and token of the honor and respect in which Freemasons hold the memory of their great brother—the greatest man in all the tide of time.

Among the decisions reported by the grand master were the following:

4. Only past wardens are eligible to the master's chair and a past warden is one who has served a full term in that office. The election of a brother as master who had served only a part of his term as warden was annulled, and a new election ordered.

5. A dimit, when granted, cannot be reconsidered at a subsequent meeting of the lodge. The dimitted brother must apply for membership.

6. Two lodges cannot consolidate.

9. Any Mason, whether a member of the lodge or not, has the right, with the permission of the worshipful master, to state his reasons in open lodge why a petition for initiation ought not to be favorably acted upon.

10. The titles "Worshipful" and "Right Worshipful" do not cease with the occupany of the office to which they belong, but having once attached continue to be applied to the person who has once obtained them, provided the full official term is served out.

We do not know where the idea that a warden is not eligible for the master's station until he has served a full term, originally came

from, but having come it is there to stay—unless some great emergency strikes the Craft there. Our Virginia brethren are very "set in their ways"—a virtue rather than a fault—but even their ways occasionally ease up a little to necessity. For instance, we recall no previous occasion when the Grand Lodge of Virginia was called off over night, as it was on the first day of the communication under review. On the second day, however, the brethren got their second wind and closed the grand lodge, albeit without much ceremony, and opened it anew on the morning of the third, with a fresh record of members present.

Referring to No. 10 and to the proviso with which it ends, we would like to know what becomes of the title if the incumbent does not serve out his full official term. Whatever may be said in favor of the notion that one does not become, strictly speaking, a past master until he has served a full term as master—a notion with which we have no sympathy because we think that when one has become a master and then ceases to be a present master, he must be a past master—we do not think it touches the title of worshipful, as is held in No. 10. That surely has been regularly and fully attained when once the brother is installed.

We don't know whether No. 6 rests on a regulation prohibiting consolidation, or on the absence of one permitting it. Vermont *knows* that under the latter condition two lodges can consolidate with a little help which the grand lodge can give. In Illinois consolidation is provided for in the by-laws.

No. 9 reflects the law—or at least the usage—in Massachusetts when we were made. In Illinois as in most jurisdictions where their proceedings have reflected discussion or legislation on the subject, no discussion is permitted after the report of the committee of inquiry.

Touching the Grand Lodge of Washington, the grand master says:

The Grand Lodge of Washington has receded from the position it took last year as to certain clandestinely made Masons, and treated your resolution in that regard with every evidence of warm appreciation. Whilst the resolutions rescinding the obnoxious declaration of the year before are somewhat disingenuous, and might very properly be complained of, I think the incident should be declared closed.

There was no dissent from this, and we observe with pleasure that THOMAS M. REED, past grand master and present grand secretary of Washington, was among the visitors present.

W. Bro. CHARLES WOODBERRY, of Liberty Lodge, Beverly, Mass., representative for the memorial services, of Constitutional Lodge No. 294, Beverley, East Yorkshire, England, and the Earl of LON-

DESBOROUGH, past master of the last named lodge, and past senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of England, was introduced to the grand lodge bringing a message from them as to the meaning of the wreaths they had sent for the tomb of WASHINGTON:

May the oak be an emblem not only of the long continuance of the fraternal good will of the brethren on each side of the Atlantic, but of the lasting friendship of the two peoples.

May the laurel crown the enterprises of both, which tend to emancipate the oppressed and raise the fallen.

As the ivy clings to its support, may the two nations in whose veins runs the same blood, springing from the same freedom-loving stock, continue to cling to and uphold each other in all their laudable undertakings.

And may the friendship both of the brethren and peoples continue as fresh (as the evergreen yew) in the ages to come, as it does at the close of the nineteenth century.

The wreaths were of oak and evergreen from Londesborough Park, whose owner, the Earl, sent the following personal message:

A humble token of respectful admiration for one of the greatest architects the world has ever known, whose work every Englishman prays may endure and prosper through all time.

Accompanying these was the following poetical tribute, written by RICHARD WILTON, canon of York, and chaplain to the Earl of LONDESBOROUGH:

An English wreath we fain would lay
Upon this mighty tomb today—
Of laurel, ivy, oak and yew,
Which drank the English sun and dew,
Of far-off Yorkshire's grassy sod;
Where once—we boast—his father's trod,
Whom east and west unite to praise
And crown with never-fading bays.

O Washington, thy symbol be
The oak for strength and constancy,
For grandeur and for grace of form,
For calmness in the stress and storm,
The monarch of the forest thou!
To the generations bow:
And under thy great shadow rest,
Forever free, forever blest.

And thine the laurel, for the fame
Illustrious of a conqueror's name—
Patient to wait and prompt to strike,
Intrepid, firey, mild alike:
Great, for the greatness of the foe
Which fell by thy repeated blow:
Great, for thy country's greatness, won
By thee, her most beloved son.

And as the ivy twines around
Cottage and tower, thy heart was found
Clinging to home, and church and wife,
The sweeter for the finished strife;
And so thy memory, like the yew,
Will still be green to mortal view—
"The greatest of good men" confest
By all, "and of great men the best!"

Seven new lodges received charters and three were continued under dispensation.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT, of Marion, was elected grand master; GEORGE W. CARRINGTON, Richmond, re-elected grand secretary.

A half-tone cut of the new grand master adorns the fly leaf of the proceedings, and interleaved with the record of the Mt. Vernon services is a similar reproduction of a portrait of WASHINGTON as master of Alexandria Lodge, taken from life.

The report on correspondence (114 pp.) is again the work of JOSEPH W. EGGLESTON, the discovery of whose christened name we count as among our greatest achievements. He doesn't stoop under the burden of the full name, but is as alert and self-poised as when he carried only the initials.

His notice of Illinois is of 1899, the last year of Grand Master COOK'S administration. He touches the more salient features of the grand master's address, and has the following interesting running commentary on several matters:

Grand Master Cook condemns both extremes of keeping a master too long in office and its opposite of changing masters once a year. He objects to the custom of "advancing the line," because it practically under their law takes the selection of officers out of the hands of the lodge, and puts it in those of the master, who in Illinois, appoints the deacons. This shows the propriety of electing them.

Cuba was recognized, but we doubt if there is any Ancient York Masonry in the island, and the other sort is not to our liking, and if it was, it is not the same order in many essential particulars.

The committee on jurisprudence asked for further time to consider some changes of law in regard to the transfer of a member from one lodge to another. They provide the most cumbersome method we have ever seen, requiring the payment to the lodge from which a Mason wishes to transfer of one dollar, all back dues, and three months' advance dues, and a system followed which will average four or five months for the completion of a mere change of membership. Our Virginia plan of allowing dual membership so simplifies the matter that as the years go by we become more and more attached to it.

Coming to our report he credits us with the capacity of expressing radical differences of opinion from an opponent in strong words without a particle of sting in them, which is rubbing our vanity the right way of the fur pretty strongly.

His "conclusion" shows that he is doing a good deal of thinking, and also that he has (as we think) a great deal more to do before he becomes "sot" in his convictions—as he is likely to some day.

He suggests a discussion of the relations between the Masonry of the grand lodge and the alleged Masonry of the supreme council, and

asks every correspondent to speak out. We have, we think, been anticipating his wishes so long that we need not add anything this year, except to commend his determination to study the subject and to advise him not to be discouraged when he is told—as he will be—by some who look down at him from the dizzy heights of the Holy Empire, that he is writing about something of which he knows nothing.

WASHINGTON, 1899.

42ND ANNUAL. SEATTLE. JUNE 13.

Fifteen past grand masters compensated in part by their presence for the absence of the diplomatic corps, whose frills and furbelows Washington forswore some years ago.

The grand master, WILLIAM HENRY UPTON, announced the death of HARRISON W. EAGAN, for many years grand chaplain, in his seventy-sixth year. He alluded without referring to the dead, titled and untitled, elsewhere, and to "one unnamed," by whom we know he meant the wife whose passing we had heard of during the year:

But not by the loss of brothers or sons is life most darkened. One there may be whose eye never beheld the light by which Masons work, but who yet so filled our life that when she went out of it, it was as though the sun had abandoned his place in heaven, and left chaos in his stead. God pity us were this the end of all; were we condemned to endure existence after joy, desire, ambition, had been buried with our heart beneath a green mound, with hope of nothing beyond. It cannot be. Thank God for faith that life and love are deathless. Without that hope, self-destruction were a right. With it, for some of us death is no longer "a grim tyrant, but a kind messenger;" and every tie loosened from earth is become an anchor "both sure and steadfast which entereth into that within the veil."

The grand master reported applications from the United Grand Orient of Lisbon (Portugal), and the Grand Orient of Belgium, soliciting an exchange of representatives, to which he had replied that the grand lodge had abandoned the representative system.

Washington had exchanged representatives with a Grand Lodge of Peru in 1871. Statements in standard histories as to changes which took place about fifteen years ago among the bodies in Peru claiming to be Masonic, had raised doubts in his mind as to the identity of the body recognized. He therefore recommended an inquiry and report as to whether Washington was in fraternal relations with any Masonic body in that republic.

A considerable portion of the address is given to matters growing out of the action of Washington in 1898 touching Negro Masonry, and he makes a part of it two letters addressed to other grand masters setting forth what his grand lodge had really done in the matter, as distinguished from things imputed to it by others, but without foundation.

He reports twenty-one decisions and twenty-five opinions, saying of the latter:

I have endeavored to encourage masters and lodges to do their own thinking; and, in the great majority of instances, where masters of lodges have consulted me, I have given them my opinions upon the matters involved.but reminded them that it was their duty—not mine primarily—to "rule and govern" their lodges; and have advised them to follow their own judgment, leaving it to the grand lodge to correct their errors. I deem it my duty to mention a few of the more important of these opinions, given in this advisory way, that the grand lodge may correct any of them which might tend to mislead.

These remarks, as well as some of the opinions which follow them, are of especial interest at this time, when so many grand masters and committeemen think they have discovered a mare's nest in the "declaration" of Washington to other grand lodges with reference to the primary rights, responsibilities and duties of its lodges, subject to review only by the grand lodge which chartered them. His advice, like the "declaration," simply recognized the normal responsibilities of the lodge and the master, and it worked out just as it would—and does when given—in any other jurisdiction: and at the end of the year nobody—not even Brother IRVIN—had developed a suspicion that there was any "nigger in the wood pile."

Nothing could exceed the aptness of the following as an interpretation of the "alarming" doctrine of the tenth paragraph of the "declaration," given to it by the very person whose presumed authorship gave it all its terrors:

Tekoa Lodge having been requested to confer a degree by courtesy for a body at Silao, Mexico, called Chichimec Lodge No. 234, claiming to be a Masonic lodge under the Gran Dieta of Mexico, I advised the lodge that the latter body had not yet established her claim to be considered a Masonic body; and, consequently, its seal was insufficient to prove the Masonic character of the body at Silao.

5. Also that Tekoa Lodge should not comply with the request until it had satisfactory evidence that the Silao body was a regular lodge of Masons.

My reason for considering it necessary to give opinion 5 in addition to opinion 4 is that I am inclined to believe there are some Masonic lodges in Mexico of legitimate origin: and I am not prepared to hold that the original legitimacy of such lodges is wholly destroyed by a temporary submission to the gran dieta.

6. Tekoa Lodge having asked my permission for its secretary to correspond further with the Silao body for the purpose of obtaining further information. I replied that the secretary had my permission —but did not require it—to correspond with any person or body in the universe; but I cautioned the lodge not to do anything inadvertently that might be construed into a recognition of the Silao body as a Masonic lodge, and not to accept any favors from it which could not be compensated in money.

7. Subsequent correspondence having disclosed that the Silao body claimed no other warrant than a charter granted by the gran dieta in 1896. I advised Tekoa Lodge to refrain from in any way recognizing it as a Masonic lodge, until this grand lodge should otherwise direct.

And there you are.

Unless the following opinion is based on a positive provision of the code, we think the grand master is wrong; if it is so based, we think the code is wrong, as we think it is a natural right of the lodge to decide—as we have elsewhere stated—whether it will receive a petition for the degrees from any given party, or not:

8. When a petition for the degrees is presented to a lodge, the master should refer it to a committee—unless he knows the petitioner to be physically or otherwise disqualified. No vote to receive or not to receive the petition is proper.

Other "opinions," valuable in an educational way above mere decisions because they give in brief compass both the law and its *rationale*, are the following:

A candidate was elected to receive the degrees: but subsequently a brother who, as a member of the investigating committee, had reported favorably, and who had cast a white ball, objected to the initiation of the candidate. I advised that the objection must be respected and could not be overruled. Also, incidentally, that—

11. The fact that the brother had reported favorably on the candidate did not impair his right to object. It was his duty to so report if he believed the man worthy to be made a Mason, even if he was not willing that he should become a member of that lodge.

12. The fact that he cast a white ball did not impair his right to object. The right to object at any time before initiation is a right, additional to the right to black-ball, which belongs to every member of the lodge. It is a protection to the Fraternity, additional to that of the ballot.

13. The facts that the objector disclosed his reasons for objecting, and that the latter appeared to other brethren frivolous, do not impair the force of his objection. The right of objection before initiation is absolute.

14. With reference to so-called joint installations with bodies of the Eastern Star and other societies, I expressed myself in part as follows: "What a joint installation with such a body is like, or how

such a thing can be, I do not know. I should suppose it meant that the master of the lodge and the head of the Star were installed at the same instant and took the same obligation. If it is meant only that the lodge will have a public installation with women present, I believe that is not forbidden in this jurisdiction, and the grand master cannot object to it. Members of the Eastern Star have the same standing as any other non-Masons. If brethren must have profanes in the lodge room during the evening, I should hope they would either close the lodge before the non-Masonic body opens, or not open until after the other closes."

15. The remaining opinions to be mentioned all arose from one transaction. In what I say in regard to the facts of this case, I must not be understood as deciding what the facts were, but as stating what appears to me from the best information I have been able to obtain. A candidate who truthfully reported his occupation as that of a "collector," but whom I should have styled an accountant, was accepted and initiated. Objection was made to his advancement, on the ground that he was and had been at the time of his installation, a stockholder and employee of a brewing corporation; and, as such, engaged in manufacturing and selling beer. I advised the persons interested, first, that the mere fact that a man owns one or more shares in a corporation engaged in brewing does not make him a manufacturer or dealer in intoxicating liquors, within the meaning of our law.

16. That while we must recognize that a corporation is, in the eye of the law, a person, distinct from the persons who form it or own its stock, yet where a man who has previously been engaged in manufacturing and selling intoxicating liquors, joins with two other men in forming a corporation to carry on the same business, becomes a stockholder and director of that corporation, and through it continues such manufacture and sales, the man himself is engaged in that business within the meaning of our law.

* * * * * * * * * *

22. The master of a lodge being absent from the jurisdiction, both wardens being within the jurisdiction, a number of members of a lodge, including the junior warden but not the senior warden, and several other Masons assembled at the lodge room upon an evening other than the regular meeting night, without the knowledge of the senior warden. One of the members, claiming—in good faith, I think, but erroneously—to have been orally authorized thereunto by the worshipful master, opened the lodge and conferred the Second Degree upon an Entered Apprentice, in the presence of the junior warden and without objection by him. I advised the brethren, first, that an absent master cannot authorize anyone but a warden to open a lodge.

23. That the junior warden being present, all the proceedings must be presumed to have been by his sanction.

24. That only the presence of the junior warden saved the meeting from being that of a clandestine lodge.

25. That the right of the junior warden to congregate and open the lodge under the circumstances mentioned is extremely doubtful.

On the subject of legislation against liquor dealers, he says:

Sections 424 and 426 of our code forbid the initiation of persons who are engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. The construction placed upon such laws in this and other jurisdictions excludes from our Fraternity many reputable men—keepers of hotels and restaurants; owners of steamships, vineyards and orchards; druggists, brokers of various kinds, commercial travelers, etc.; and some would make them apply to every owner of stock in a dining-car company, and to the banker who takes such stock as security for a loan. I doubt the wisdom of this. But, more than that, I am inclined to think such laws violate two landmarks of Masonry: in that they prescribe a new qualification for candidates, unknown to the landmarks, and take from the members of the lodge to which the petition is presented the prerogative reposed in them by a landmark, of determining whether a candidate who possesses all the qualifications prescribed by the landmarks, shall be made a Mason. I find that, very anciently, single lodges voted that they would not thereafter admit certain classes of persons to membership, inn-keepers, for example; but this was before the day of territorial jurisdiction, and the candidate could apply to another lodge. But only within a generation or two, and only in America, have grand lodges ventured to enact such legislation as I have mentioned.

He recommended that these sections be referred to a committee to be reported on next year, but the immediate repeal of the following resolution, adopted two years ago:

Resolved, That hereafter it shall be a Masonic offense for a Mason in this jurisdiction to enter into the business of selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage; *Provided*, This shall not apply to Masons now in the business.

The whole matter went over for a year, in the hands of a committee.

Of the grand representative system, he says:

I confess that my first impressions of this system were not favorable; when I saw the business of the grand lodge interrupted, that a number of its own members might retire, file in, be received with honors as representatives of foreign grand lodges, and make long speeches. And an erroneous notion that a grand master ought to be allowed to dictate who should be appointed to represent another jurisdiction near his grand lodge has also somewhat discredited it. But, after all, the system remains the almost universally accepted method of indicating fraternal relations between grand lodges; and the grand lodge which ignores it appears eccentric.

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At the time we abandoned it, it seemed probable that that course was about to be pursued generally. But the movement in that direction entirely ceased several years ago. In declining to appoint representatives we stand with only about half a dozen companions among all the grand lodges in the world; and, in foreign countries especially, our position is misinterpreted and regarded as indicative of hostility or indifference toward sister grand lodges.

His recommendation to restore the section of the constitution establishing the system was favorably reported upon-by the committee on correspondence and by the unanimous vote made a part of the constitution.

The following went to the committee, who were allowed until the next year to report:

Resolved, That this grand lodge hereby recognizes the regularity and legality of the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico as a Masonic body.

The code was so amended as to permit brethren to whom a charter has been granted to continue to meet and work under dispensation until the lodge is constituted under the charter unless otherwise ordered by the grand lodge or grand master.

The following, presented by Past Grand Master ZEIGLER, was on his motion sent to the committee on jurisprudence, to report next year:

WHEREAS, This grand lodge did at our annual communication of 1897 annul its edict of non-intercourse against the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, for her unwarranted invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, by still maintaining her spurious offspring, namely, Pythagoras Lodge, within the state of New York, contrary to the American doctrine of grand lodge sovereignty, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the action of this grand lodge of 1897 in annulling said edict be rescinded, and that said edict be declared in full force.

The motion of the same brother that so much of the report on correspondence as relates to Negro Masonry be not printed in the proceedings, was indefinitely postponed.

One new lodge was chartered and another continued under dispensation, and under a suspension of the by-laws it was agreed to hold the next annual communication at Tacoma.

WILLIAM MORRIS SEEMAN, of Fort Steilacoom, was elected grand master; THOMAS MILBURNE REED, Olympia, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (168 pp.) is by THOMAS MILBURNE REED, chairman, and Grand Master W. H. UPTON, to whom the chairman—in his then precarious state of health, which sometimes led him to doubt whether his next grand lodge would be in this world or another—turned for assistance.

The first 109 pages of the report is "A Critical Examination of Objections to the Legitimacy of the Masonry Existing Among the Negroes of America," by Brother UPTON, a paper reflecting such

ability and erudition, and containing so much valuable information, that even those who sought to prevent its publication will yet rejoice at their failure. The appendices to this paper (among which he has done us the honor to include our remarks on the subject in our report of 1898), swell Brother UPTON'S contribution to 133 pages.

The remainder of the report is a review of the action of other grand lodges with reference to the Grand Lodge of Washington, under the general heading, "Attack on Grand Lodge Sovereignty," by Brother REED.

Its clearness and vigor add another pang to the regret with which every member of the guild will receive the announcement of his "conclusion:"

We have finished our report; not as we would desire it should be. It has been prepared hurriedly, amid the active and pressing duties devolving upon the writer as grand secretary. We regret the circumstances that have called forth and made just such a report necessary; we regret it the more because this is our last effort as a correspondent of the Grand Lodge of Washington. Forty-one years ago was our first. Many of those (the large majority) who were our contemporaries in this service during this interval of time, have passed over the "silent river." It cannot be long till we, too, will be with that host of good men and brethren. While life is ever precious, yet we have no particular dread of the approach of that inevitable change.

To all our brethren of the "corps reportorial" we return grateful acknowledgments for kind and fraternal courtesies shown; and to the brethren of the mystic tie, at home or abroad—"wherever dispersed"—we must now, as correspondent, bid one and all, "Adieu! a heart warm, fond adieu!"

The feeling, which all must share, that our brother has more than earned a rest from the onerous labors of the reviewer's chair, cannot banish the sense of loss that comes with the withdrawal from the narrowing circle, of one whose life and character has commanded our profound respect; whose ability, attainments and never lapsing courtesy have won our admiration, and whose engaging personal qualities have drawn us to him with the tenderest of ties.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1899.

35TH ANNUAL. MARTINSBURG. NOVEMBER 15.

Nine past grand masters were present. The twenty-eight members of the diplomatic corps were formally received at the outset of business, and when they were aligned up for the ceremony it was found that the circle of grand officers was so honey-combed that the grand master—himself an ambassador—was obliged to call on the grand chaplain to preside and welcome them to seats in the grand lodge.

The grand master, JOSEPH HALL, required two hours and twenty minutes for the delivery of his annual address, which, with comparatively little "fat" furnished copy for sixty pages of the proceedings. He announced the death of Past Grand Master ALEXANDER M. EVANS, in his fifty-seventh year.

The grand master cut out so much work for the committee on jurisprudence with the number of questions raised, that they were obliged to report that for lack of time they must confine themselves more particularly to his decisions, and to allow all other matters in the nature of law points to stand in the particular case to which they were applicable, without affirming or denying their correctness. Sixteen of his twenty-four decisions were approved; of some others the committee say:

We disapprove of his decision that the stationed officers named in the charter of a lodge and installed at its initiation must serve at least one Masonic year, although the by-laws fix a time for the annual election a month or more after its institution. After the by-laws of a lodge have been adopted and approved by the grand lodge, the election of officers must take place at the time therein prescribed without reference to the length of time the officers have served in their respective stations.

By his decision that the grand master has not the authority to grant a dispensation to permit lodges to ballot on candidates at special communications, either for initiation or advancement, is a violation of the fundamental principles from which the grand master derives certain prerogatives to act for and in behalf of the grand lodge when not in session to meet unforeseen emergencies. A grand master's prerogative cannot be taken from him by any act of the grand lodge, but he is amenable to it for any abuse of his power. Just such emergencies as are stated in this decision frequently arise, and the prerogative has been exercised by the grand masters of this jurisdiction and approved by this grand lodge, ever since its existence. We therefore dissent from this decision, because it is not nor never has been the law in this grand jurisdiction.

We do not approve decision 14, that all work done after midnight, where the by-laws prescribe a certain day and hour for meeting would be illegal, unless a dispensation was first had and obtained from the grand master for the purpose. Work having been commenced at the prescribed time, certainly it is not only the right, but it is the duty of the lodge to complete it before closing—as we take it in contemplation of law, the twenty-four hours ensuing from the time prescribed for opening the lodge would be considered the day.

We disapprove of decision No. 15, relating to jurisdiction of lodges over profanes and explaining section 29 of the laws and regulations, as it does not correctly state the law. Profanes living in another grand jurisdiction may petition a lodge in this grand jurisdiction for initiation, but before acting upon the petition a waiver of jurisdiction is our understanding of the law.

We totally disapprove of the decision that no question or other matters pertaining to a lodge or its members shall be submitted to the grand master for his advice, approval, or decision, or for the issuance of a dispensation, unless the communication shall emanate from a lodge under its seal and be transmitted by the secretary, etc. This is absolutely contrary to the teachings of Freemasonry. No individual brother could make his grievances known if the lodge refused its assistance and seal, no dispensation for a new lodge could be obtained upon the petition of individual members, if it must emanate from a lodge, under its seal, and sent by its secretary. This is making too much of an autocrat of the grand master and depriving humble brethren of a hearing from him of whom they have the most right to seek counsel and advice and redress of grievances.

We consider his decision No. 18 as unnecessary. Religion is a matter of conscience, and Freemasonry does not inquire of its votaries at the shrine of what church or denomination they worship. A belief in God is the one absolute requirement.

We approve of the first portion of decision 20, but dissent from and disapprove that portion that says the worshipful master must give notice of the special communication to confer degrees at a stated communication. The worshipful master may call a special communication for the purposes aforesaid at his will and pleasure, that is: whenever he thinks the emergency necessitates it.

We do not approve his decision in regard to lodges appearing in procession with Knights Templar at funerals where the burial service is performed by Knights Templar alone. To bear us out in this, we quote the following authority: It will be seen there is no place in a funeral procession for Royal Arch Masons, Templars, etc., as such, nor is it good usage to wear any regalia save the plain white apron. If the Templars are engaged as an escort, their own excellent rules of discipline will govern them. They rarely, if ever appear in Masonic processions save as guards of honor (technically escorts).—McCoy.

No. 15, to which the committee refer, is as follows:

That it is in violation of section 29 of the laws and regulations for any lodge working under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge to entertain the petition of a profane for the mysteries of Masonry whose place of residence is nearer to another lodge, whether such lodge is

located in this or a sister jurisdiction, previous to having procured a waiver of jurisdiction.

And No. 18:

That a profane not following the requirements of the Catholic faith, and who does not attend the Catholic Church confessional, or any of the church services, if otherwise qualified, can be made a Mason.

His decision as to lodges and Knights Templar in the same funeral procession, properly disapproved by the committee, is as follows:

22. That the last clause of decision No. 218, "Nor shall a lodge attend in Masonic character a funeral, the ceremonies of which are not conducted by the Masonic Fraternity," is not intended to prohibit a lodge from turning out in a funeral procession at the request of a deceased brother, although the ceremonies of burial would be that of Masonic Knighthood as desired by the deceased. Under such circumstances a dispensation would not be necessary for a lodge to join in the funeral procession with Knights Templar.

Among his approved decisions are the following:

7. That a profane, who had petitioned a lodge in this jurisdiction for initiation, had been elected to receive the degree, but who had failed to present himself for initiation within six months thereafter, forfeited his fee and right to initiation, as prescribed in section 3, article 4, standard form of by-laws of this grand lodge.

8. That a profane, who had petitioned a lodge in this jurisdiction for initiation, and had been elected to receive the degree, but forfeited his right to the fee and initiation, must, if he desires to be initiated, present another petition, and pay such an amount for the degrees as is prescribed in the by-laws of the lodge, and the fee forfeited shall not be considered any part thereof.

10. That a person claiming to be a Master Mason and hailing from a lodge within the province of Costa Rica, and working under the authority of the Grand Orient of the 33° of Centro-Americano en la Republica de Guatemala, was not lawfully qualified to visit lodges working under the authority of this grand lodge, for the reason that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia does not hold fraternal intercourse with that grand body; nor has she yet recognized the Grand Orient of Guatemala as a legitimate body of Masonry.

11. That this grand lodge only recognizes brethren to be entitled to visit its lodges who are members of subordinate or grand lodges of the several grand jurisdictions with whom this grand lodge is in fraternal correspondence.

13. That the intent and only construction of section 27, of the laws and regulations, viz: "No lodge shall make more than five Masons at the same communication." implies Masons in the general sense of the term, Entered Apprentice Masons, Fellow Craft Masons, Master Masons; consequently that section can only be construed to mean five candidates, be they of whatsoever degree, can be made Masons at one and the same communication of a lodge.

21. That while the grand master in person may by the exercise of one of his prerogatives make a Mason at sight, yet he cannot without violating the constitution of Masonry and the edicts of this grand

lodge grant dispensations to delegate his authority to another person to confer the degrees on a candidate in any other manner than the prescribed form, and in conformity with section 35 of the laws and regulations of this grand lodge.

We are bound to accept the joint verdict of the grand master and grand lodge that the keeping of a candidate's fee, without giving an equivalent therefor, is good West Virginia law, but we think it is bad morals anywhere.

We think the original of the regulation forbidding the making of more than five Masons at one communication is almost universally construed to mean more than five candidates in each degree.

Nos. 10 and 11 were called out by the attempt of a person named TAYLOR, claiming to be a Master Mason and holding three dimits—two in Spanish and one in English—issued by the European Council (Scottish Rite) of Guatemala, to visit lodges in West Virginia. As to the question of making him over, the grand master cautioned the lodges that he must reside within the jurisdiction of the lodge for twelve months or more before he could petition for initiation.

Referring to the recommendation of his predecessor that the edicts of the grand lodge be so modified as to permit Chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star to meet in lodge rooms, but which was overlooked or ignored by the committee to whom the subject was referred, he quotes the following from the address of the grand master in 1876, when the subject was first brought before the grand lodges:

Several communications have been received in relation to the Adoptive Rite of Masonry, a rite which relates almost exclusively to what is known as the Eastern Star Degrees. The system is of modern invention, and cannot be classed among the duly recognized degrees. It is entitled to no more respect among Masons than is any other of the one thousand and one so-called degrees, and no true Mason should be guilty of the fraud involved in representing the ceremonies of the Eastern Star as in any manner connected with Ancient Freemasonry.

The wives and daughters of Free Masons are always and everywhere under the watchful care of the Fraternity, and I can see no particular use for a separate organization for those for whom the cardinal rules of the Fraternity have already provided. With all due deference to the illustrious matrons of the Order of the Eastern Star, I cannot see why any plain Master Mason's wife, or daughter, or widow, should not receive the same recognition and respect as that of the chief of the sisterhood. For these reasons I declined to give your sanction to the propagation of the Adoptive Rite in this state, but leave the brethren and their wives and daughters as free to join the Eastern Star lodges as they may desire, only admonishing them that their system is not Masonry, and will not be generally recognized as such.

Of this he says:

This was the opinion of that order twenty-three years ago, when it was in its infancy and numbered but a few hundreds, and although

it never was claimed by any of its adherents to be any part of Masonry, it has grown to be an order numbering more than 150,000, and instead of it being found in one or two states, as it was during the year that your grand master did not deem it expedient for it to come into our state, it has expanded and spread until now it is found in every state and territory of our great land.

Dissenting from this opinion, as he says he has always done, he urges present action that will permit the lodges to allow the order to hold its meetings in their rooms.

We find no report of action thereon, and presume this was among the subjects hung up by the law committee for want of time, as the whole address was referred to that committee and the committee on grand lodge officers.

At noon of the second day a lodge of sorrow was held, where eloquent and appreciative eulogies were pronounced on the life and character of the deceased past grand master, ALEXANDER M. EVANS.

An amendment was offered to the regulations relative to the degree of past master, and the record tells what followed:

A general discussion followed on the merits of the past master's degree. A number of amendments were offered to the proposition, all of which were elaborately discussed, and all were rejected. Whereupon Grand Secretary Atkinson offered a substitute to the effect that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia is of opinion that there is absolutely nothing in the degree: that it is a misnomer in effect: that it is ridiculous to confer the degree of "past master" upon the junior or senior warden of a lodge merely because he may, at some time, be called upon, during his term of office, to preside over his lodge; that a past master is a past master in fact and not in name only, that in Blue Lodge Masonry "past masters" are brothers who have actually served a legal term as masters of lodges: that members of a past master's lodge in a Royal Arch chapter are not and cannot be considered past masters in Blue Lodge Masonry. Therefore be it

Resolved, By the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of West Virginia, that section 28 of our general laws and regulations be so amended as to hereafter abolish the so-called degree of past master: provided that the usual obligation of a past master be retained, and that any and all brothers who may be chosen as junior and senior wardens and worshipful masters of all subordinate lodges belonging to this grand jurisdiction shall be duly administered to such officers hereafter elected at the time of their respective installations.

After a lengthy discussion, which was participated in by a number of the best informed brethren, the resolution was indorsed by the M. W. grand lodge, and under the constitution it must lie over for one year, when it is required that two-thirds of all the representatives to the grand lodge, and all others who are allowed to vote therein, shall ratify the same before it can become a law of this grand lodge.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges, and continued one under dispensation; fixed upon Parkersburg as the place of next meet-

ing, and, three hundred and fifty strong, banqueted sumptuously at the city hall, winding up with Auld Lang Syne at 1:30 a. m.

NEIL ROBINSON was elected grand master; GEORGE W. ATKINSON re-elected grand secretary, both of Charleston.

Half-tone portraits of the new grand master, Grand Lecturer JOHN W. MCCONIHAY, and of GEORGE W. ATKINSON, grand secretary, editor, author, ex-congressman, and present governor, writer of reports on correspondence, and man-of-all-work of West Virginia, embellish the proceedings, each accompanied by biographical sketches by the grand secretary.

It may be only the high light on the picture of Brother ATKINSON, but there is such an apparent contrast between the silvery hair and the dark moustache as to suggest in explanation that he uses his brain more than his jaw.

The report on correspondence (287 pp.) is, of course, the work of Grand Secretary ATKINSON, who includes Illinois for 1899 in his review. He briefly epitomizes Grand Master COOK'S address, and touches the more salient features of the business of the session. He says of the oration:

A brief, but most entertaining address was delivered by R. W. Bro. Frank Crane, D. D. Every word of it is instructive, and if one begins to read it, he will not stop until he completes it.

And of the report on correspondence:

I find another of Brother Robbins' very able topical reports on foreign correspondence in the proceedings, which occupies 212 pages. Somehow I never could get accustomed to a topical review, and I do not believe that it will be as carefully perused as the old method.

Also this:

Brother Robbins' position on the problem of Mexican Masonry cannot be misunderstood. He is, out and out, opposed to its recognition by American grand lodges.

His own opinion is less pronounced, but he does not seem quite so "warm" on the hybrid body as last year, when he appeared to be nearing the point of advising recognition. In his concluding remarks he thus referred to it:

The gran dieta symbolica, after it took the proper course relative to the Bible and female Masons, was making excellent progress in the line of general recognition. But as it was nearing the goal, another grand body sprang up, claiming to be the only genuine Masonic organization in the Mexican Republic, and this has given the dieta another set back. Just when or how the controversy is going to end is difficult to conjecture. All we can do is to patiently await results.

And this must have been written before he received HUGH MCCURDY'S Michigan stem-winder.

WISCONSIN, 1900.

56TH ANNUAL. MILWAUKEE. JUNE 12.

Sixteen past grand masters were present, helping to swell the diplomatic corps which represented forty-one grand jurisdictions, the representative of Illinois, JOHN W. LAFLIN, being on duty in the southeast.

The grand master, CHARLES E. WHELAN, announced the death of past grand wardens: IRA W. BIRD, who was grand senior warden in 1874: ALEXANDER MORAN, who was elected to the west in 1885, and JOHN W. STEWART, grand junior warden in 1860. Brother STEWART died at Evanston, Ill., he having removed to this state soon after his election to the south. LEONARD BARRETT, grand tyler, who, for thirty years had guarded the outer door of the grand lodge, had also gone over to the silent majority. His portrait in half tone faces his memorial tablet.

The grand master did not think the time had yet come when the Craft of the state could assume the burden of building and maintaining a Masonic home, but did think the time ripe for beginning to accumulate a fund for such an institution in the future; and on these lines the following was later introduced by Past Grand Master WASHBURN, referred to the first four grand officers to report next year, the grand secretary meanwhile to obtain an expression from the lodges:

Resolved, That there shall be appropriated and set apart annually from the funds of the grand lodge, for the next twenty-five years, the sum of one hundred dollars which shall be invested by the trustees of this grand lodge in such interest-bearing securities as shall be approved by them. Each of the subordinate lodges shall be required to pay into the grand lodge annually, for a like period of twenty-five years, a sum equal to one penny for each of its members, in addition to other dues required to be paid by such subordinate lodges, which several sums shall also be invested by the said trustees as above provided for the investment of the annual appropriation of the grand lodge.

And whenever said moneys with the accumulations shall, in the opinion of the grand lodge, be sufficient for that purpose, a suitable home shall be constructed for the care and maintenance of aged and dependent Masons, their wives and children.

Provided that no such home shall be constructed until the fund herein provided for shall be sufficient to pay the construction of such home and the support of its inmates, without annual appropriations from other funds of the grand lodge or private contributions from individual members of the order.

The plan has the merit of avoiding any sudden onerous taxation, although still being open to the objection that lies against all taxation for Masonic charity, that it violates the principal of the charitable obligations of the Fraternity by compelling all members to contribute the same amount without regard to their ability and violates their right of judgment as to the measure of that ability. Another merit of the plan is that it gives ample time to consider whether, after all, the inelastic institutional plan of beneficence is the best adapted for the jurisdiction, before being irrevocably committed to it by a big financial investment.

The grand master discloses the parentage of the present movement for home-building in the concluding portion of his remarks on that subject:

The Order of the Eastern Star, which is proving itself a worthy helpmate to the Masonic Fraternity, has already taken the initiative in this matter in its grand chapter, as I am informed, and demonstrated its willingness to take upon itself a part of this burden. We can do no less than second these efforts, and if we work together with the women of our Masonic households, in this worthy cause, I do not think there will be cause to regret.

We have no time at this late hour, when the printer is waiting impatiently for his last "copy," to discuss this phase of the subject, but we desire to record here our solicitude, lest within a few years even those most heedless of the possibilities of danger in present passing events may see cause to regret their hasty and unconsidered judgments.

The grand master thus refers to the Washington incident, having first quoted the Wisconsin resolution of last year, severing fraternal intercourse with that jurisdiction until its grand lodge shall rescind its action on the subject complained of:

The Grand Lodge of Washington was in session at the same time as that of Wisconsin, and at its session it rescinded its action of the year before according to a telegram received by the grand secretary from the grand secretary of Washington, just prior to the publication of the proceedings. I, therefore immediately issued an edict continuing our intercourse uninterrupted. Later we received the official report of the Washington grand lodge proceedings, and I read with much regret the resolutions adopted, which rescinded the letter of the former action, but in which the spirit of insistence upon the right of the offending position dominates. It would have been much more conducive to harmony and a restoration of perfect concord between the Grand Lodge of Washington and the brethren elsewhere, had more temperate language been used toward the jurisdictions which condemned the Washington action, and had a more positive abandonment of their unenviable position been promulgated. The resolutions I am satisfied, do not voice the general sentiment of the membership in Washington, and I look for a more pronounced declaration against the action of 1898 at the session of the Washington grand

lodge this week, and one which will be fully acceptable to the brethren without the confines of that state. Bro. Aldro Jenks, in his report as correspondence committee, will fully discuss this matter and express Wisconsin's position in his own able manner, and I think it safe in his hands.

We need not repeat what we have elsewhere in this report said on this phase of the incident.

The grand master enters an emphatic protest against the innovations referred to in the following:

Instead of seeing how closely to the accepted ritual they may come, it almost appears as if some lodges were attempting to crowd as much outside matter into the work as possible, without entirely obliterating the regular language under the mass of interpolation. Masonry does not claim a monopoly of all beautiful language and thought, and it should not be turned into a florist's wagon to carry all the flowers of rhetoric an imaginative mind can conceive, or industrious hand collate. The most sublime thought and rich instruction are contained in our ritual, and these other matters have less reason for intruding themselves therein than a choir-master has to break into the sermon at church with a love song. The edict stands against it, and it is a violation of the spirit at least of this mandate of the grand lodge to inject this foreign substance into the veins of our Masonic body. Not the least of these innovations and one most common, is a so-called "soliloquy," which is not in good taste to use and certainly is antagonistic to the legendary character to which the duty of giving it is usually assigned. I believe if the brethren will but reflect upon this matter they will readily see the necessity for close adherence to the ritual. There are places where the language is not arbitrary and the worker is given certain latitude, but the utmost care should be taken to make the conferring of the degrees a ceremony calculated to lead to a better life, rather than a display of words.

He justly and vigorously denounces "political methods" in office getting in Masonry, and believes an edict against them would be salutary in its effects. He says, in part:

The use of caucus methods, with the button-holing of this member or that; the urging of the election of this brother or that; the sending of letters in the interests of certain would-be candidates; the holding of secret sessions by a few members and blocking out a plan of campaign; the establishing of headquarters with emissaries to lay in wait for the delegate and take him into the presence of the personage who is thus "letting the office seek the man;" all these things are not calculated to give outsiders a high opinion of the institution nor to impress upon the membership of the grand or subordinate lodge the Masonic precedent of permiting the brethren to choose from among their number him whom they would have to serve them.

His suggestion promptly bore fruit in the following edict, reported by the jurisprudence committee, and adopted:

It is unmasonic for a Mason to solicit for himself, either personally or by another, influence for votes to promote his election to any

office in his lodge or in the grand lodge. It is unmasonic for a Mason to try in any manner to influence the vote of another, either for or against any person for Masonic office, but he may state whether or not in his judgment, a particular person is well qualified by good character and Masonic knowledge to discharge the duties of the specified office.

Following are a few of his nineteen well stated decisions:

5. Waiver of jurisdiction by one lodge is sufficient to release jurisdiction where several lodges have concurrent rights over material.

6. If a brother of a lodge objects to sitting with a visiting brother, and the visitor is asked to leave, he cannot, as a right, demand the name of the objector or grounds of objection.

11. An objection to initiation or advancement must be made directly to the master, and he is justified in disregarding any other.

14. It is unmasonic conduct for a Mason to tell a petitioner for degrees that unless he pays the Mason a certain sum of money the Mason will black-ball petitioner.

18. A lodge cannot do work for another lodge against the objection of one of its own members.

Elsewhere in this report, we have given the reasons which called out an approved Illinois decision that such waiver required concurrent action of all the lodges, on the specified ground that what is equally the possession of all, no one alone can give away.

No. 14 piques our curiosity to know whether, in the case calling it out, the threat of the black-ball was straight blackmail or an attempt to collect debt. We acknowledge its correctness in either case.

No. 18 covers a phase of the subject which we do not remember to have seen raised in that form. It has logic in it, but we think that in practice the question is nearly everywhere settled by a majority vote on a show of hands.

The following is the first strong evidence we have seen that our brother is still in dreamland:

It is well worth the while of this grand lodge to consider the want of uniformity in ritual in the several states of the Union. The differences are simply amazing. While I am unalterably opposed to a general grand lodge, to which any part of the sovereignty of this grand lodge shall be surrendered, I believe much good would result from a general conference of Masons at stated periods. With the securing of uniformity of work as one of the objects, I believe there gradually would be evolved a uniformity which would place us closer together on the ritual. We could not hope for radical changes at once, as each custodian of the work is usually positively right: but as these representatives rubbed together continually they would evolve some sort of order out of the variety of rituals now exemplified. I recommend that our representatives near other grand lodges be requested in the name of this grand lodge to invite those grand

lodges to send a representative to a general conference in the city of Milwaukee at some date in 1901 for the purpose of discussing matters of mutual interest, including charity, ritual, and the promotion of Masonic harmony and brotherly love.

We think we can ourselves almost feel the cold shivers run down the backs of some of the most vigilant sentries on the watch towers as they raise the warning, shrinking finger, and whisper: "Sh, there it is again!" Don't be alarmed, brethren; it's only a spook; it isn't a general grand lodge.

The committee heretofore appointed reported a ritual for the installation of grand officers, in which the grand master is properly made the central figure and given the lion's share, and of this share is the address of the installing officer, borrowed, slightly altered from the address to the master elect in the Illinois ceremonials, (which, if not original with Past Grand Master CREGIER, as we think it was, was compiled and arranged by him in its present form), whose slight blemishes have been cured by the Wisconsin committee, of which Past Grand Master GIFFIN was chairman.

The following, offered as an edict, remains in the hands of the committee on jurisprudence:

Resolved, That it is unmasonic for a Mason to be engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drank as a beverage.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges; received a valuable gift in the shape of an excellent oil portrait of Past Grand Master GIFFIN; presented a jewel heretofore ordered to Past Grand Master MONAHAN, and ordered one for the retiring grand master, and exchanged greetings with the Grand Lodge of South Dakota, then in session.

C. C. ROGERS was elected grand master; JOHN W. LAFLIN re-elected grand secretary, both of Milwaukee.

Today, with the Wisconsin volume before us, we see in the press dispatches an account of the funeral of Brother LAFLIN, with an attendance of 2,000 people testifying to the high esteem in which he was held.

The report on correspondence (135 pp.). one of the most interesting as well as one of the most valuable of the year, is again the work of Past Grand Master ALDRO JENKS. It is clear in perception, direct and forcible in diction, graceful in style and fraternal in spirit, all qualities which go to make up the ideal review, and its conservative, well-balanced author is never led away by any passing craze.

Illinois for 1899 gets generous notice in quantity and quality. He quotes from Grand Master COOK'S address the beautiful prelude to his announcement of the death of two well beloved past grand masters, and from his edict prohibiting changes in the ritual and the spectacularizing of the ceremonies of the work. While grand master of Wisconsin he found the same evil had attained such proportions that he was obliged to issue an edict on the subject. He speaks approvingly, also of his remarks on rotation in office, and of one of our honored dead he says:

In the death of our illustrious Brother Cregier, one of the great pillars of wisdom in Illinois has fallen. His was an honored name not only in Illinois, but among the Masons of the world. For many years as chairman of the committee on jurisprudence in that grand lodge, his wise counsels and profound knowledge of Masonic law has guided his grand lodge in the beaten paths of Masonry. As a citizen he was revered and honored, and as a business man his name was the synonym of integrity.

And of an amendment to the by-laws, adopted:

Illinois has at last done tardy justice to itself and its past grand officers by adopting a regulation, which places all past grand masters, past deputy grand masters and past grand wardens as shall attend the sessions of the grand lodge, upon the pay roll. In every grand lodge these are the brethren who perform the great bulk of the work, and whose advice and counsel is of the greatest assistance in the discharge of its business. Under these circumstances it is simple justice to them that they should receive the same pay as other members.

In his appreciative notice of the Illinois report on correspondence he recognizes the disadvantages under which one labors in writing reports on the topical plan.

In his conclusion he talks wisely on the subject of Masonic Homes, concluding as follows:

Where a grand lodge is possessed of a large membership and ample funds, not only to build and equip, but also to maintain such an institution, work of this kind can be undertaken with safety and satisfaction, but where these conditions do not exist beyond peradventure, they would do well to hesitate long and consider the subject well before embarking in such an enterprise.

Of the twin perplexities which have kept the Craft experimenting for many years, particularly since Masonry has been environed by a multitude of benefit fraternities, he says:

Regarding that class of Masons known as non-affiliates, against whom in many jurisdictions harsh and unmasonic measures have at times been adopted, a reaction seems to have set in, and milder measures are being adopted. This is equally true of that class who for some reason neglect, refuse, or find themselves unable to pay their dues to local lodges. While far from being universal, opinion seems to be crystalizing upon the doctrine that deprivation of lodge mem-

bership should be the only penalty attached to either class of these offenders, that as they came into the order of their own free will and accord, they should be equally as free to leave the lodge or the institution should they find membership therein irksome or uncongenial.

Referring to the widely expressed feeling of disappointment at the language of the Washington declaration rescinding their action of 1898, he says:

Some grand lodges have, on this account, declined to revoke edicts of non-intercourse. In most grand jurisdictions, however, the ungracious language and indefinite utterances contained in their latest action have been overlooked with a view to promote harmony and con-fraternity.

We think this is the spirit in which the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin should deal with the subject; that there is no further danger of our Washington brethren being led astray in the matter, and, as they say that these objectionable resolutions are rescinded, we should take them at their word and treat the incident as closed.

He cannot see that the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico has made any advancement during the year in securing recognition. He further says:

In January a communication from it was forwarded to your committee by our grand secretary for consideration. Its evident purpose is to request recognition of that body by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. Accompanying the communication is a copy of their constitutions, together with an English translation of the same. For reasons given in former reports we cannot now recommend such recognition. If these were not sufficient to secure its rejection abundant reason is furnished by the copy of its constitution, submitted with the communication. This constitution went into effect on the first day of December, 1899. An examination of it shows that the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico is not a grand lodge in any sense of the word.

Its only purpose, as expressed in article 4 of its constitution, is, that it "will bear the character of a consulting body in everything relating to dogma, and a friendly mediator in all difference that may arise between the confederated grand lodges."

These are all the powers we can find given to it or claimed by it in any portion of the instrument. It has no power to charter lodges or revoke charters; no power to confer degrees or authorize that they be conferred; cannot establish the character of Masonic work, promulgate a ritual, administer discipline, or enforce its own decrees. On the contrary, it is stated in article 6, "that it recognizes the absolute autonomy of the grand lodges that in accordance with its constitutions, may form part of the confederation." By article 7, it is provided "that the grand lodges of each state will enter into the confederation of their own will, and will have the same right to separate from it."

Is such a body a grand lodge? In order that it may be a grand lodge it must possess the ordinary attributes of grand lodge sovereignty. The gran dieta possesses none whatever. On the contrary, it recognizes that all powers of this nature belong to the constituent grand lodges, who are free to act upon or reject its advice, and who

may accept or reject its friendly mediation. To hold otherwise would be to deny the "absolute autonomy" which, it is stated in unmistakable terms, they possess, and shall continue to possess, notwithstanding they have entered into this confederation.

Every Mason is taught to discountenance all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry. The original plan of Masonry contemplated particular lodges and grand lodges; nothing more. The gran dieta is simply organized dissent from the original plan of Masonry. Every master of a lodge in Wisconsin has assented to the declaration that it is not within the power of any man, or body of men, to make innovations in the body of Masonry. Is not the setting up of such a tribunal as this, a decided innovation in the body of Masonry? It is not like the grand lodges of England and Scotland, which have jurisdiction over the provincial grand lodges, with power to annul them at pleasure, grant and revoke charters and perform all the ordinary functions of sovereign grand lodges; but is a mere loose confederation which will certainly fall to pieces when any serious differences arise among its constituent grand lodges.

Waiving all other objections, the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, which is sovereign and independent, cannot treat as an equal, any such emasculated grand lodge. Before we can recognize it as a Masonic power there must be some Masonic power to recognize; some attribute of sovereignty possessed by it that gives it at least a semblance to a Masonic grand lodge.

If we are to treat at all with anything in Mexico that calls itself Masonic, it must necessarily be with the separate grand lodges the "absolute autonomy" of which the gran dieta itself recognizes.

To this estate it has come at last. We commend the contemplation of it to the propaganda which procured for it the limited recognition accorded to it in this country, as a Masonic body.

WYOMING, 1899.

25TH ANNUAL. CHEYENNE. SEPTEMBER 13.

Four past grand masters were present. Wyoming still abjures the vanities of the diplomatic simulacrum. The grand master recommended a restoration of the grand representative system, but the fullness of time had come; the law committee said no, and the proposition slept.

The grand master, J. M. RUMSEY, whose portrait (as does also that of E. E. ADDOMS, who was grand master in 1876-77) graces the proceedings, reverted at once to the dead of the year, none of whom were of the past or present official circle.

He makes the circular letter which he issued to the grand masters throughout the United States, asking their opinion of the advisability of establishing a supreme or sovereign grand lodge, a part of his address.

This letter, he says, was only tentative and experimental. He is not in favor of anything that would impair the sovereignty of any grand lodge, and says:

I only plead for a tribunal which shall voice the sentiments of all the grand lodges, when necessary, and not for an authority outside them all, to which they do not contribute, and of which they are not a part. My idea is federal—not autocratic; central, not despotic, the united voice of all, focussed into a single lodge—not an arbitrary power, responsible to none and dominating to all. If my idea is faulty, imperfect and injurious, it will be, and ought to be, rejected; if it is wise, sound and Masonic, it will ultimately prevail and I am content to wait in this, and in other necessary matters of reform and progress, for "more light."

Judging from the replies received to this letter—referred to in the preceding pages of this report—the incident may be considered closed.

Referring to the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington on the question of Negro Masonry, in 1898, he had referred the papers to Grand Secretary KUYKENDALL, the committee on correspondence, whose report thereon he had printed in booklet form and distributed among the Craft of Wyoming and to other grand lodges. A copy of this report and other papers, and the official notice that the Grand Lodge of Washington had at its next annual, adopted an ingeniously constructed report apparently reconsidering former action, he referred to the grand lodge for such action as might be deemed necessary.

A committee reporting thereon thus concludes:

Your committee regrets that the Grand Lodge of Washington did not see its way clear to simply and directly reconsider everything connected with its action of 1898, and remove all grounds of complaint and thus restore peace and harmony that should exist between regular Masons everywhere instead of providing ways and means to evade and set aside such reconsideration which the recent report taken as a whole clearly establishes, as evidenced by the quotations cited herein and other language contained in said report.

In view of the unsatisfactory contents of said report your committee feels constrained to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Washington be and is hereby fraternally requested to declare explicitly whether any man or body of men, whether white or black, claiming to be Masons, held and declared to be clandestine everywhere in this country or by any grand lodge are or will be permitted to visit or affiliate with any of its constituent lodges, or be recognized by the membership thereof as regular Masons.

The grand master reported no decisions. He recommended that as a condition of reinstatement members be required to pay dues for the time of their suspension as well as the amount of the original delinquency. The committee on jurisprudence do not touch upon the equity of requiring the suspended brother to pay for privileges of which he has been deprived, but of the expediency of his proposition they wisely say:

That in our opinion the recommendation of the M. W. grand master with reference to the restoration of those members suspended for non-payment of dues, should not be adopted. The effect must be to prevent such restoration in the majority of cases, and members are not usually so suspended, who would care for restoration, except their condition has been such as to make it impossible for them to pay their dues.

His recommendations that the grand lodge consider the establishment of a fund looking to the erection of a Masonic Home, and that it reconsider the adoption of its present official work and adopt the work prepared by one of their past grand masters went to special committees for report next year, as did also the following proposed amendment to the by-laws:

It shall be and is hereby made the imperative duty of lodges in this jurisdiction to restrain as far as possible the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or beverages of every kind and character and for the faithful performance of this duty each lodge shall be held accountable to the grand lodge.

The grand lodge decided to pay actual expenses for railroad and stage fare to one representative from each lodge and each grand officer attending the next annual communication; exchanged greetings with the Grand Lodge of Idaho, then in session; fixed upon Green

River as its place of next meeting, and accepted (with full hearts and empty stomachs) an invitation to attend a banquet prepared by the Masons and lady members of the Eastern Star, of Cheyenne, "in honor of the grand lodge and grand chapter Order Eastern Star."

The parenthetically enclosed statement above seems warranted by a footnote which says that the brethren enjoyed the bounteous spread with the customary Wyoming appetite.

E. P. BOWMAN, of Newcastle, was elected grand master; WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL, Saratoga, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (79 pp.) is from the accustomed hand of Grand Secretary KUYKENDALL and marked by all his earnestness and virility although written under the ever present shadow of the greatest of human bereavements. He makes no mistake in opening his heart to the Craft, for from them he may be sure of sincere sympathy, measured of course by the depth of their own varying experiences, but genuine in all.

His notice of Illinois is of the proceedings of 1898, and the administration of Grand Master COOK, whose decision from the chair that there is no short form of work he quotes with this comment:

We insert the above for the reason that we have on more than one occasion heard the propriety of such work discussed. Whilst not binding in any other jurisdiction it can be cited as a precedent.

He quotes in full the conclusion of our report on "Recognized, Recognizable and other Governing Bodies," which he considers of great value, and following which he says:

The grand lodge, like that of Wyoming, by its conservative course has kept itself free from trouble and entanglement with grand bodies in foreign countries that are clearly not entitled to recognition, and we trust both will continue the same conservative course. We thank our brother for furnishing the foregoing and that he will grant pardon for our using same herein.

No pardon required; we thank him both for the honor and for the support of his valued concurrence.

He discusses, with adverse conclusions the right of a Master Mason to affiliate with any lodge that will receive him. It is hardly necessary to say that we give full credence to his closing statement that arguments between us will not change his opinions.

He also controverts at some length, for him, our claim for the legitimacy of African Lodge No. 459 at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. We have not the time now to go over this question with him, nor is it necessary, as we can refer him to our report of 1899 on the points raised by him. By an attentive

reading of the report of the Massachusetts committee on the petition of LEWIS HAYDEN and others, in 1868, he will discover that the claim that the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction had become established in 1784 is an afterthought of a little later date. In giving the reasons why the petitioners should have leave to withdraw, the committee do not make such a claim, nor give any sign that they have any knowledge that any body else had done so.

ENGLAND, 1900.

184TH ANNUAL. LONDON. MARCH 7.

We have before us the proceedings of three quarterly communications: At the quarterly of September 6, 1899, the EARL OF WARWICK, deputy grand master, presided.

The following from the report of the board of general purposes, shows that Cambrian Lodge (No. 656), anent which we hazarded the guess in our review of New South Wales, that it was on the Scottish register, is an English Lodge:

The board beg to report that numerous communications have been received from the Cambrian Lodge of Australia, No. 656, on the register of the Grand Lodge of England, requesting the full recognition of the lodge as a working lodge. It will be remembered that grand lodge, on the 7th of June, 1893, resolved that the brethren who adhered to their allegiance to this grand lodge, instead of joining the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, were entitled to recognition as the Cambrian Lodge. Some delay took place in the transmission of a certified copy of the minutes; and a difficulty arose by reason of the lodge having no master, past master or warden, when it resumed its meetings in 1894, after the above resolution of recognition. The plea of the Cambrian brethren is that they acted under a great and pressing emergency, and took immediate steps to remedy the defect, by electing one or more past masters as joining members, electing one of these as master of the lodge, and having him installed in a board of installed masters; after which they proceeded as a regular lodge. Propositions, elections and initiations of candidates followed, together with election and installation of worshipful master and appointment of officers each year. No doubt the holding of a lodge meeting in June, 1894, without a master, past master or warden present, was contrary to the constitutions and usages of the order; but after reading the explanations of the Cambrian brethren, and considering in fullest detail, the events and correspondence from June, 1888, to the present time, the board felt that it would best give effect to the resolution of grand lodge by recognizing the plea of great

emergency, and acknowledging the validity of acts loyally performed in the endeavor to overcome the difficulty. It was therefore resolved at the meeting of the board on Tuesday, 15th of August last. as follows:

"That this board, while regretting the irregularities, which have occurred in the Cambrian Lodge of Australia, No. 656, from June, 1894. and the cause thereof. acknowledges the great emergency under which those irregularities were committed, and resolves to recognize the several elections and initiations of members, elections and installations of worshipful masters, appointments of officers and other acts necessarily supervening thereon. and confirms in their respective rank and past rank all such masters and officers. All returns by the said lodge to be recognized in the usual course."

The chairman of this board moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes. The chair stated that Lord CARRINGTON (past grand master of New South Wales and representative of that grand lodge) desired to be allowed to make a few remarks upon the report, and by his remarks foreshadowed the purpose of the leaders of the grand lodge to treat the report as a finality. The acting Junior Grand Warden Bro. THOS. FENN thought the usual course should be pursued—the report should be proposed for adoption by the president of the board, and then Lord CARRINGTON or any other brother who desired to speak could do so. The grand registrar, the law officer of the grand lodge, took the ground that the board having dealt with the subject of irregularities by the lodge, their report is final unless it is appealed from by one of the parties to the proceedings. Brother FENN maintained that the matter was one for the grand lodge to settle, but the chair sustained the view of the grand registrar on the ground that it would be a dangerous precedent not to sustain their legal adviser.

If the chair had had opportunities, to note the habit of American grand lodges of valuing the utterances of the law committee for their own intrinsic strength or weakness and of then governing themselves accordingly without perceptibly endangering the eternal foundation of things. he might have been less fearful of the consequences of differing with the grand registrar.

However, it was by courtesy that Lord CARRINGTON thus addressed the grand lodge:

I apologize for not bringing the matter before grand lodge before but I became acquainted with it for the first time on its appearing in the summons which was sent to me for this present meeting of grand lodge. I hope I am not out of order. The question before you is one of the most absolute and vital importance as concerning the welfare of the Craft. I may say when I was first sent out to New South Wales in 1885, I had a distinct message from the grand master to heal, if I possibly could, the differences which unhappily existed in Freemasonry in that colony. When I got there I found those differ-

ences very acute indeed. I need not go into the history of those differences before that time, but a good providence sent out Lord Carnarvon to New South Wales, and by his courtesy, geniality and tact, and by his inducing them to give way a little on both sides, a *modus vivendi* was arrived at, and a sovereign Masonic body for New South Wales was formed, and all the warrants of the different lodges were handed in to that sovereign grand lodge, which soon afterwards became recognized by the Grand Lodge of England. When that recognition was granted this grand lodge elected me, as the representative of the queen, the first grand master and I was duly installed. There were then 4,400 Master Masons who assisted at that ceremony, and I belive it was the most enthusiastic meeting of Freemasons that had ever taken place in the colony, and the third largest gathering that has been held amongst Masons. I only mention this to show what good feeling there was amongst us. The first act of that grand lodge was to request the Prince of Wales to be the patron of this new grand lodge, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the feeling that existed between the mother country and the colony of New South Wales. Unfortunately there was one lodge—the Cambrian Lodge—which stood out of joining the new grand lodge. The Cambrian Lodge met, and the question before it was whether they should join the new grand lodge. There were ten on one side and ten on the other. There was a deadlock, the master gave his casting vote, and the warrant was handed in to the new grand lodge, so that the lodge was not unanimous for joining the New South Wales constitution. The ten members who would not come in got possession of the original warrant, and they petitioned the Grand Lodge of England to recognize them as a lodge working direct under the Grand Lodge of England. I think this was the most unfortunate thing which could have happened. There were, I think, 185 working lodges then in Australia. In the year 1889, I installed the sovereign grand master of the great colony of Victoria, which was on the best of terms with the mother country. I installed another grand master in Tasmania in the next year, and I believe New Zealand has a grand lodge of its own, and South Australia has also an independent grand lodge. Looking at those occurrences, I cannot describe to you the feeling of the colony towards the mother country and the Masons of England, it was as good and as true as it could be. My wish is, and the wish of every Englishman also is, that nothing should be done to disturb this good feeling. I do most deeply deplore and regret the decision which has been come to. I do not say that you are not right, or that what you have done is not most legal. There is no accusation or charge against anybody. I have no doubt that everything has been done that ought to be done; but I do say this, that this lodge, after it got its warrant back, was guilty of grave irregularities. Those grave irregularities have occurred, but the board of general purposes has condoned them. They say that, owing to the difficulties that there were, they excuse these irregularities, and they have recognized this lodge and sent out certificates to the brethren, and have returned the lodge on the register as No. 656 among the lodges of England. The agenda paper says this is a way out of the difficulty, and a troublous matter has been swept away. I claim to know the feeling of Australia, and I think that grave troublous times are yet to come in the future if I do not misunderstand the feeling of the colony, and I fear that this may be the beginning of dark and troublous times which may destroy and upset the *entente cordiale* which has hitherto existed and which I do not

wish to see impaired. I cannot say anything more. It has been done: the board of general purposes has put this matter before us and says that all has been done that can be done and it has to be ratified. I should have thought it was a matter which grand lodge and not the board was to decide. It remains for me only to say that I think I should have been guilty of gross cowardice towards the brethren in Australia, if I had not risen to place my views before you in regard to what has been done. I think it is a mistake, and that it is likely to lead to grave consequences, but I cannot but pray the Great Architect of the Universe that there may yet be found a *modus vivendi*. This Cambrian Lodge I do not think numbers more than thirty or forty members but I do hope that the friendship of the new grand lodge towards this country may not be impaired.

We make no apology for this long quotation, not only because the facts brought out by it and by the report itself are of the gravest importance in themselves, but more important still, as foreshadowing the continuance of a policy by the Grand Lodge of England, which the Masonic world thought it had reason to believe was being abandoned as rapidly as traditional British conservatism would permit.

The report was ratified by a motion which conceded it to be a finality and by the ratification a lodge confessedly moribund for years, in which a possible breath of life had been kept by the gravest irregularities, has been resuscitated to be an irritating thorn in the flesh of a friendly—indeed an affectionate grand lodge, composed of those enthusiastically loyal to the throne to which the grand master of Masons in England, the patron of the Australasian grand lodges, is the Heir Apparent!

We find this announcement in the record:

V. W. Bro. John Strachan, Q. C. Grand Registrar: Right worshipful deputy grand master, I have the honor to bear a message from his royal highness the grand master, to this effect—his royal highness has been pleased to appoint as district grand master of Egypt and the Soudan, the Right Worshipful Brother Lord Kitchener, past grand warden of England. (Cheers.)

To American Masons this is chiefly interesting for what light it throws upon the status of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, which has been recognized by several grand lodges as an independent grand lodge having jurisdiction of Craft Masonry in that country.

At the quarterly of December 6, 1899, the deputy grand master, the EARL OF WARWICK, again presided.

A list of lodges in New Zealand that had either previously ceased to work or had by the required majority decided to affiliate with the newly reorganized Grand Lodge of New Zealand, was reported by the board of general purposes, and on motion they were formally erased from the register.

At the quarterly of March 7, 1900, L.L. Gen. JOHN WIMBURN LAURIE, provincial grand master for South Wales, (who will be recalled by our American readers as formerly grand master of Nova Scotia) presided.

The following message from the grand master was read from the chair:

The grand master, feeling that one effect of the present serious war in South Africa must be to throw upon the local Masonic funds a pressure which they cannot possibly bear, ventures to appeal to the Craft under the Grand Lodge of England to come to the assistance of the sorely tried loyal brethren in that distant part of the world.

It was decided to appeal to the provincial grand, district grand, and private lodges (sending them the message from the grand master), and one thousand guineas was appropriated from the funds of the grand lodge to the South African Masonic relief fund.

The following announcement was made:

That the most worshipful grand master has been graciously pleased to confer the rank and dignity of past grand warden (junior), on the most worshipful brother the Hon. C. E. Davies, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania, and on the most worshipful brother his Excellency Idris Bey Ragheb, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Egypt.

H. R.. H. the PRINCE OF WALES was (for the twenty-fifth time) re-elected grand master, and duly proclaimed as such.

The following motion was presented from the chair:

That this grand lodge recognizes and acknowledges the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, recently formed by lodges under the district grand lodge.

After a somewhat sharp discussion the motion was carried, as was also a succeeding motion, made by the grand registrar who said he believed all the Australian grand lodges had refused recognition to the body referred to:

That the application from an irregular body styling itself the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, requesting recognition as sole and supreme Masonic authority in the colony, be refused.

We quote from the remarks of the grand registrar the following as to the genesis of the rival claimants for recognition as the Masonic authority in Western Australia:

Most worshipful grand master in the chair, in seconding this motion I may say that we have in Western Australia a district grand lodge consisting of thirty-four lodges under our English constitution —they form a district grand lodge. For some time there has been a feeling there that they were large enough and strong enough to have a grand lodge of their own, and it has been the policy of this grand

lodge of late years to give facilities to brethren in the colonies and districts where they feel themselves strong enough and of sufficient unanimity, for forming a grand lodge. A few years ago it had to be done in a hole-and-corner way, but now the district grand master can grant a dispensation for the brethren to hold meetings and give an opportunity to the members to discuss the question whether they shall form themselves into a grand lodge, and then to join the grand lodge which they propose so to form. The brethren in that district of Western Australia for some years past have been agitating for the formation of a new grand lodge of their own, but some outsiders—I use the word advisedly, for we cannot trace them and we do not even know if they are Masons at all—but these outsiders have declared themselves a grand lodge supreme over the territory of Western Australia, and have called upon our lodges to submit themselves to their jurisdiction. And this so-called body sent a most impertinent demand to our grand master that he should not grant more warrants in their jurisdiction. It was not a question of a number of lodges who were working under any jurisdiction: they had not even a lodge, a subordinate lodge. They began to make Masons I am informed—I can only tell you what I am informed—in that district. They made Masons clandestinely and then formed lodges in order to support themselves as a *pseudo* grand lodge. This particular so-called grand lodge has applied for recognition; and I am going to move later on that we do not recognize them. The others are loyal to English Freemasonry. Our brethren of the district felt that unless they took immediate steps those spurious people would get such a hold on the colony and become so strong that it would be a cause of very, very grave trouble indeed. Therefore, the district grand master granted dispensations for the several lodges under our jurisdiction to meet and discuss whether they would form a grand lodge of their own. That is the constitutional way of doing it, as laid down in our book of constitution. They met, some thirty-three or thirty-four lodges, and resolved to form a grand lodge. They passed various resolutions; they have formed themselves into a grand lodge and they elected a grand master. They have now applied to this grand lodge and to our grand master for recognition. I have heard it said that they have no Scottish lodges among them. There are Scottish lodges out there. (A voice "Twenty-eight."—Anothor voice "Only a few.") I do not care if there are a few, or one thousand; there are Scottish lodges there. We are on the most fraternal terms with our Scottish brethren and I hope we shall always be so. We are all Masons; but these Scottish Masons were applied to before the formation of the proposed grand lodge. They were applied to, to join with our thirty-four lodges in forming the grand lodge. But they said they had not the provisions in their Scottish book of constitutions that we had, and therefore, on that ground solely, they did not come in with our members. There is no ill feeling; on the contrary there is the best feeling, and the probability is that very shortly after the grand lodge is acknowledged, a Scottish grand lodge will be formed, and the two grand lodges will work side by side, until they form a united grand lodge. What our advisers out there have done is this: we are earnestly assured by our district grand master—Sir Gerard Smith—that unless this new grand lodge is recognized it will have a very, very bad effect on English Masons out there. I am authorized formally to intimate that on recognition being accorded by this grand lodge, it is not the intention of the most worshipful grand master to grant for the future any

warrant for a new lodge in Western Australia, provided that the rights of any lodge desiring to retain its connection with the Grand Lodge of England shall be respected.

We have seen it elsewhere stated that the lodges on the Scotch registry in the colony were specially forbidden to join with the English lodges in the creation of the grand lodge just recognized by the Grand Lodge of England. We have not the data either to verify or disprove this. However, it may be, there is no reason why our grand lodge should act hurridly in the matter. It can well take ample time to get at all the facts as to which if either of the new bodies are entitled to recognition.

We are in receipt of a circular letter from R.W. EDWARD LETCHWORTH, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, dated December 13, 1899, of which the following are the essential portions so far as Illinois Masons are concerned:

It has been brought to the attention of the most worshipful the grand master that a printed "address," emanating from a body styling itself the "Hiram Lodge of London," under the Grand Orient of France, has been issued to lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, and an invitation is therein given to members of English lodges to visit the said body meeting in London under the grand orient.

I am, therefore, commanded to bring to your attention and to the attention of your lodge, the fact that the Grand Orient of France has no jurisdiction to establish or warrant any lodge of Freemasons in England; nor can any member of the Craft under the Grand Lodge of England, visit the said irregular body calling itself the "Hiram Lodge of London under the Grand Orient of France," or any similar body without incurring the penalty attaching to a grave Masonic offense.

It is scarcely necessary to remind our brethren of Illinois that the judgment of the Grand Lodge of England, with which our grand lodge is in fraternal relations, is conclusive as to the status of any Masonic body in that kingdom. Without further warning they will be on their guard against any alleged Mason connected with this clandestine body.

The address of the grand secretary is Freemason's Hall, London, W. C.

STATISTICS.

From the report of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of New York, submitted May 1, 1900

GRAND LODGE.	No. Subordinates.	Membership.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended N. P. of Dues.	Suspended and Expelled.	Net Gain.	Net Loss.
Alabama	377	11,291	639	451	305	255	469	362	37	276	
Arizona	14	735	48	24	6	11	16	15	2	34	
Arkansas*	448	13,305	640	319	142	254	470	480	41		
California	267	20,442	1,388	538	124	413	331	400	6	900	
Colorado	96	7,974	422	271	57	118	144	101	3	369	
Connecticut*	109	17,232	673	89	33	172	68	223	4		
Delaware	21	2,235	93	12	3	30	18	1		59	
D. of Columbia*	25	5,298	253	72	62	84	67	80			
Florida*	144	4,187	251	209	91	81	225	150	2		
Georgia	430	19,322	1,107							771	
Idaho	29	1,143	64	30	8	21	37	50	2		11
Illinois	723	55,120	2 928	816	352	879	1,122	1,161	20	962	
Indiana	497	30,901	1,791	502	225	487	659	474	47	947	
Indian Territ'y	92	3,625	298	241	33	72	31	113	7	143	
Iowa	491	28,430	1,496	505	263	357	42	678	8	369	
Kansas	362	20,740	1,297	552	202	278	688	365		756	
Kentucky	468	18,790	1,376	421	480	352	651	821	22	431	
Louisiana*	132	5,476	323	79	43	126	125	189	2		
Maine	195	22,165	702	95	70	419	200	286	3		26
Maryland	103	8,021	475	54	17	90	172	89	1	237	
Massachusetts*	235	39,334	1,858	237	73	581	357	362	1		...
Michigan*	388	40,387	1,911	504	93	665	569	461	13		
Minnesota	210	16,401	918	433	57	187	448	289	2	82	
Mississippi	279	9,341	588	215	142	229	331	278	17	119	
Missouri	556	32,153	1,589	825	313	516	766	781	66	598	
Montana	47	3,000	199	82	29	43	61	52	4	150	
Nebraska	229	11,948	518	207	136	132	285	268	3	173	
Nevada*	20	837	30	12	20	18	20	18	1	5	
N. Hampshire	78	9,240	254	50	19	189	77	41		16	
New Jersey*	168	16,970	974	186	74	275	180	349	4		
New Mexico	20	922	62	22	10	10	28	13	1	41	
New York	745	98,180	5,774	997	993	1,589	1,135	2,318	22	2,700	
North Carolina	309	11,191	677	190	83	142	192	288	5	323	
North Dakota	55	3,169	337	58	13	23	123	38	1	223	
Ohio	501	44,201	2,677	609	910	707	712	1,402	22	1,353	
Oklahoma	44	1,895	209	164	14	22	96	24	4	431	
Oregon	99	5,095	288	146	57	78	109	88	1	215	
Pennsylvania*	429	52,060	2,462	468		870	267	764			
Rhode Island*	37	5,164	286	9	2	91	18	40	1		
Sou'h Carolina*	185	5,840	336	154		144	184	175			
South Dakota	93	4,437	209	90	12	50	161	58	2	41	
Tennessee	429	17,221	744	412	176	369	565	346	49	3	
Texas	634	28,141	1,296	1,170	283	531	1,448	698	64	8	
Utah*	9	807	30	32	6	10	18	18			
Vermont	102	10,166	439	85	18	185	134	93	2	280	
Virginia*	270	13,072	1,000	130	87	249	396	289	14		
Washington	101	4,949	309	196	120	55	126	138	4	316	
West Virginia	119	6,567	356	88	64	81	158	140	10	316	
Wisconsin	217	17,421	737	260	81	225	318	298	7	195	
Wyoming	16	1,014	42	16	11	12	33	19	1	59	
	11,647	807,585	43,403	12,357	6,412	12,777	15,850	16,184	528	13,901	37
Bri'h Columbia	27	1,639	139	94	4	20	57	24		122	
Canada	363	24,957	1,580	380	219	312	579	553	9	726	
Manitoba	60	2,870	242	92	30	26	112	55	1	200	
N. Brunswick	32	1,778	95	16	12	30	38	43		12	
Nova Scotia	61	3,397	224	51	22	58	101	73	2		47
P. Edward Is.	13	526	17	5	1	5	16	2			
Quebec	57	3,643	213	45	25	34	71	105	1	72	...
	613	38,810	2,510	683	313	485	974	855	13	1,132	47
Total	12.260	846,395	45,913	14,040	6,725	13,262	16,824	17,039	541	15,033	84

* Last year's report.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Grand Lodges	57	57	57	57
Subordinate Lodges	12,045	12,186	12 201	12,260
Raised	44,556	42,394	43,542	45,913
Affiliated	17,422	14,050	13,841	14,040
Restored	6,329	6,165	6,632	6,725
Died	12,064	12,193	12,542	13,262
Dimitted	17,728	16,391	16,889	16,824
Suspended non-payment of dues	18,933	19,177	19,122	17,039
Suspended and expelled	832	819	669	541
Membership	799,885	815,018	833,849	846,395

Based upon the tables we find, in the Grand Lodges of the United States, the following percentages:

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Accession by new work	5.69	5.26	5 59	5.44
Additions by affiliation and restoration	3.03	2.54	2.63	2.48
Losses by death	1.54	1.54	1.61	1.60
Losses for non-payment of dues	2.43	2.01	2.46	2.03
Losses by dismission	2.26	2.38	2.17	1.99
Net gain of the year	2.21	1.88	1.71	1.75

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order:

New York	98,180
Illinois	55,120
Pennsylvania	52,060
Ohio	44,201
Michigan	40.387
Massachusetts	39,334
Missouri	32,153
Indiana	30,901
Iowa	28,430
Texas	28,141
Maine	22,165
Kansas	20,740
California	20,442
Georgia	19,322

The average of membership of each lodge is greatest in the following:

District of Columbia	212
Connecticut	158
Rhode Island	137
New York	132
Massachusetts	125
Pennsylvania	121
New Hampshire	119
Maine	114
Delaware	106
Michigan	104
New Jersey	101
Vermont	99
Utah	89
Ohio	88

The jurisdictions having lodges of the largest membership are in the following order:

Grand Lodge.	Subordinate Lodge.		Location.	Membership.
	Name.	No.		
Minnesota	Minneapolis	19	Minneapolis	796
Connecticut	Hiram	1	New Haven	776
New York	Genesee Falls	507	Rochester	746
Illinois	Covenant	526	Chicago	692
Michigan	Zion	1	Detroit	635
Kentucky	Preston	281	Louisville	586
Washington, D. C.	LaFayette	19	Washington, D. C.	559
Ohio	Magnolia	20	Columbus	550
Massachusetts	Roswell Lee		Springfield	534
Colorado	Denver	5	Denver	534
Pennsylvania	Washington	59	Philadelphia	526
Rhode Island	What Cheer	21	Providence	523
California	California	1	San Francisco	502

APPENDIX.

PART II.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

TABULATED STATEMENTS.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

LODGE DIRECTORY,

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges and Postoffice, name of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated Meeting.

*And every two weeks thereafter.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	A. W. West	M. W. Morse	First and third Tuesdays of each month
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Charles J. Addems.	Harry F. Addems	First and third Mondays of each month
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	R. W. Houston	C. H. Mundorff	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
67	Acacia	LaSalle	Charles A. Coulter	Thomas Young, Jr.	Third Wednesday of each month
277	Accordia	Chicago	Joseph Weiss	William Gross	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
529	Adams	Plainville	I. M. Larimore	Ed. N. Larimore	Saturday on or before each full moon
749	Akin	Thompsonville	J. J. Bundy	Sim McFarland	Saturday on or before each full moon
566	Albany	Albany	Charles E. Peck	D. S. Efner	Friday on or before each full moon
252	Aledo	Aledo	K. M. Whitham	George W. Williams.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
702	Alexandria	Alexis	C. W. Postlewaite	I. E. Mayfield	Friday on or before each full moon
752	Allendale	Allendale	L. W. Jackman	W. F. Courter	*Monday on or before each full moon
497	Alma	Steeleville	W. H. Stephens	H. L. Harris	Saturday on or before each full moon
155	Alpha	Galesburg	C. T. Holmes	William Weeks	First and third Fridays of each month
748	Alta	Alta	W. D. Holmes	James Toalson	Thursday on or before full moon
533	Altamont	Altamont	Sidney S. Smith	David F. Piper	Second Saturday of each month
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	C. B. Holcomb	J. W. Burnett	Wednesday on or before full moon
330	Altona	Altona	E. S. Keys	W. M. Stockdale.	First and third Mondays of each month
142	Ames	Sheffield	C. C. Pervier	F. E. Battey	First and third Tuesdays of each month
472	Amity	West Chicago	Allen H. Fairbank	Albert H. Hills	First and third Saturdays of each month
261	Amon	DeWitt	E. M. McPherson	R. L. Rosencrans	Tuesday on or before full moon
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Charles Wenks	John F. Mounts	Tuesday on or before full moon
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	W. M. Williams	G. O. Mitchell	Saturday on or before full moon
520	Anna	Anna	J. R. Hogue.	J. F. Williford	Tuesday on or before full moon
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Daniel Porter	Daniel Griffin	Friday on or before full moon
127	Antioch	Millburn	Charles Harbaugh	James Jamieson	*Thursday on or before full moon
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	William J. Obee	David A. Holmes	First and third Mondays of each month
642	Apollo	Chicago	John Stirlen	Standish Acres	First and third Mondays of each month
717	Arcana	Chicago	Robert Macalister	John Strening	First and third Tuesdays of each month
366	Arcola	Arcola	Thos. L. Vradenburg	Thos. Midwinter	Tuesday on or before full moon
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	A. A. Hart	M. G. Wadsworth	Friday on or before each full moon
378	Aroma	Waldron	J. C. Danforth	George L. Hoke	Wednesday on or before full moon
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	Chas. H. Bone	W. E. Johnson	First and third Thursdays of each month
825	Arthur	Arthur	Chas. D. Robinson	S. H. Baker	Thursday on or before each full moon
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Chas. P. Crane	Carl H. Taft	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Lincoln Moore	T. L. Reed	Saturday on or before full moon

531	Ashton	Ashton	John M. Trostle	William Vaughan	Saturday on or before full moon
100	Astoria	Astoria	R. N. Mooney	J. B. Snedeker	Tuesday on or before full moon
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	S. G. Jarvis	L. R. Norton	First and third Wednesdays of each month
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Henry E. Carter	B. I. Pumpelly	First and third Mondays of each month
651	Atwood	Atwood	John Harshbarger	G. Heinzelmann	Saturday on or before full moon
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	Alex. G. Hug	Peter H. Peck	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
254	Aurora	Aurora	Henry G. Gabel	Jas. A. Raymond	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
850	Austin	Austin	Alfred E. Barteline	Robert B. Wilson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	N. O. Crissey	F. M. Nance	First and third Mondays of each month
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	W. R. Winchester	A. W. Day	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	N. H. Jackson	Leander Kennedy	First Tuesday of each month
34	Barry	Barry	W. W. Watson	C. H. Hurt	Saturday on or before full moon
618	Basco	Basco	W. H. Damron	Albert Naegelin	Monday before full moon
404	Batavia	Batavia	William Clark	C. A. Palmer	First and third Wednesdays of each month
771	Bay City	Hamletsburg	W. S. Mosley	William Davison	Saturday on or before full moon
784	Beacon Light	Chicago	Richard H. Gulley	Chester A. Baird	First and third Fridays of each month
822	Belknap	Belknap	Samuel H. Rees	James R. Evers	Thursday on or before each full moon
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	William R. Ross	John E. Bunnell	Tuesday on or before full moon
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	F. E. Gilbert	W. H. Cornell	First and third Mondays of each month
365	Bement	Bement	Homer E. Shaw	A. Swenson	Saturday on or before full moon
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	J. P. Banjan	Heywood Coffield	First and third Tuesdays of each month
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Chas. A. Williams	Herman H. Schlee	Thursday evening of each week
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Fred A. Morley	George E. Fletcher	First and third Tuesdays of each month
64	Benton	Benton	William D. Jackson	Henry Hudson	First and third Saturdays of each month
619	Berwick	Cameron	William Mills	P. H. Shelton	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	Wm. F. Struckmann	J. R. Drent	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	John G. Klein	Lonzo Wood	Saturday on or before full moon
359	Blackberry	Elburn	George S. Bander	C. E. Morrill	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	A. D. Barber	George W. Rose	Saturday on or before full moon
393	Blair	Chicago	William K. Haynes	M. H. Buzzell	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	C. W. Carroll	W. F. Cunningham	First and third Tuesdays of each month
271	Blaney	Chicago	George A. Schofield	G. A. M. Liljencrantz	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	R. O Clarida	A. H. Wilson	Saturday on or after full moon
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Joseph T. Johnson	N Y. Nelson	*Saturday on or before full moon
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	George R. Smith	D. D. Darrah	First and third Thursdays of each month
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	W. H. Beam	J. Arthur Brown	Saturday on or before full moon
647	Blueville	Edinburg	L. C. Carlin	H. T. Gardner	Thursday on or before full moon
846	Bluffs	Bluffs	S. M. Borum	E. D. Beird	First and third Wednesdays of each month
1	Bodley	Quincy	F. M. Pendleton	Erde W. Beatty	First and third Mondays of each month
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	John C. Meyer	B. F. Brooks	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
486	Bowen	Bowen	Edward Bucklew	Frank C. Erwin	First and third Fridays of each month
UD	Boyd, D	Kirkland	M. P. Murphy	H. B. Rowan	First and third Tuesdays of each month
514	Bradford	Bradford	Gilbert W. Alpaugh	H. C. Priebe	Thursday on or before full moon
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	William Jack Jr	James W. Patterson	First and third Thursdays of each month
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	T. H. Seed	C. A. Schmalhausen	First and third Saturdays of each month
854	Brighton Park	Chicago	Daniel H. Crane	James Maclaughlan	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	W. H. Towne	Elmer C. Putnam	*Saturday after full moon
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Isaac L. Long	S. N. Haverfield	Saturday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
282	Brooklyn	Compton	H. L. Fordham	U. V. Welton	First and third Wednesdays of each month
634	Buckley	Buckley	William McClave	Joseph D. Riggs	Wednesday on or before full moon
309	Buda	Buda	Frank D. Webb	A. D. Boal	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	Harry R. Budd	Frank J. Stehlin	Thursday on or before full moon
112	Bureau	Princeton	Fred A. Harris	Howard G. Gibbs	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
683	Burnside	Burnside	James T. Jenkins	Lester Ranck	Saturday on or before full moon
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	J. N. Hopkins	S. W. Cash	*Saturday on or before full moon
274	Byron	Byron	T. L. Hanger	Lyman Dexter	Third Thursday of each month
237	Cairo	Cairo	W. D. Lippett	Norton Renfro	Second Monday of each month
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Warren Garrott	R. G. Crecelius	*Thursday on or before full moon
792	Calhoun	Hardin	George L. Aderton	W. S. Wilson	Saturday on or before full moon
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Charles W. Bishop	H. B. Robinson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
440	Camargo	Camargo	John B. Hammet	T. A. Edmonston	Wednesday on or before full moon
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Clarence H. Hunt	John V. Streed	First and third Thursdays of each month
648	Camden	Camden	John H. Loop	C. A. Sponamore	Saturday on or before full moon
575	Capron	Capron	W. R. Marriett	J. W. Watterson	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
732	Carman	Carman	J. H. Marsden	George W. Howell	Saturday on or before full moon
272	Carmi	Carmi	Thomas W. Hall	William P. Tuley	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Stuart E. Pierson	J. Stewert Davis	First Monday of each month
442	Casey	Casey	W. W. Bruce	B. L. Adams	First and third Mondays of each month
23	Cass	Beardstown	J. P. Warnke	F. L. Angier	First and third Mondays of each month
285	Catlin	Catlin	John S. Olmstead	Albert Church	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
444	Cave in Rock	Cave in Rock	R. H. Hill	C. B. Frayser	Saturday on or before full moon
124	Cedar	Morris	George W. Huston	Edward L. Lott	First, third, and fifth Tuesdays of each month.
747	Centennial	Philo	Chas. F. VanVleck	Glenn Robinson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
71	Central	Springfield	John I. Rinaker	Arthur Huntington	Second Monday of each month
201	Centralia	Centralia	Henry M. Condit	D. B. Robertson	First and third Fridays of each month
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	J. S. Ater	J. M. Pollard	Friday on or before full moon
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Solomon J. Hobbs	Lincoln M. Metz	Saturday on or after full moon
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Herman Rethorn	Albert Amant	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
262	Channahon	Channahon	John Smith	William M Stearns	Tuesday on or before full moon
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Albert Norris	I. N. Lentz	Saturday on or after full moon
838	Charity	Seaton	T. R. Wright	C. E. Duncan	*Wednesday on or before full moon
35	Charleston	Charleston	T. T. Shoemaker	George M. Sefton	First and third Tuesdays of each month
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Thos. F. Blankley	John W. Rose	First and third Thursdays of each month
523	Chatham	Chatham	John M. Hederick	R. M. Foster	Saturday on or before full moon
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Robert Rumbold	W. G. Messler	First and third Fridays of each month
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Chas. E. Robinson	R. J. Eyerley	Wednesday on or before full moon
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	J. M. Rugless, Sr	James M. Rugless, Jr	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	James C. Blackwell	A. H. Copeland	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
173	Cherry Valley	C. W. Buck	C. W. Buck	W. P. Woodard	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
72	Chester	Chester	Wm. Hartzell	C. E. Kingsbury	First and third Saturdays of each month

445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	J. J. Leach	T. B. Leach	Monday on or before full moon
437	Chicago	Chicago	William Wilhartz	Nathan Hetter	First and third Wednesdays of each month
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	H. C. Meyer	E. Walter	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
603	Clark	Martinsville	Henry Gasaway	C. K. Douglass	Saturday on or before full moon
153	Clay	Ashley	Thomas R. Offill	Otto Thon	First and third Mondays of each month
488	Clay City	Clay City	W. S. Bothwell	T. F. Shannon	Tuesday on or before full moon
147	Clayton	Clayton	S. H. Trego	A. S. McDowell	First and third Mondays of each month
680	Clement	Cleveland	Richard D. Jones	B. L. Shuey	Tuesday on or before full moon
211	Cleveland	Chicago	David Maney, Jr.	John F. Binsse	First and third Thursdays of each month
688	Clifton	Clifton	N. T. Stevens	H. R. Brickett	Tuesday on or before full moon
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Henry K. Rule	D. L. Bennett	Third Monday of each month
466	Cobden	Cobden	Charles A. Jacot	John A. Jones	First and third Thursdays of each month
781	Colchester	Colchester	Harry C. Brown	Charles P. Whitten	First and third Tuesdays of each month
799	Colfax	Colfax	F. J. Mittan	D. T. Mitchell	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	W. E. Hadley	W. D. Smith	Tuesday on or before full moon
474	Columbia	Columbia	Emil Heer	H. C. Schneider	Friday on or before full moon
819	Columbian	Chicago	Charles H. Coles	Fred M. Glennon	First and third Fridays of each month
227	Columbus	Columbus	R. O. Ferrel	F. M. Lee	Wednesday on or before full moon
641	Comet	Minier	L. M. Nusbaum	R. C. Crihfield	Second Monday of each month
783	Constantia	Chicago	George Herwig	Rudolph Wendt	First and third Thursdays of each month
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	H. A. Eidson	L. C. Stewart	Saturday on or before full moon
543	Cordova	Cordova	William R. Freek	D. Zimmerman	Friday on or before full moon
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Charles Gibb	D. L. Hartwell	First and third Fridays of each month
808	Cornland	Cornland	G. N. Bowles	John Curphy	Saturday after full moon
526	Covenant	Chicago	Henry G. Schmeltz	Geo. L. Ward	First and third Fridays of each month
666	Crawford	Eaton	T. G. Athey	Herbert Athey	Saturdays on or before full and new moon
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Elbert McInturff	J. W. Burnett	*Tuesday on or before full moon
320	Creston	Creston	J. F. VanVoorhis	A. G. Blanchard	First Monday of each month
763	Crete	Crete	W. C. Trowbridge	Henry Cole	Third Saturday of each month
534	Cuba	Cuba	F. H. Cole	H. H. Laws	Monday on or before full moon
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Charles I. Smith	Chas. F. Souders	First and third Tuesdays of each month
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Chas. E. Duvall	Chas. S. Shipman	Saturday on or before full moon
742	Danvers	Danvers	Milam B. Munsell	John S. Popple	Saturday on or before full moon
556	Dawson	Dawson	John McGinnis	W. L. Shankland	Saturday on or before full moon
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	S. Arthur Walther	Fred. F. Handrup	Wednesday of each week
833	Dean	Ava	George O. Dean	F. Knauer, Jr	Saturday on or before full moon
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Edgar G. Tennent	Wm. M. Thexton	First and third Thursdays of each month
144	DeKalb	DeKalb	Henry W. Prentic	R. W. Kool	First and third Wednesdays of each month
812	DeLand	DeLand	R. B. Moody	J. H. Rankin	Tuesday on or before full moon
156	Delavan	Delavan	George W. Fockler	H. M. Gillmore	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
525	Delia	Elliottstown	T. J. Dunn	John T. Merry	Saturday on or before full moon
464	Denver	Denver	E. E. Mock	E. M. Harter	Saturday on or before full moon
287	DeSoto	DeSoto	L. Elston	G. B. Davis	Saturday on or before full moon
84	DeWitt	Clinton	Thomas O. Brown	D. MacArthur	Friday on or before full moon
295	Dills	West Point	O. J. Reese	E. L. Charpentier	Thursday on or before full moon
581	Dongola	Dongola	Daniel J. Dillow	R. T. Rives	First and third Thursdays of each month
255	Donnelson	Donnellson	W. H. Young	Charles J. Davis	Tuesday on or before each full moon
319	Doric	Moline	O. F. Anderson	R. W. Entrikin	First Thursday of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

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361	Douglas	Mascoutah	Henry G. Hottes	J. D. Moliman	First Saturday in each month
190	Dundee	Dundee	Edward McKinney	U. S. Bright	First and third Fridays of each month
321	Dunlap	Morrison	M. M. Warner	John Grierson	First and third Mondays of each month
234	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	Edward Musselman	John R. Smith	Second Thursday of each month
302	Durand	Durand	E. A. Hill	Geo. R. Walker	First and third Thursdays of each month
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	George S. Caughlin	R. A. Paschal	First and third Thursdays of each month
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Daniel Lawrence	G. W. Fowler	Saturday on or before full moon
829	Edgar	Hume	Geo. W. Hughes	D. McCaull	Tuesday on or before full moon
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Wm. J. Faulk	A. H. Stetson	Saturday on or before full moon
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	J. B. Stout	Frank C. Meserve	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Thomas W. Springer	T. M. Crossman	First and third Thursdays of each month
149	Effingham	Effingham	Wm. B. Wright	Joseph B. Jones	First Friday of each month
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Edward J. Hartwell	James H. Carson	First and third Fridays of each month
388	El Dara	El Dara	C. L. Fesler	Charles F. Frank	Saturday on or before full moon
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	C. C. Skelton	S. W. Scott	Saturday on or before full moon
117	Elgin	Elgin	Arthur S. Wheeler	William Mosedale	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	E. L. Robinson	J. A. Oxford, Jr	First Thursday after full moon
246	El Paso	El Paso	S. A. Kuhn	F. S. Larison	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	H. L. Urton	L. E. Caldwell	Tuesday on or before full moon
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	F. P. Armstrong	W. A. Thompson	Second Monday of each month
126	Empire	Pekin	Franklin L. Velde	H. P. Weyhrich	First and third Thursdays of each month
677	Enfield	Enfield	George G. Gowdy	Edward C. Robinson	First and third Saturdays of each month
690	Englewood	Chicago	Harry H. Carpenter	Frank Sheffield	Monday of each week
2	Equality	Equality	Robert H. Steed	H. C. Strickland	*Wednesday on or before full moon
667	Erie	Erie	S. A. Eddy	Robert T. James	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
315	Erwin	Alton	Christian Wuerker	Wilhelm Sonntag	First Thursday of each month
65	Euclid	Naperville	E. S. Fry	A. M. Royce	First and third Tuesdays of each month
69	Eureka	Milan	Godfrey Blaser	R. B. Olmsted	Friday on or before full moon
524	Evans	Evanston	William C. Gilbert	Charles Raymond	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
414	Evening Star	Davis	A. J. Foster	F. P. Cross	First and third Fridays of each month
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Louis Dickes	W. N. Cronkrite	First and third Mondays of each month
705	Ewing	Ewing	George H. Terhune	Wm. D. Patterson	Saturday on or before full moon
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Chas. L. Snyder	Charles C. Wolf	First and third Fridays of each month
424	Exeter	Exeter	Rufus Funk	E. N. Gillham	Thursday on or before full moon
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Henry Sessel	John Morris	First and third Mondays of each month
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	W. J. Wright	J. M. McCabe	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
350	Fairview	Fairview	John W. Gaddis	J. Q. Carter	Thursday on or before full moon
601	Farina	Farina	John W. Lackey	L. W. Osborn	First and third Saturdays of each month
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	G. M. Kincaid	E. A. Williams	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
232	Farmers	Pellonia	O. S. Rush	Robert Adkins	Saturday on or before full moon
192	Farmington	Farmington	Eugene Christopher	Wm. T. Robertson	Friday on or before full moon
89	Fellowship	Marion	J. M. Burkhart	A. M. Edwards	First Tuesday of each month

152	Fidelity	Medora	O. P. Erwin	H. C. Rhoads	Wednesday on or before full moon
842	Fides	Chicago	Joseph E. Whiting	George C. Stebbins	First and third Wednesdays of each month
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	John Barman	E. F. Brown	Saturday on or before full moon
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	V. A. Bost	E. H. Donaldson	Monday on or before full moon
831	Findlay	Findlay	Elmer E. Earp	J. E. Rhea	Friday on or before full moon
585	Fisher	Grove City	N. T. Hall	Ples Venters	Tuesday on or before full moon
204	Flora	Flora	John F. Shadwell	C. S. Mitchell	First Wednesday of each month
614	Forrest	Forrest	L. Bullard	B. M. Bullard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
567	Frankfort	West Frankfort	D. B. Garland	M. C. Adelsberger	Saturday on or before full moon
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	W. J. Nixon	S. B. Gillham	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
261	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Horace H. Dysart	George D. Black	Wednesday on or after full moon
58	Fraternal	Monticello	A. T. Pipher	R. I. Tatman	Saturday on or before full moon
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	Louis J. Joseph	Andrew Krauss	Saturday on or before full moon
194	Freedom	Freedom	Carmillus McClure	J. R. Walters	Saturday on or before full moon
7	Friendship	Dixon	George C. Heritage	O. B. Anderson	Thursday on or before full moon
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jasper Tidball	Chas. Brainerd	Saturday on or before full moon
189	Fulton City	Fulton	W. H. Mitchell	John C. Martindale	Monday on or before full moon
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	H. N. Ryan	T. E. Weber	Saturday on or before full moon
243	Galva	Galva	Sylvester Thompson	Clark B. Aby	First and third Tuesdays of each month
141	Garden City	Chicago	Thomas B. Bent	Gil. W. Barnard	Tuesday of each week
573	Gardner	Gardner	W. H. Fenton	M. A. Hausen	First and third Mondays of each month
686	Garfield	Chicago	Richard Fairclough	Charles W. Walduck	First and third Tuesdays of each month
139	Geneva	Geneva	Fred Smith	W. A. Howell	First and third Wednesdays of each month
288	Genoa	Genoa	C. A. Brown	F. M. Frazier	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	Joseph M. Tawney	George P. Lester	First and third Mondays of each month
182	Germania	Chicago	Fred W. Thomsen	John B. Hartke	First and third Thursdays of each month
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Amos Ball	P. C. McKay	First and third Mondays of each month
382	Gill	Lynnville	Thomas Gibbs	Richard Boston	Tuesday on or before full moon
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	F. E. Schmidt	G. W. Schmidt, Sr	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
809	Gillham	Woburn	Samuel J. Elam	John E. Prater	Thursday on or before full moon
591	Gilman	Gilman	D. W. Miller	Charles Meyer	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
171	Girard	Girard	Philip Flood	E. E. Littlepage	Monday on or before full moon
131	Golconda	Golconda	Julius H. Benham	A. D. McDonald	Saturday on or before full moon
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	G. W. Hamilton	W. L. Kreider	First and third Tuesdays of each month
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Wm. J. Schroeder	Adna J. Cornell	First, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	G. A. Lackens	W. A. Creel	Thursday on or before full moon
744	Goode	Brayfield	J. M. Brayfield	J. B. Martin	Saturday on or before full moon
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Charles Schacht	D. R. Wilkins	Friday before each full moon
852	Gothic	East St. Louis	T. A. Metcalf	John B. Kelly	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Jacob Fellenstein	J. M. Jones	Monday on or before full moon
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	J. M. Rein	L. A. Pierce	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	F. A. Clement	M. T. Nichols	Friday on or before full moon
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Geo. W. Tipsword	J. R. Sculley	Friday on or before full moon
125	Greenup	Greenup	William F. Shade	Peter A. Brady	*Thursday on or before full moon
653	Greenview	Greenview	John H. Stone	Wm. R. Tripp	Tuesday on or before full moon
245	Greenville	Greenville	William T. Easley	C. F. Thraner	First Wednesday of each month
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	F. H. Farrand	John S. Felmley	Tuesday on or before full moon
824	Grove	Downer's Grove	A. P. Hosmer	E. C. Kneuzel	Second and fourth Fridays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

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352	Groveland	Groveland	G. W. Moschel	E. C. McKibben	Saturday on or before full moon
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	Green W. Hazel	T. F. Phelps	Saturday before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Charles P. Reid	A. Reid	First and third Tuesdays of each month
20	Hancock	Carthage	Wm. E. Boswell	William R. Hamilton	Monday before full moon
731	Harbor	Chicago	G. D. Rosengrant	R. E. L. Brooks	Wednesday of each week
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	H. G. Vandeventer	J. W. Singleton	Saturday on or before full moon
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Charles P. Carleton	L. C. Hicks	Saturday on or before full moon
540	Harlem	Oak Park	Chris F. Hafner	L. M. Lovett	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Joseph Estaque	Chas. L. Hayden	First and third Mondays of each month
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Richard N. Pearce	J. W. Richardson	First Tuesday of each month
309	Harvard	Harvard	W. C. Wellington	J. M. Harris	First and third Mondays of each month
88	Havana	Havana	W. S. Larison	H. J. Borgelt	First Monday of each month
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	S. W. Rawson	C. S. Smith	First and third Saturdays of each month
604	Hebron	Hebron	D. A. Clary	G. W. Conn, Jr.	First and third Wednesdays of each month
820	Henderson	Kenney	Perry Weene	W. W. Johnston	Saturday on or before full moon
119	Henry	Henry	O. P. Carroll	J. H. Adkinson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
669	Herder	Chicago	Carl Eiermann	Magnus Kettner	First and third Mondays of each month
39	Herman	Quincy	Henry Ohlschlager	Thomas S. Neal	First and third Tuesdays of each month
356	Hermitage	Albion	William McGregor	William Runcie	First and third Mondays of each month
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	David Moyes	William F. Moyes	Saturday on or before full moon
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin	G. H. Perrine	Charles H. Pope	Saturday on or before full moon
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Hugh R. Stewart	Jacob A. Barkey	Thursday of each week
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	Lee Passwaters	Lyman T. Rutledge	First and third Tuesdays in each month
249	Hibbard	Brighton	F. W. Forlich	H. G. Stall	Second Monday of each month
583	Highland	Highland	Louis Metz	J. A. Keith	First Thursday of each month
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	John H. Bander	A. F. Prince	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	C. L. Watson	John C. Barnes	Wednesday on or before full moon
26	Hiram	Henderson	C. J. Shepherd	C. W. Schroeder	Saturday on or before full moon
508	Home	Chicago	Frank Collins	Jno. I. D. Westervelt	Friday of each week
199	Homer	Homer	E. Carter	C. B. Wiggins	Tuesday on or before full moon
162	Hope	Sparta	Edward McKee	James L. Skelly	Friday on or before full moon
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	B. H. Schulte	Algie R. Casali	First and third Thursdays of each month
844	Hopewell	Hope	W. Y. Ludwig	M. S. Campbell	First and third Saturdays of each month
363	Horeb	Elmwood	W. H. Miller	M. H. Spence	Tuesday of each week
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Willard P. Graham	W. B. McHenry	First and third Tuesdays of each month
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	George H. Haight	James H. Wilson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	O. S. Gauch	Frank Coffinberry	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	M. E. Melvin	H. C. Pierce	Saturday on or before full moon
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	William L. Bishop	Charles Wm. Eaton	Monday on or before full and new moon
698	Hutton	Diona	S. A. McMorris	John V. Hoseney	Saturday on or before full moon
263	Illinois	Peoria	Isaac M. Hornbacker	Ira A. Fisher	Fourth Tuesday of each month
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	J. P. Johnson	A. A. Graves	First and third Mondays of each month

679	Illinois City	Buffalo Prairie	Joseph Ryan	William Drury	Saturday before full moon
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	B. J. Dorrell	C. B. Sutherland	Thursday on or before full moon
327	Industry	Industry	A. A. Adkisson	W. G. Evans	Saturday on or before full moon
691	Iola	Iola	F. L. Heath	W. H. Morgan	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
312	Ionic	Decatur	M. L. Downey	J. S. McClelland	Second Monday of each month
213	Ipava	Ipava	C. W. Connell	R. W. David	Saturday on or before full moon
455	Irving	Irving	C. B. McKinney	Joseph Platt	Saturday on or before full moon
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	J. W. Yantis	A. F. Allen	Wednesday on or before full moon
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Abram Weihl	E. C. Schureman	First and third Thursdays of each month
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	S. C. Swalley	T. J. Fulton	Friday on or before full moon
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	M. V. B. Montgomery	H. C. Phillips	Wednesday on or before full moon
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	W. E. Morgan	C. N. Hamilton	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Edward J. Vaughan	Isaac D. Snedeker	Monday on or before full moon
90	JerusalemT'mple	Anrora	G. Wideman	C. C. Nichols	First and third Tuesdays of each month
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Phillip G. Winfield	John D. Hess	Fourth Thursday of each month
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	William J. Collins	John H. Thornton	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	W. M. Alvis	Charles S. Jones	First and third Saturdays of each month
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Adolphus V. Cook	Ed. Lee	First Tuesday of each month
706	Joppa	Cowden	Henry Askins	J. W. Fritts	Wednesday on or before full moon
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	Wm. C. Robinson	Eugene E. Craw	Saturday on or before full moon
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Fayette S. Hatch	Chas. F. Whitmore	First and third Tuesdays of each month
280	Kansas	Kansas	W. S. Brown	J. W. Winn	*Wednesday on or before full moon
86	Kaskaskia	Ellis Grove	Wm. Schuwerk	W. N. Beare	First Saturday after first quarter of each moon
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Frank Frazer	W. J. Davey	Saturday on or before full moon
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	George A. Parish	Charles E. Davis	Wednesday on or before full moon
471	Kendall	Yorkville	G. F. Hoadley	C. E. Moore	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
430	Kendrick	Mound	Henry Grant	C. H. Martin	Saturday on or before full moon
804	Kensington	Chicago	T. A. White	H. A. Wray	Monday of each week
800	Kenwood	Chicago	Everett Hunter	Wm. H. Cheshire	Monday of each week
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	A. T. Kellogg	E. S. Good	First and third Fridays of each month
639	Keystone	Chicago	Edward Beck	John L. Weyhe	First and third Wednesdays of each month
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Archibald Birse	Hugh D. Hunter	First and third Thursdays of each month
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	G. W. Lawrence	C. S. Armour	Wednesday on or before full moon
855	King Oscar	Chicago	M. A. Mazunson	Nels J. Johnson	First and third Fridays of each month
197	King Solomon	Kane	Henry A. W. Shirley	T. F. Williams	Saturday on or before full moon
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Lucius M. Morrison	W. D. Gamble	Saturday on or before full moon
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	A. M. Allen	William W. Neil	First and third Tuesdays in each month
402	Kishwauke	Kingston	Isiah Vanderburg	M. W. Cole	Thursday on or before full moon
61	Lacon	Lacon	M. M. Mallary	Hiram T. Wilkes	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
657	La Fayette	Grand Tower	Tiffen Jenkins	Lewis M. Crow	Thursday on or before full moon
770	La Grange	La Grange	Jesse E. Roberts	James R. Maus	First and third Tuesdays of each month
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	G. A. Zern	James C. Mayor	Saturday before full moon
729	Lake Creek	Johnston City	C. L. Duncan	R. W. Jones	Thursday on or nearest full moon
739	Lakeside	Chicago	Adam Schmidt	John M. Finley	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month
774	Lake View	Chicago	Fred McGredy	George H. Frizzell	First and third Tuesdays of each month
659	Lambert	Quincy	John P. Beers	Frank S. Wood	First and third Thursdays of each month
383	La Moille	La Moille	W. E. Eddy	J. Rambo	*Friday on or before full moon
423	Lanark	Lanark	E. D. Leland	G. H. Beidler	First and third Thursdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
106	Lancaster	Glassford	G. M. Saylor	F. Walker	Friday on or before full moon
422	Landmark	Chicago	Frank L. Jacoby	John Hosbury	Friday of each week
267	La Prairie	Golden	Luther E. Thomas	Seneca Selby	First and third Mondays of each month.
853	Latham	Latham	M. M. Vaughn	B. F. Markland	Saturday on or after full moon
203	Lavely	Williamsville	C. C. Van Meter	C. F. Van Meter.	Saturday on or after full moon
815	Lawn	Chicago	David Richards	Richard A. Dunmire.	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	C. B. Root	N. E. Nurss	Wednesday on or before full moon
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	S. E. Nichols	C. H. Doris	Tuesday on or before full moon
146	Lee Center	Lee Center	James E. Gray	Geo. L. Richardson	Friday on or before full moon
558	Leland	Leland	A. H. Dale	J. F. Safeblode	First and third Wednesdays of each month
174	Lena	Lena	Orin J. Wilsey	Samuel J. Dodds	Wednesday on or before full moon
788	Lerna	Lerna	Ralph Jeffris	F. F. Freeman	Saturday on or before full moon
221	Leroy	Leroy	E. K. M. Taylor	W. A. Monroe	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
557	Lessing	Chicago	Philip Maas	Chas. Mattison	First and third Tuesdays in each month
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	R. B. Van Law	S. P. Prescott	Wednesday on or before full moon
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	James R. Maguire	C. W. Belts	Friday on or before full moon
482	Lexington	Lexington	A. H. Scrogin	M. F. Bray	*Thursday on or before full moon
380	Liberty	Liberty	Jacob B. Wolf	John T. Spence	Thursday on or before full moon
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	G. S. Bond	E. W. Parkhurst	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
135	Lima	Lima	John J. Clyne	James W. Jacobs	Wednesday on or before full moon
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	George W. Kyle	Claude L. Griggs	First and third Fridays of each month
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Wm. H. Tinklepaugh	John H. McManus	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
766	Littleton	Littleton	John W. Lambert	John F. Snyder	Saturday on or before full moon
371	Livingston	Dwight	Andrew Hansen	Frank W. Ford	First and third Mondays of each month
450	Loami	Loami	A. E. Washburn	Levi O. Colburn	Wednesday on or before full moon
538	Lockport	Lockport	H. A. Kettering	Wm. C. Fisher	First and third Thursdays of each month
623	Locust	Owaneco	J. S. C. Cussins	W. T. Batty	Saturday on or before full moon
210	Logan	Lincoln	Lewis W. Walker	William Harper	First and third Tuesdays of each month
848	London	London Mills	J. F. Luman	J. H. Wagner	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month
552	Long Point	Long Point	J. C. Huetson	F. Bosserman	First and third Tuesdays of each month
196	Louisville	Louisville	Ben Hagle	C. S. Erwin	Thursday on or before full moon
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	George A. Lytle	A. T. Ulitsch	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
228	Lovington	Lovington	Chas. H. Bynner	Arthur W. Lux	Saturday on or before full moon
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	John Crowell	William Allen	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	L. T. Hittle	H. W. Hill	Saturday on or before full moon
17	Macomb	Macomb	James W. Bailey	Robert E. Johnson	First Friday of each month
8	Macon	Decatur	John F. Mattes	Guy P. Lewis	First Friday of each month
560	Madison	New Douglas	Oscar Latowsky	Emory Edwards	Friday on or before full moon
832	Magic City	Harvey	E. S. Osgood	Peter B. Lamb	First and third Mondays of each month
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Wm. T. Brenn	S. B. Mitchell	First and third Saturdays of each month
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	F. E. Bryan	J. W. Starling	Monday on or before full moon
434	Makanda	Makanda	W. W. Thomas	J. M. Halstead	Thursday on or before full moon

229	Manchester	Manchester	L. C. Funk	J. R. Brown	Tuesday on or before full moon
476	Manito	Manito	J. A. McComas	William Bennett	First and third Wednesdays of each month
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Casper Wack, Sr.	Wm. Clemans	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
530	Maquon	Maquon	Charles F. Hurburgh	James Hobkirk	First and third Mondays of each month
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	J. C. Agard	Joseph Welling	Saturday on or before full moon
138	Marengo	Marengo	S. B. Oakley	E. F. McKinney	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
355	Marine	Marine	J. B. Pahlmann	Oscar H. Gehrs	Wednesday on or before full moon
130	Marion	Salem	J. W. Johnson	L. O. Voght	First and third Wednesdays of each month
454	Maroa	Maroa	Francis M. Smith	James H. Sterling	Tuesday on or before full moon
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	Ely L. Monnett	Cyrus H. Makeever	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
133	Marshall	Marshall	J. C. Perdue	T. A. Orendorff, Jr.	Wednesday on or before full moon
491	Martin	East Dubuque	A. S. Gertenbach	E. R. Paul	First Saturday of each month
845	Martinton	Martinton	C. H. Edison	S. S. Peebles	First and third Thursdays of each month
217	Mason	Mason	D. H. C. Holloway	J. L. Goddard	Wednesday on or before full moon
403	Mason City	Mason City	Chas. E. Walsh	J. F. Culp	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
175	Matteson	Joliet	George A. Bissel	John B. Fithian	First and third Tuesdays of each month
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	F. M. Beals	James L. Scott	First and third Mondays of each month
718	May	Norris City	H. L. Rice	E. E. Chapman	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Joseph Gossman	R. H. Shamhart	Saturday on or after full moon
826	Mazon	Mazon	Robt. R. Menaugh	Frank E. Hewitt	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
158	McHenry	McHenry	George H. Hanly	John Evanson	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
469	McLean	McLean	William N. Ewing	W. F. Embley	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
811	Melvin	Melvin	Horatio N. Boshell	G. H. Whippy	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
449	Mendon	Mendon	Jacob Funk	S. H. Bradley	Saturday on or before full moon
176	Mendota	Mendota	Jacob Scheidenhelm	Robert N. Crawford	Second Tuesday of each month
183	Meridian	Earlville	James McCredie	D. L. Barnard	First and third Wednesdays of each month
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Joseph C. Sheaff	R. L. Heydacker	Saturday on or before full moon
283	Meteor	Sandwich	Jesse L. Kern	Geo. H. Whitcomb	First and third Fridays of each month
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Douglas W. Helm	Jay C. Willis	First Monday of each month
595	Miles Hart	Gays	A. M. Blythe	Chas. E. Colbert	Wednesday on or before full moon
168	Milford	Milford	Wm. H. Mogg	W. L. Aurand	First and third Thursdays of each month
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Isaac N. Evans	David C. Busell	First and third Tuesdays of each month
275	Milton	Milton	J. T. Thurmon	J. W. Boren	Saturday before each full moon
273	Miners	Galena	W. F. Biesmann	E. Grimm	First and third Fridays of each month
528	Minooka	Minooka	W. A. Thayer	E. N. Weese	First and third Thursdays of each month
385	Mississippi	Savanna	George W. Johnson	D. C. Smith	First and third Thursdays of each month
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	R. J. Rushling	F. S. L. Kugler	Tuesday on or before full moon
410	Mithra	Chicago	Ernest H. Knoop	Albert Potthoff	First and third Wednesdays of each month
768	Mizpah	Chicago	Edward D. Aten	Sylvester Gaunt	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
481	Momence	Momence	James A. Lozier	William D. Lane	First and third Thursdays of each month
522	Monitor	Elgin	Horatio G. Diener	Ed. F. Prideaux	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Dorn Van Nuys	D. D. Dunkle	First and third Thursdays of each month
734	Morning Star	Canton	C. A. Wedge	H. B. Heald	First and third Tuesdays of each month
787	Morris	Waterloo	Corry M. Fike	Henry P. Niebruegge	Saturday on or after full moon
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	H. C. Bohn	C. B. Smith	Thursday on or before full moon
122	Mound	Taylorville	Chas. G. Young	J. B. Walker	First Tuesday of each month
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Benj. F. Ribelin	Joseph Egan	Tuesday on or before full moon
656	Mozart	Bloomington	August Muxfeld	Herman Hoffman	Second Tuesday of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Peter Schearer	William Birkett	First and third Tuesdays of each month
331	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	A. S. Jessup	Paul Campbell	First and third Saturdays of each month
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Wm. W. Smith	Asa Woods	First and third Fridays of each month
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	W. M. Neff	E. D. Marshall	First and third Thursdays of each month
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Alex. C. Burgdorff	E. L. Palmer	First and third Thursdays of each month
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	J. H. Evans	C. M. Silkey	Saturday on or before full moon
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Allen C. Tanner	Joe V. Baugh	First and third Mondays of each month
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Henry McPherson	Daniel F. Jones	Tuesday on or before full moon
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Henry Stein	E. B. Pellett	Monday on or before full moon
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	E. B. Short	E. W. Cunningham	Thursday on or before full moon
795	Myrtle	Chicago	C. I. Wolfinger	Mark A. Foote	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	George Clements	F. M. Bishop	First and third Fridays of each month
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	P. Scott McMillan	Frank J. Crawford	First and third Thursdays of each month
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Adam Wenger	S. Newton	Monday on or before full moon
806	Nebo	Nebo	I. L. Lemmon	M. A. Lewis	Saturday on or after full moon
279	Neoga	Neoga	H. A. Aldrich	Walter Casstevens	Thursday on or before full moon
803	Neponset	Neponset	J. L. Priestman	Horace N. Foltz	First and third Thursdays of each month
59	New Boston	New Boston	Ed. L. Willits	W. C. Austin	*Saturday before full moon
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Jas. A. Smith	G. W. Smoot	Saturday on or before full moon
821	New Canton	New Canton	George A. Dutcher	M. D. Massie	Saturday on or after full moon of each month
336	New Columbia	Ganntown	John H. Gann	G. W. Cummins	Saturday on or before full moon
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Henry T. Shaw	Martin Camp	Saturday on or before full moon
230	New Haven	New Haven	Isaac A. Foster	John Barnett	First and third Wednesdays of each month
741	New Holland	New Holland	James Ryan	W. C. Paine	Friday on or before full moon
620	New Hope	Cohn	Joseph S. Fishback	Daniel M. Ball	Saturday on or before full moon
369	Newman	Newman	Jos. R. Wagner	J. M. Wagner	*Saturday on or before full moon
218	New Salem	New Salem	B. O. Manker	John Preble	Saturday on or before full moon
216	Newton	Newton	W. H. Lathrop	H. D. Yelvington	*Saturday on or before full moon
714	Newtown	Pilot	John W. Johnston	J. Smith Mason	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
362	Noble	Noble	H. E. Roberts	Francis M. Riley	Thursday on or before full moon
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	G. H. Webster	J. L. Manning	Wednesday on or before full moon
673	Normal	Normal	Reuben G. Bright	Geo. Champion	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
797	Normal Park	Chicago	Will B. Moak	B. S. Wilson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
631	Norton	Cabery	Harry A. Ogilvie	R. C. Breneisa	First and third Saturdays of each month
169	Nunda	Nunda	J. H. Palmer	W. B. Fitch	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
219	Oakland	Oakland	Henry P. Martin	M. J. Naphew	Friday on or before full moon
644	Oblong City	Oblong	O. F. Edwards	Zach Wirt	Saturday on or before new and full moons
40	Occidental	Ottawa	Wm. H. Higby	Charles E. Pettit	First and third Mondays of each month
392	Oconee	Oconee	J. W. Heckethorn	Ben P. Allen	*Wednesday on or before full moon
401	Odell	Odell	J. M. Beck	Chas. E. Axt	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
503	Odin	Odin	J. J. Fyke	S. D. Phillips	First and third Tuesdays of each month
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Chas. F. Smiley	F. W. Wade	Tuesday on or before full moon

754	Ogden	Ogden	H. V. Cardiff	Chas. Byerley	Saturday on or before full moon
814	Ohio	Ohio	P. P. Michael	H. A. Jackson	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Henry S. Fry	B. F. Hartman	First and third Saturdays of each month
38	Olive Branch	Danville	W. S. Matthews	W. H. Paul	First and third Tuesdays of each month
140	Olney	Olney	John G. Bliss	Jacob McNemar	Third Monday of each month
723	Omaha	Omaha	J. W. Bowling	Fred Davis	Wednesday on or before full moon
305	Onarga	Onarga	Ezra D. Durham	D. F. Ward	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
337	Oneida	Oneida	J. H. Anderson	A. J. Miller	First and third Fridays of each month
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	W. S. Wilson, Jr.	H. N. Patterson	Tuesday on or before full moon
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Cyrus Grove	H. A. Musser	First and third Thursdays of each month
420	Oregon	Oregon	Wm. L. Middlekauf	George Hettiger	Wednesday on or before full moon
759	Orel	Wayne City	William Brown	W. W. Reid	First and third Wednesdays of each month
323	Orient	Lisbon	N. J. Cobleigh	John A. Hewson	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
33	Oriental	Chicago	Fred Schroeder	Charles Catlin	First and third Fridays of each month
358	Orion	Union	D. A. Hewitt	George A. Capron	First and third Wednesdays of each month
367	Oxford	New Windsor	J. A. Olson	J. H. Anderson	Tuesday on or before full moon
66	Pacific	Knoxville	H. H. Beamer	John H. Wallis	First and third Thursdays of each month
765	Palace	Chicago	Leonard G. Bruder	Henry Rath	Thursday of each week
314	Palatine	Palatine	Robert Mosser	C. DeWitt Taylor	First and third Saturdays of each month
849	Palestine	Palestine	J. B. Flannery	Harry Douglass	Fourth Saturday of each month
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	T. J. Young	William H. Wheeler	*Saturday on or before full moon
226	Pana	Pana	J. P. Mayer	C. B. Tracy	First and third Thursdays of each month
268	Paris	Paris	Chas. H. Cone	Edwin E. Lodge	First Thursday of each month
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	F. M. Rash	Harry Griffin	Saturday on or before full moon
843	Park	Chicago	Frank H. Dean	Albert W. Craig	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
613	Patoka	Patoka	John Simcox	T. N. Livesay	First and third Mondays of each month
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	J. Frank Clayton	A. V. Tulpin	Saturday on or before full moon
416	Paxton	Paxton	H. W. Mason	A. S. Bushnell	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
379	Payson	Payson	Charles E. Gabriel	R. H. Buckingham	*Tuesday on or before full moon
823	Pearl	Pearl City	G. W. Dow	J. V. Snow	First and third Tuesdays of each month
29	Pekin	Pekin	Clarence L. Fuller	John Wildhack	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
15	Peoria	Peoria	John J. Crowder	William J. Steube	Last Monday of each month
636	Peotone	Peotone	A. H. Cowing	J. J. McMahon	First and third Thursdays of each month
574	Pera	Lndlow	William S. Watson	E. A. Ekstrand	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month
95	Perry	Perry	John E. Morton	F. C. Moore	Saturday on or before full moon
363	Phoenix	Mapleton	James Jones	W. F. Newsam	Tuesday on or before full moon
436	Philo	Port Byron	Jno. Schafer, Jr.	Wm. S. Block	Wednesday on or before full moon
27	Piasa	Alton	Orland Hemphill	John T. McClure	Second Tuesday of each month
608	Piper	Piper City	John F. Earl	J. A. Montelius, Jr.	First and third Thursdays of each month
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Orie Lester Kibler	Roy D. Plattner	Second Monday of each month
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	A. E. Mottinger	John I. Evarts	First and third Tuesdays of each month
461	Plainview	Plainview	W. J. Donahue	F. C. Barto	Saturday on or before full moon
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	John F. Berry	I. D. Webster	Saturday on or before full moon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	William Lynd	D. S. Domer	Wednesday on or before full moon
478	Pleiades	Chicago	William H. Lewis	B. L. Anderson	Thursday of each week
554	Plum River	Stockton	W. S. Eaton	Robt. W. Austin	Thursday on or before full moon
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Fred W. Phelps	W. S. Romick	Saturday on or before full moon
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Sam M. Schoemann	John Judd	First and third Thursdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	C. R. Tombaugh	H. G. Folrath	First and third Tuesdays of each month
782	Potomac	Potomac	A. M. Johnson	T. W. Buckingham	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
77	Prairie	Paris	John J. Stevenson	Daniel G. Burr	Saturday on or before full moon
578	Prairie City	Montrose	James M. Hilton	C. C. Baker	Saturday on or before full moon
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	J. H. Seyler	H. H. Tomlinson	Friday on or before full moon
587	Princeton	Princeton	Charles A. Browne	T. P. Streeter	First and third Tuesdays of each month
360	Princeville	Princeville	W. K. Blanchard	J. F. Carman	Tuesday on or before full moon
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	H. A. Sturtevant	Guy L. Cleaveland	First and third Saturdays of each month
711	Providence	Chicago	Ralph Izard	P. L. Gerlicher	First and third Saturdays of each month
296	Quincy	Quincy	Henry L. Whipple	Thomas J. Mackoy	First and third Fridays of each month
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	W. T. Cables	E. E. Burkhart	Saturday on or before full moon
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Hiram Hinnon	Chas. W. Shutt	Tuesday on or before full moon
725	Rankin	Rankin	C. E. Groves	W. C. Franklin	First and third Mondays of each month
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Edward V. Moore	F. M. Avey	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
727	Raritan	Raritan	John K. Livermore	F. I. Wells	Tuesday on or before full moon
303	Raven	Oswego	Lewis P. Voss	Charles Roberts	First and third Saturdays of each month
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	Edward F. Brown	George N. Ackley	Second and fourth Mondays in each month
692	Raymond	Raymond	J. W. Kidd	J. W. Easley	First and third Tuesdays of each month
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	John J. Fox	Aries M. Owen	Saturday on or before full moon
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	T. H. Taylor	W. J. Fern	Wednesday on or before full moon
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Henry M. Perry	William Brew	First, third, and fifth Thursdays of each month.
143	Richmond	Richmond	J. T. Bower	C. K. Wright	First and third Mondays of each month
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	J. P. Fletcher	C. M. Harrold	First and third Saturdays of each month
816	Ridgway	Ridgway	R. G. Hemphill	Will J. Blackard	Thursday on or before full moon
685	Rio	Rio	M. Dickerson	E. H. Schreiber	Wednesday on or before full moon
115	Rising Sun	Grays Lake	S. C. Litwiler	J. J. Longabaugh	Monday on or before full moon
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	James E. Pittman	A. M. Fidler	Thursday on or before full moon
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	E. J. Glancey	L. L. Mertz	Friday on or before full moon
250	Robinson	Robinson	George D. McCarty	John H. Fulton	*First Wednesday on or before full moon
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	John Goodwin	Edwin Harris	First and third Wednesdays of each month
635	Rochester	Rochester	J. H. Pressly	H. D. Parker	Wednesday on or before full moon
102	Rockford	Rockford	E. D Bardwell	R. A. Shepherd	First and third Thursdays of each month
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	John T. Campbell	H. S. Bollman	First Friday of each month
830	Rockport	Rockport	Wm. J. Garner	H. W. Haines	First and third Fridays of each month
612	Rock River	Sterling	Fred H. Geyer	John W. Niles	First and third Fridays of each month
74	Rockton	Rockton	J. W. Armstrong	S. P. Jenison	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
721	Rome	Dix	R. F. Casey	F. M. Thompson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	James McDowell	Giles H. Baldwin	Tuesday on or before full moon
519	Roseville	Roseville	R. L. McReynolds	W. H. Carr	First and third Fridays of each month
527	Rossville	Rossville	H. H. Depler	D. Byram Putnam	First and third Saturdays of each month
807	Royal	Macedonia	Jno. B. McGuyer	W. L. Johnson	Saturday on or before full moon
9	Rushville	Rushville	John Harvey Ward	Geo. T. Whitson	Tuesday on or before full moon

154	Russell	Georgetown	Buford Taylor	Alex. C. Reid	First and third Tuesdays of each month
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	James M. Jarrett	Price Nuttall	Wednesday on or before full moon
477	Rutland	Rutland	Wm. O. Ensign	L. A. Record	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
339	Saline	Goreville	A. G. Benson	Robert Jenkins	Saturday on or before full moon
96	Sam'l H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Gregor Thompson	T. C. Williams	First and third Mondays of each month
801	Sanganon	Fisher	R. A. Sturgeon	S. B. Sale	First and third Mondays of each month
645	San Jose	San Jose	J. W. Armington	S. C. Linbarger	First and third Thursdays of each month
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Charles F. Ross	Frank Ellis	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
335	Schiller	Peoria	Chas. H. Kammann	John Schlatter	Last Friday of each month
79	Scott	Carlyle	William Johnston	Fred A. Lietze	First Monday of each month
743	Scottland	Scottland	Fred A. Dillon	A. N. Workman	*Saturday on or before full moon
426	Scottville	Scottville	Peter F. Clark	W. B. Dalton	Saturday on or before full moon
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	N. F. Lindsay	J. C. Reynolds	Friday on or before full moon of each month
532	Seneca	Seneca	Herman Van Hausen	C. O. Hoff	First and third Fridays of each month
827	Sequoit	Antioch	John Welch	R. C. Higgins	First and third Wednesdays of each month
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	F. A. Frost	William Husk	*Tuesday on or before full moon
490	Shannon	Shannon	Clark I Byington	J. E. Porter	First and third Mondays of each month
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	George E. Welsh	A. B. Blake	First and third Fridays of each month
200	Sheba	Grayville	John B. Starkey	George A. Bailey	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	Thomas. J. Elder	H. G. Easterly	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	R. B. Myers	Geo. S. Hummer	First and third Tuesdays of each month
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	Albert Gransden	Delos Robinson	Monday on or before full moon
535	Sherman	Orion	G. H. Wayne	W. C. Jones	Wednesday on or before full moon
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	W. E. Hess	Wm. O. Wilkins	Thursday on or before full moon
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	T. J. Cross	F. Mohlenbrock	Saturday on or before full moon
212	Shipman	Shipman	J. F. Sweet	S. E. Bittner	Monday on or before full moon
582	Shirley	Shirley	J. W. Adams	R. T. Lain	Saturday on or before full moon
761	Sibley	Sibley	A. C. Albright	W. W. Porter	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
798	Sidell	Sidell	G. D. Kent	L. E. Williamson	First and third Thursdays of each month
347	Sidney	Sidney	Sheridan B. Cole	W. M. Hanson	Thursday on or before full moon
541	Stewardson	Stewardson	T. P. Mantz	A. L. Seward	Wednesday on or before full moon
780	Siloam	Chicago	Charles B. Mead	Edward H. Cass	First and third Fridays of each month
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Chas. F. Sherrard	C. S. Murray	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	S. W. Beelman	J. F. Poplin	First and third Mondays of each month
467	South Macon	Macon	J. I. Lebo	E. L. Hight	Tuesday on or before full moon
662	South Park	Chicago	Edward E. Allen	John King	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
441	Sparland	Sparland	T. VanAntwerp	C. W. Buckley	First and third Wednesdays of each month
4	Springfield	Springfield	George C. Wilkinson	Albert T. Hey	First Monday of each month
785	Stanford	Stanford	J. S. Weir	G. B. Larison	Thursday on or before full moon
709	Star	Hoopeston	C. E. Finley	W. N. Reveal	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
166	Star in the East	Rockford	A. G. Everett	J. C. Winans	First and third Fridays of each month
501	Stark	LaFayette	John H. White	Thomas W. Ross	Saturday on or before full moon
177	Staunton	Staunton	R. E. Dorsey	C. Godfrey	*Tuesday on or before full moon
24	St. Clair	Belleville	William R. Merker	August H. Baer	First Monday of each month
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	L. M. Sayler	E. W. Farthing	Saturday on or before full moon
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Frank Cook	Bernhard Lacher	Second Friday of each month
13	St. John's	Peru	Gilbert Zacher	Fred E. Hoberg	First and third Thursdays of each month
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	Frank W. Buell	Theo. Hamer	First and third Tuesdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Joseph H. Blackman	W. E. Chitwood	Saturday on or before full moon
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Joseph M. Grout	Wm. E. Riggins	First Wednesday of each month
408	Stratton	Vermilion	C. F. Shirley	R. B. Riggins	Saturday on or before full moon
607	Streator	Streator	H. L. Manly	James Morris	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	L. M. Loomis	George T. Chant	Second and fourth Tuesdays in each month
349	Sublette	Sublette	Chas. H. Ingals	Chas. H. Kelley	Tuesday on or before full moon
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Jas. A. Steele	James T. Taylor	Wednesday on or before full moon
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	J. H. Hewitt	R. V. Gustin	Wednesday on or before full moon
431	Summit	Harristown	R. O. Vangilder	P. J. Barry	Saturday on or before full moon
334	Sumner	Sumner	C. T. Abernathy	Jacob F. Burns	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
428	Sunbeam	Plano	D. M. Baird	J. C. Harwood	First and third Wednesdays of each month
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	Carl E. Carlson	Edward E. Becker	Friday on or before full moon
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	L. A. Karber	J. H. Shipp	Wednesday on or before full moon
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Albert H. Evans	Ezra Woods	Friday on or before full moon
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Charles S. Brydia	Jno. Zimmerman	First and third Thursdays of each month
98	Taylor	Washington	E. S. Waring	John Watson	Friday on or before full moon
16	Temperance	Vandalia	A. L. Kirk	A. H. Robbins	Third Monday of each month
46	Temple	Peoria	Geo. W. Schubach	F. E. Richmond	Last Wednesday of each month
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	C. W. Green	George S. Dodd	Saturday on or after full moon
496	Tennessee	Tennessee	J. E. Shields	William McKenzie	Saturday on or before full moon
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Robert E. Law	E. A. Titcomb	First and third Thursdays of each month
559	Thompson	Thompson	John H. Taylor	Thomas Stagg	*Tuesday on or before full moon
569	Time	Time	C. E. Bagby	Walter S. Klein	Saturday before full moon
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	George D. Bell	J. C. Cadwalader	First Friday of each month
834	Toledo	Toledo	Rufus H. Smith	Levi B. Ross	First and third Mondays of each month
391	Tolono	Tolono	Joseph C. Dodds	Byron Burns	First and third Tuesdays of each month
364	Tonica	Tonica	Geo. D. Hiltobrand	George A. McFerson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
93	Toulon	Toulon	U. J. Overman	Robert Fell	Saturday on or before full moon
542	Towanda	Towanda	B. F. McAfferty	Samuel Marsh	*Friday on or before full moon
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	H. S. Corley	J. L. Cannon	Tuesday on or before full moon
810	Tracy	Chicago	Harrison F. Shaner	Bernard Sienank	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
462	Tremont	Tremont	J. M. Cody	F. L. Hinman	Tuesday on or before full moon
109	Trenton	Trenton	Alex. McDonald	J. M. Hill	First and third Fridays of each month
767	Triluminar	Chicago	A. R. Brooker	Edward T. Webster	Friday of each week
562	Trinity	Mound City	Simon Willard	Harry V. Handley	*Thursday on or before full moon
57	Trio	Rock Island	Fred H. Schroder	Wm. B. Pettit	First Thursday of each month
835	Triple	Venice	Fred Kohl	C. L. Gibbs	First and third Saturdays of each month
588	Troy	Troy	S. W. Rawson	C. S. Smith	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Benj. F. Douglass	Henry B. Marks	Thursday on or before full moon
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	L. O. Hackett	Oscar H. Sloan	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
333	Tyran	Springfield	Charles W. Prouty	S. H. Claspill	Third Monday of each month
627	Union	Lick Creek	James T. Stafford	John T. Brown	Saturday on or before full moon

610	Union Park	Chicago	Frank Locke	Edward E. Rath	Monday of each week
48	Unity	St. Charles	Elmer Fellows	E. P. Phillips	First and third Mondays of each month
157	Urbana	Urbana	Cyrus N. Clark	Fred Hess	First and third Tuesdays of each month
UD	Utica	Utica	N. J. Cary	K. W. Leland	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Thomas R. Lees	Thomas Corns	Friday on or before full moon
762	VanMeter	Cantrall	W. H. Graham	T. C. Ford	Wednesday on or before full moon
265	Vermilion	Indianola	John M. Baldwin	F. V. Barnett	First and third Saturdays of each month
116	Vermont	Vermont	P. J. Tingley	E. R. Moore	Saturday on or after full moon
757	Verona	Verona	Nathan Small	J. R. Bedford	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
108	Versailles	Versailles	William Meyers	J. W. Wilkerson	Saturday on or before full moon
584	Vesper	Galesburg	George W. Tapp	E. B. Rhodes	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
150	Vienna	Vienna	W. Y. Smith	David J. Cowan	Tuesday on or before full moon
577	Viola	Viola	Aaron Harrison	Wm. Dempster	Thursday on or before full moon
161	Virden	Virden	Edward Plowman	L. F. Becker	Wednesday on or before full moon
514	Virginia	Virginia	A. G. Dunaway	A. E. Hinners	First and third Fridays of each month
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	Jacob P. Hausam	L. J. Fischer	Saturday on or before full moon
179	Wabash	Etna	B. H. Lawson	A. G. Apperson	Friday on or before full moon
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	George M. Green	F. R. Sutherland	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
616	Wadley	Franklin	William Jackson	H. G. Keplinger	*Wednesday on or before full moon
674	Waldeck	Chicago	F. W. Kowalski	Charles Heyme	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
722	Walnut	Walnut	Henry C. Burchell	S. M. Oakford	First and third Wednesdays of each month
475	Walshville	Walshville	A. T. Strange	Enry B. Strange	Thursday on or before full moon
384	Waltham	Waltham	Edward L. Watts	Wm. N. Mitchell	Monday on or before full moon
14	Warren	Shawneetown	L. H. Adams	J. W. Millspaugh	Tuesday on or before full moon
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	William A. Dodge	M. T. Hunt	Tuesday on or before full moon
421	Washburn	Washburn	C. H. Ireland	W. O. Ireland	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
55	Washington	Nashville	Julius Huegely	L. T. Phillips	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
291	Wataga	Wataga	J. H. Merrill	J. M. Churchill	First and third Wednesdays of each month
728	Waterman	Waterman	W. A. McFarlane	Will Whitford	First and third Thursdays of each month
446	Watseka	Watseka	Frank P. Martin	Thomas B. Brennan	First and third Wednesdays of each month
602	Watson	Watson	A. Smith	J. F. Henderson	Saturday on or before full moon
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Leopold C. Zaruba	C. B. Forrest	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	C. R. Wells	John Golding	First and third Thursdays of each month
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Cassius J. Langham	J. L. Brewster	First and third Mondays of each month
118	Waverly	Waverly	James C. Deatherage	W. A. Jones	First and third Fridays of each month
172	Wayne	Waynesville	F. D. Hull	James P. Strange	Saturday on or before full moon
746	Weldon	Weldon	Carl Swigart	Thomas C. Byland	Saturday on or before full moon
344	Wenona	Wenona	F. M. Moulton	T. D. Judd	First and third Tuesdays of each month
240	Western Star	Champaign	Joseph P. Gulick	Edwin A. Kratz	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
856	West Gate	Hamburg	Charles L. Wood	William E. Barber	First and third Tuesdays of each month
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	John H. Ashley	Simeon G. Patrick	First and third Wednesdays of each month
80	White Hall	White Hall	Charles Richert	F. A. Worcester	Thursday before full moon
802	Williamson	Carterville	S. H. Bundy	H. O. Krauss	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Edw'd W. Steinhart	D. E. O'Heron	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
105	Winchester	Winchester	M. L. McDonough	John H. Dyer	Monday on or before full moon
322	Windsor	Windsor	G. A. Edwards	A. A. Ricketts	*Tuesday on or before full moon
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	Fred. C. Kuebler	M. L. Weightman	Monday of each week
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Ira O. Paul	Wiley R. King	First and third Thursdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
564	Winslow	Winslow	Wm. J. Van Matre	G. H. Lloyd	Monday on or before full moon.
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	George W. Boller	Daniel S. O'Connell	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
306	William C. Hobbs	Eureka	W. A. Davidson	Henry C. Brees	Tuesday on or before full moon.
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Benj. F. Woolums	Amos A. Mackey	Friday on or before full moon.
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	Henry W. Cheney	Frank C. Titzell	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	Alex E. Leiferman	Ernest L. Mason	First and third Thursdays of each month.
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	W. E. Sapp	Andrew Jurgensen	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	J. H. Wrigley	W. E. Nixon	Thursday on or before full moon.
485	Xenia	Xenia	T. W. Kepley	Geo. B. Boswell	Thursday on or before full moon.
448	Yates City	Yates City	J. W. Wood	S. P. Hasselbacker	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
313	York	York	J. A. Keller	H. G. Hodge	Tuesday on or before full moon.
655	Yorktown	Tampico	O. D. Olsson	J. H. Cain	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

Alphabetical List of Postoffices.

GIVING NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE LOCATED AT EACH.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Abingdon	Abingdon	185	Bluffs	Bluffs	846
Albany	Albany	566	Bowen	Bowen	486
Albion	Hermitage	356	Bradford	Bradford	514
Aledo	Aledo	252	Braidwood	Braidwood	704
Alexis	Alexandria	702	Brayfield	Goode	744
Allendale	Allendale	752	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	386
Allen's Springs	Gurney	778	Brighton	Hibbard	249
Alta	Alta	748	Broadlands	Broadlands	791
Altamont	Altamont	533	Buckley	Buckley	634
Alton	Piasa	27	Buda	Buda	399
Alton	Erwin	315	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	151
Altona	Altona	330	Burnside	Burnside	683
Alto Pass	Alto Pass	840	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	668
Amboy	Illinois Central	178	Bushnell	T. J. Pickett	307
Andalusia	Andalusia	516	Byron	Byron	274
Anna	Anna	520	Cabery	Norton	631
Antioch	Sequoit	827	Cairo	Cairo	237
Arcola	Arcola	366	Camargo	Camargo	440
Arlington	Levi Lusk	270	Cambridge	Cambridge	49
Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	737	Camden	Camden	648
Arthur	Arthur	825	Cameron	Berwick	619
Ashley	Clay	153	Camp Point	Benjamin	297
Ashmore	Ashmore	390	Campbell Hill	Shiloh Hill	695
Ashton	Ashton	531	Canton	Morning Star	734
Assumption	Bromwell	451	Capron	Capron	575
Astoria	Astoria	100	Cantrall	Van Meter	762
Atkinson	Annawan	433	Carbondale	Shekinah	241
Atlanta	Atlanta	165	Carlinville	Mt. Nebo	76
Atwood	Atwood	651	Carlyle	Scott	79
Auburn	Ark & Anchor	354	Carman	Carman	732
Augusta	J. L. Anderson	318	Carmi	Carmi	272
Aurora	Jerusalem Temp.	90	Carrollton	Carrollton	50
Aurora	Aurora	254	Carterville	Williamson	802
Austin	Austin	850	Carthage	Hancock	20
Ava	Dean	833	Casey	Casey	442
Avon	Avon Harmony	253	Catlin	Catlin	285
Bardolph	Bardolph	572	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	444
Barrington	Lounsbury	751	Centralia	Centralia	201
Barry	Barry	34	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	600
Basco	Basco	618	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	373
Batavia	Batavia	404	Champaign	Western Star	240
Beardstown	Cass	23	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	724
Beecher City	Greenland	665	Channahon	Channahon	262
Belknap	Belknap	822	Charleston	Charleston	35
Belle Rive	Belle Rive	696	Chatham	Chatham	523
Belleville	St. Clair	24	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	539
Belvidere	Belvidere	60	Chebanse	Chebanse	429
Bement	Bement	365	Chenoa	Chenoa	292
Benton	Benton	64	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	173
Birds	S. D. Monroe	447	Chester	Chester	72
Berwyn	Berwyn	839	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	445
Bethalto	Bethalto	406	Chicago	Accordia	277
Blandinsville	Blandinsville	233	Chicago	Apollo	642
Bloomington	Bloomington	43	Chicago	Arcana	717
Bloomington	Wade-Barney	512	Chicago	Ashlar	308
Bloomington	Mozart	656	Chicago (Auburn Park)	Auburn Park	789
Blue Island	Calumet	716	Chicago	Ben Hur	818
Blue Mound	Blue Mound	682			

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Chicago	Blair	393	Chicago	Union Park	610
Chicago	Blaney	271	Chicago	Waldeck	674
Chicago (Bright'n P'rk)	Brighton P...U.D.		Chicago	Waubansia	160
Chicago	Chicago	437	Chicago (Windsor Park)	Windsor Park	836
Chicago	Cleveland	211	Chicago	Wm. B. Warren	209
Chicago (Lawndale)	Columbian	819	Chicago (Woodlawn Pk)	Woodlawn Park	841
Chicago	Constantia	783	Chicago (Wright's Gro.)	Wright's Grove	779
Chicago	Covenant	526	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	851
Chicago	D. C. Cregier	643	Chilicothe	Geo. Washington	222
Chicago (Englewood)	Dearborn	310	Chrisman	Bloomfield	148
Chicago (G'nd Crossing)	Englewood	690	Clay City	Clay City	488
Chicago (West Pullman)	Grand Crossing	776	Clayton	Clayton	147
Chicago	Fides	842	Clifton	Clifton	688
Chicago	Garden City	141	Clinton	DeWitt	84
Chicago	Garfield	686	Coal Valley	Valley	547
Chicago	Germania	182	Cobden	Cobden	466
Chicago	Golden Rule	726	Cohn	New Hope	620
Chicago (Kensington)	Harbor	731	Colchester	Colchester	781
Chicago (So. Chicago)	Herder	669	Colfax	Colfax	799
Chicago	Hesperia	411	Collinsville	Collinsville	712
Chicago	Home	508	Colono	Clement	680
Chicago	Humboldt Park	813	Columbia	Columbia	474
Chicago (Kensington)	Kensington	804	Columbus	Columbus	227
Chicago	Kenwood	800	Compton	Brooklyn	282
Chicago	Keystone	639	Concord	N. D. Morse	346
Chicago	Kilwinning	311	Cordova	Cordova	543
Chicago	King Oscar..U.D.		Corinth	Andrew Jackson	487
Chicago	Lakeside	739	Cornland	Cornland	808
Chicago	Lake View	774	Cowden	Joppa	706
Chicago	Landmark	422	Crab Orchard	Blazing Star	458
Chicago (Chicago Lawn)	Lawn	815	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	817
Chicago	Lessing	557	Creston	Creston	320
Chicago	Lincoln Park	611	Crete	Crete	763
Chicago	Mithra	410	Cuba	Cuba	534
Chicago (Irving Park)	Mizpah	768	Dallas City	Dallas City	235
Chicago	Myrtle	795	Danvers	Danvers	742
Chicago (Englewood)	Mystic Star	758	Danville	Olive Branch	38
Chicago (Norwood Park)	Normal Park	797	Davis	Evening Star	414
Chicago	Beacon Light	784	Dawson	Dawson	556
Chicago (Pullman)	Oriental	33	Decatur	Macon	8
Chicago (Rodgers Park)	Palace	765	Decatur	Ionic	312
Chicago	Park	843	De Kalb	De Kalb	144
Chicago	Pleiades	478	De Land	De Land	812
Chicago (Jefferson)	Providence	711	Delavan	Delavan	156
Chicago (Ravenswood)	Ravenswood	777	Denver	Denver	464
Chicago	Richard Cole	697	De Soto	De Soto	287
Chicago	Siloam	780	De Witt	Amon	261
Chicago	South Park	662	Diona	Hutton	698
Chicago	Thos. J. Turner	409	Dix	Rome	721
Chicago (Tracy)	Tracy	810	Dixon	Friendship	7
Chicago (So. Chicago)	Triluminar	767	Dongola	Dongola	581
			Donnelson	Donnelson	255
			Downers Grove	Grove	824
			Dundee	Dundee	190
			Du Quoin	Du Quoin	234
			Durand	Durand	302
			Dwight	Livingston	371
			Earlville	Meridian	183
			East Dubuque	Martin	491
			East St. Louis	East St. Louis	504
			East St. Louis	Gothic	852
			Eaton	Crawford	666
			Eddyville	Eddyville	672
			Edgewood	Edgewood	484

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Edinburg	Blueville	647	Grand Tower	Lafayette	657
Edwardsville	Edwardsville	99	Gray's Lake	Rising Sun	115
Effingham	Effingham	149	Grayville	Sheba	200
Elburn	Blackberry	359	Greenfield	Greenfield	129
El Dara	El Dara	388	Greenup	Greenup	125
Eldorado	Eldorado	730	Greenview	Greenview	653
Elgin	Elgin	117	Greenville	Greenville	245
Elgin	Monitor	522	Griggsville	Griggsville	45
Elizabeth	Kavanaugh	36	Grove City	Fisher	585
Elizabethtown	Elizabeth	276	Groveland	Groveland	352
Elliottstown	Delia	525	Hamburg	West Gate	856
Ellis Grove	Kaskaskia	86	Hamilton	Black Hawk	238
Elmwood	Horeb	363	Hamletsburg	Bay City	771
El Paso	El Paso	246	Hampshire	Hampshire	443
Elvaston	Elvaston	715	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	756
Enfield	Enfield	677	Hardin	Calhoun	792
Equality	Equality	2	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	325
Erie	Erie	667	Harristown	Summit	431
Etna	Wabash	179	Harvard	Harvard	309
Eureka	W. C. Hobbs	306	Harvey	Magic City	832
Evanston	Evans	524	Havana	Havana	88
Ewing	Ewing	705	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	580
Exeter	Exeter	424	Hebron	Hebron	604
Fairbury	Tarbolton	351	Henderson	Hiram	26
Fairfield	Fairfield	206	Henry	Henry	119
Fairmount	Fairmount	590	Herrin	Herrin's Prairie	693
Fairview	Fairview	350	Heyworth	Heyworth	251
Fairweather	Kingston	266	Highland	Highland	583
Farina	Farina	601	Highland Park	A. O. Fay	676
Farmer City	Farmer City	710	Hillsboro	Mt. Moriah	51
Farmington	Farmington	192	Hinckley	Hinckley	301
Fieldon	Fieldon	592	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	837
Fillmore	Fillmore	670	Holcomb	Meridian Sun	505
Findlay	Findlay	831	Homer	Homer	199
Fisher	Sangamon	801	Hoopeston	Star	709
Flat Rock	Russellville	348	Hopedale	Hopedale	622
Flora	Flora	204	Hope	Hopewell	844
Forrest	Forrest	614	Hume	Edgar	829
Frankfort	Frankfort	567	Huntsville	Huntsville	465
Franklin	Wadley	616	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	136
Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	264	Illinois City	Illinois City	679
Freeburg	Freeburg	418	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	521
Freedom	Freedom	194	Indianola	Vermilion	265
Freeport	Excelsior	97	Industry	Industry	327
Freeport	Evergreen	170	Iola	Iola	691
Fulton	Fulton City	189	Ipava	Ipava	213
Galena	Miners	273	Iroquois	O. H. Miner	506
Galesburg	Alpha	155	Irving	Irving	455
Galesburg	Vesper	584	Iuka	J. D. Moody	510
Gallatia	Gallatia	684	Jacksonville	Harmony	3
Galva	Galva	243	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	570
Ganntown	New Columbia	336	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	460
Gays	Miles Hart	595	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	394
Gardner	Gardner	573	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	713
Geneseo	Stewart	92	Johnston City	Lake Creek	729
Geneva	Geneva	139	Joliet	Mt. Joliet	42
Genoa	Genoa	288	Joliet	Matteson	175
Georgetown	Russell	154	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	111
Gibson City	Gibson	733	Kane	King Solomon	197
Gillespie	Gillespie	214	Kankakee	Kankakee	389
Gilman	Gilman	591	Kansas	Kansas	280
Girard	Girard	171	Karber's Ridge	Tadmor	794
Glasford	Lancaster	106	Kenney	Henderson	820
Golconda	Golconda	131	Kewanee	Kewanee	159
Golden	LaPrairie	267	Keithsburg	Robert Burns	113
Good Hope	Good Hope	617	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	353
Goreville	Saline	339	Kingston	Kishwaukee	402
Grafton	Full Moon	341	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	398

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Kirkland	Boyd D.	U. D.	Mattoon	Mattoon	260
Kirkwood	Abraham Lincoln	518	Mazon	Mazon	826
Knoxville	Pacific	66	Medora	Fidelity	152
Lacon	Lacon	61	Melvin	Melvin	811
LaFayette	Stark	501	Mendon	Mendon	449
LaGrange	La Grange	770	Mendota	Mendota	176
LaHarpe	La Harpe	195	Meredosia	Benevolent	52
Lake Creek	Lake Creek	729	Metropolis City	Metropolis	91
La Moille	La Moille	383	Milan	Eureka	69
Lanark	Lanark	423	Milford	Milford	168
LaSalle	Acacia	67	Millburn	Antioch	127
Latham	Latham	853	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	345
Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	415	Milton	Milton	275
Lawrenceville	Edward Dobbins.	164	Minier	Comet	641
Lebanon	Lebanon	110	Minonk	Rob Morris	247
Lee Center	Lee Center	146	Minooka	Minooka	528
Leland	Leland	558	Moline	Doric	319
Lena	Lena	174	Momence	Momence	481
Lerna	Lerna	788	Monmouth	Monmouth	37
Le Roy	Le Roy	221	Monticello	Fraternal	58
Lewistown	Lewistown	104	Montrose	Prairie City	578
Lexington	Lexington	482	Morris	Cedar	124
Liberty	Liberty	380	Morrison	Dunlap	321
Libertyville	Libertyville	492	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	681
Lick Creek	Union	627	Mound City	Trinity	562
Lima	Lima	135	Mound Station	Kendrick	430
Lincoln	Logan	210	Mount Auburn	Kedron	340
Lisbon	Orient	323	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	239
Litchfield	Charter Oak	236	Mt. Carroll	Cyrus	188
Litchfield	Litchfield	517	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	331
Littleton	Littleton	766	Mt. Morris	Samuel H. Davis.	96
Loami	Loami	450	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	87
Lockport	Lockport	538	Mount Sterling	Hardin	44
Loda	Abraham Jonas.	316	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	31
London Mills	London	848	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	180
Long Point	Long Point	552	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	498
Louisville	Louisville	196	Murrayville	Murrayville	432
Lovington	Lovington	228	Naperville	Euclid	65
Ludlow	Pera	574	Nashville	Washington	55
Lyndon	Lyndon	750	Nebo	Nebo	806
Lynnville	Gill	382	Neoga	Neoga	279
McHenry	McHenry	158	Neponset	Neponset	803
McLean	McLean	469	New Boston	New Boston	59
McLeansboro	Polk	137	New Burnside	New Burnside	772
Macedonia	Royal	807	New Canton	New Canton	821
Mackinaw	Mackinaw	132	New Douglas	Madison	560
Macomb	Macomb	17	New Grand Chain	Grand Chain	660
Macon	South Macon	467	New Hartford	New Hartford	453
Magnolia	Magnolia	103	New Haven	New Haven	230
Mahomet	Mahomet	220	New Holland	New Holland	741
Makanda	Makanda	434	Newman	Newman	369
Manchester	Manchester	229	New Salem	New Salem	218
Manito	Manito	476	Newton	Newton	216
Mansfield	Mansfield	773	New Windsor	Oxford	367
Mapleton	Phoenix	663	Noble	Noble	362
Maquon	Maquon	530	Nokomis	Nokomis	456
Marcelline	Marcelline	114	Normal	Normal	673
Marengo	Marengo	138	Norris City	May	718
Marine	Marine	355	Norwood Park	Beacon Light	784
Marion	Fellowship	89	Nunda	Nunda	169
Maroa	Maroa	454	Oakland	Oakland	219
Marseilles	Marseilles	417	Oak Park	Harlem	540
Marshall	Marshall	133	Oblong	Oblong City	644
Martinsville	Clark	603	Oconee	Oconee	392
Martinton	Martinton	845	Odell	Odell	401
Mascoutah	Douglas	361	Odin	Odin	503
Mason	Mason	217	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	576
Mason City	Mason City	403	Ogden	Ogden	754

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Ohio	Ohio	814	Raleigh	Raleigh	128
Olmsted	Caledonia	47	Ramsey	Ramsey	405
Olney	Olney	140	Rankin	Rankin	725
Omaha	Omaha	723	Rantoul	Rantoul	470
Onarga	Onarga	305	Raritan	Raritan	727
Oneida	Oneida	337	Raymond	Raymond	692
Opdyke	Jefferson	368	Red Bud	Red Bud	427
Oquawka	Oquawka	123	Richmond	Richmond	143
Orangeville	Orangeville	687	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	632
Oregon	Oregon	420	Ridgway	Ridgway	816
Orion	Sherman	535	Rio	Rio	685
Oswego	Raven	303	Riverton	Riverton Union	786
Ottawa	Occidental	40	Robinson	Robinson	250
Ottawa	Humboldt	555	Rochelle	Horicon	244
Owaneco	Locust	623	Rochester	Rochester	635
Palatine	Palatine	314	Rockford	Rockford	102
Palestine	Palestine	849	Rockford	Star in the East	166
Palmyra	Palmyra	463	Rockford	E. F. W. Ellis	633
Pana	Pana	226	Rock Island	Trio	57
Paris	Prairie	77	Rock Island	Rock Island	658
Paris	Paris	268	Rockport	Rockport	830
Parkersburg	Parkersburg	509	Rockton	Rockton	74
Patoka	Patoka	613	Roodhouse	E. M. Husted	796
Pawnee	Pawnee	675	Roscoe	Roscoe	75
Paw Paw	Corinthian	205	Rose Bud	Tempel Hill	701
Paxton	Paxton	416	Roseville	Roseville	519
Payson	Payson	379	Rossville	Rossville	527
Pearl City	Pearl	823	Rushville	Rushville	9
Pecatonica	A. W. Rawson	145	Rutland	Rutland	477
Pekin	Pekin	29	Sadorus	J. R. Gorin	537
Pekin	Empire	126	Saint Charles	Unity	48
Pellonia	Farmers	232	Saint Elmo	Saint Elmo	769
Peoria	Peoria	15	Salem	Marion	130
Peoria	Temple	46	Sandwich	Meteor	283
Peoria	Illinois	263	San Jose	San Jose	645
Peoria	Schiller	335	Saunemin	Saunemin	738
Peotone	Peotone	636	Savanna	Mississippi	385
Perry	Perry	95	Saybrook	Cheney's Grove	468
Peru	St. Johns	13	Scott Land	Scott Land	743
Petersburg	Clinton	19	Scottville	Scottville	426
Philo	Centennial	747	Seaton	Charity	838
Pilot	Newtown	714	Seneca	Seneca	532
Pinckneyville	Mitchell	85	Shabbona	Shabbona	374
Pittsfield	Pittsfield	790	Shannon	Shannon	490
Piper City	Piper	608	Shawneetown	Warren	14
Plainfield	Plainfield	536	Sheffield	Ames	142
Plainview	Plainview	461	Shelbyville	Jackson	53
Plainville	Adams	529	Sheldon	Sheldon	609
Plano	Sunbeam	428	Sheridan	Sheridan	735
Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	565	Shipman	Shipman	212
Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	700	Shirley	Shirley	582
Plymouth	Plymouth	286	Sibley	Sibley	761
Pocahontas	Gordon	473	Sidell	Sidell	798
Polo	Mystic Tie	187	Sidney	Sidney	347
Pontiac	Pontiac	294	Somonauk	Somonauk	646
Pontoosuc	Herrick	193	Sparland	Sparland	441
Port Byron	Philo	436	Sparta	Hope	162
Potomac	Potomac	782	Springfield	Springfield	4
Prairie City	Golden Gate	248	Springfield	Central	71
Pre-emption	Pre-emption	755	Springfield	Tyrian	333
Princeton	Bureau	112	Springfield	St. Paul	500
Princeton	Princeton	587	Spring Hill	Bollen	412
Princeville	Princeville	360	Spring Valley	S. M. Dalzell	805
Prophetstown	Prophetstown	293	Stanford	Stanford	785
Quincy	Bodley	1	Staunton	Staunton	177
Quincy	Herman	39	Steeleville	Alma	497
Quincy	Quincy	296	Sterling	Rock River	612
Quincy	Lambert	659	Stewardson	Stewardson	541

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Stockton	Plum River	554	Waldron	Aroma	378
Stone Fort	Stone Fort	495	Walnut	Walnut	722
Streator	Streator	607	Walpole	Tuscan	630
Stronghurst	Stronghurst	847	Walshville	Walshville	475
Sublette	Sublette	349	Waltham	Waltham	384
Sullivan	Sullivan	764	Warren	Jo Daviess	278
Summerfield	Summerfield	342	Warsaw	Warsaw	257
Sumner	Sumner	334	Washburn	Washburn	421
Sycamore	Sycamore	134	Washington	Taylor	98
Tamaroa	Tamaroa	207	Wataga	Wataga	291
Tampico	Yorktown	655	Waterman	Waterman	728
Taylorville	Mound	122	Waterloo	Morris	787
Tennessee	Tennessee	496	Watseka	Watseka	446
Thompsonville	Akin	749	Watson	Watson	602
Thomson	Thomson	559	Wauconda	Wauconda	298
Time	Time	569	Waukegan	Waukegan	78
Tiskilwa	Sharon	550	Waverly	Waverly	118
Toledo	Toledo	834	Wayne City	Orel	759
Tolona	Tolono	391	Waynesville	Wayne	172
Tonica	Tonica	364	Weldon	Weldon	746
Toulon	Toulon	93	Wenona	Wenona	344
Towanda	Towanda	542	West Chicago	Amity	472
Tower Hill	Tower Hill	493	West Point	Dills	295
Tremont	Tremont	462	Wheaton	Wheaton	269
Trenton	Trenton	109	Wheeling	Vitruvius	81
Trilla	Muddy Point	396	White Hall	White Hall	80
Troy	Troy	588	Williamsville	Lavely	203
Troy Grove	Shiloh	397	Willow Hill	Cooper	489
Tunnell Hill	Reynoldsburg	419	Wilmington	Wilmington	208
Tuscola	Tuscola	332	Winchester	Winchester	105
Union	Orion	358	Windsor	Windsor	322
Upper Alton	Franklin	25	Winnebago	Winnebago	745
Urbana	Urbana	157	Winslow	Winslow	564
Utica	Utica U.D.		Winterrowd	Mayo	664
Vandalia	Temperance	16	Woburn	Gilham	809
Venice	Triple	835	Wolf Creek	Chapel Hill	719
Vermilion	Stratton	408	Woodhull	Woodhull	502
Vermont	Vermont	116	Woodstock	Saint Marks	63
Verona	Verona	757	Wyanet	Wyanet	231
Versailles	Versailles	108	Wyoming	Wyoming	479
Victoria	A. T. Darrah	793	Xenia	Xenia	485
Vienna	Vienna	150	Yates City	Yates City	448
Viola	Viola	577	York	York	313
Virden	Virden	161	Yorkville	Kendall	471
Virginia	Virginia	544			

List of Lodges by Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
33	Oriental	Chicago	78 Monroe St
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Masonic Temple
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Randolph and Halsted Sts
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Masonic Temple
314	Palatine	Palatine	
410	Mithra	Chicago	257 N. Clark St
437	Chicago	Chicago	Masonic Temple
524	Evans	Evanston	
557	Lessing	Chicago	615-617 N. Clark St
639	Keystone	Chicago	615-617 N. Clark St
662	South Park	Chicago	155 53d St
686	Garfield	Chicago	1250 West Madison St
711	Providence	Jefferson	
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Masonic Temple
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	
767	Trilluminar	Chicago	227 92d St
774	Lake View	Chicago	Lincoln, Racine & Diversy Aves
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	615 N. Clark St
784	Beacon Light	Chicago	Norwood Park
797	Normal Park	Chicago	69th St. and Stewart Ave.
810	Tracy	Chicago	
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Milwaukee and North Aves
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	Windsor Park
842	Fides	Chicago	
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	

SECOND DISTRICT.

NO	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	
182	Germania	Chicago	615 N. Clark St
271	Blaney	Chicago	78 Monroe St
310	Dearborn	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
393	Blair	Chicago	Masonic Temple
411	Hesperia	Chicago	78 Monroe St
478	Pleiades	Chicago	785 West Madison St
526	Covenant	Chicago	Masonic Temple
610	Union Park	Chicago	473 and 475 W. Madison St
642	Apollo	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
669	Herder	Chicago	358 Blue Island Ave
690	Englewood	Chicago	63d and Yale Sts
716	Calumet	Blue Island	
731	Harbor	Chicago	91st St. and Commercial Ave.
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	State and 44th Sts
768	Mizpah	Chicago	4341 South Halsted St
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	76th St. near Dobson Ave.
780	Siloam	Chicago	1249 Madison St
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	79th and Sherman Sts
800	Kenwood	Chicago	4308 Cottage Grove Ave
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	Armitage and Keeney Aves
819	Columbian	Chicago	1812 W 22d St
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	
843	Park	Chicago	Clark St. and Greenleaf Ave.
854	Brighton Park	Chicago	Hart and Archer Aves

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
141	Garden City	Chicago	Masonic Temple
209	W. B. Warren	Chicago	Masonic Temple
277	Accordia	Chicago	Halsted St. and North Ave
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Masonic Temple
409	T. J. Turner	Chicago	Masonic Temple
422	Landmark	Chicago	3636 Cottage Grove Ave
508	Home	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
540	Harlem	Oak Park	
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	615-617 N. Clark St
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	404 and 406 Milwaukee Ave
674	Waldeck	Chicago	44th and State St
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	2941 Archer Ave
717	Arcana	Chicago	Halsted and Randolph Sts
739	Lakeside	Chicago	3120 Forest Ave
765	Palace	Pullman	
770	LaGrange	LaGrange	
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	Wilson St. & E. Ravenswo'd Park
783	Constantia	Chicago	70 Adams St
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Irving Park
804	Kensington	Chicago	Henderson's Hall
815	Lawn	Chicago	
832	Magic City	Harvey	
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	225 64th St
850	Austin	Austin	
855	King Oscar	Chicago	Masonic Temple

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane
90	Jerusalem Temple	Aurora	Kane
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane
139	Geneva	Geneva	Kane
190	Dundee	Dundee	Kane
254	Aurora	Aurora	Kane
359	Blackberry	Elburn	Kane
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry
138	Marengo	Marengo	McHenry
143	Richmond	Richmond	McHenry
158	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry
169	Nunda	Nunda	McHenry
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry
358	Orion	Union	McHenry
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake
115	Rising Sun	Gray's Lake	Lake
127	Antioch	Millburn	Lake
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Lake
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Lake
827	Sequoit	Antioch	Lake

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone
575	Capron	Capron	Boone
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	Winnebago
166	Star-in-the-East	Rockford	Winnebago
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Winnebago
302	Durand	Durand	Winnebago
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Stephenson
174	Lena	Lena	Stephenson
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson
823	Pearl	Pearl City	Stephenson

SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess
273	Miners	Galena	Jo Daviess
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Jo Daviess
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess
554	Plum River	Stockton	Jo Daviess
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Carroll
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Whiteside
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle
320	Creston	Creston	Ogle
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee
146	Lee Centre	Lee Centre	Lee
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Lee

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Lee
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee
349	Sublette	Sublette	Lee
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	De Kalb
144	De Kalb	De Kalb	De Kalb
283	Meteor	Sandwich	De Kalb
288	Genoa	Genoa	De Kalb
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	De Kalb
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	De Kalb
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	De Kalb
728	Waterman	Waterman	De Kalb
UD	Boyd D	Kirkland	De Kalb

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
303	Raven	Oswego	Kendall
323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	Du Page
472	Amity	West Chicago	Du Page
824	Grove	Downers Grove	Du Page
42	Mt Joliet	Joliet	Will
175	Matteson	Joliet	Will
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will
763	Crete	Crete	Will
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy
826	Mazon	Mazon	Grundy

NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
13	St. John's	Peru	La Salle
40	Occidental	Ottawa	La Salle
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle
176	Mendota	Mendota	La Salle
183	Meridian	Earlville	La Salle
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle
364	Tonica	Tonica	La Salle
384	Waltham	Waltham	La Salle
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	La Salle

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

NINTH DISTRICT.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle
UD	Utica	Utica	La Salle
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston

TENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau
142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Bureau
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau
383	La Moille	La Moille	Bureau
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau
803	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark
501	Stark	La Fayette	Stark
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry
243	Galva	Galva	Henry
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry
680	Clement	Colono	Henry
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
679	Illinois City	Buffalo Prairie	Rock Island
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer
755	Viola	Viola	Mercer
577	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer
838	Charity	Seaton	Mercer

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough
233	Blandinsville	Bladinsville	McDonough
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough
327	Industry	Industry	McDonough
496	Tennessee	Tennessee	McDonough
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough
781	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton
848	London	London Mills	Fulton
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
26	Hiram	Henderson	Knox
66	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Knox
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Knox
291	Wataga	Wataga	Knox
330	Altona	Altona	Knox
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox
685	Rio	Rio	Knox
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Knox
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Warren
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren
619	Berwick	Cameron	Warren
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	Henderson

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria
106	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria
222	George Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria
335	Schiller	Peoria	Peoria
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria
663	Phoenix	Mapleton	Peoria
748	Alta	Alta	Peoria
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford
306	Wm. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell
156	Delavan	Delavan	Tazewell
352	Groveland	Groveland	Tazewell
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean
221	Le Roy	Le Roy	McLean
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	McLean
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean
468	Cheneys Grove	Saybrook	McLean
469	McLean	McLean	McLean
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean
512	Wade Barney	Bloomington	McLean
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean
673	Normal	Normal	McLean
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean
742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean
785	Stanford	Stanford	McLean
799	Colfax	Colfax	McLean
84	De Witt	Clinton	De Witt
172	Wayne	Waynesville	De Witt
261	Amon	De Witt	De Witt
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	De Witt
746	Weldon	Weldon	De Witt
820	Henderson	Kenney	De Witt
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford
811	Melvin	Melvin	Ford

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee
168	Milford	Milford	Iroquois
305	Onarga	Onarga	Iroquois
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois
845	Martinton	Martinton	Iroquois
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion
844	Hopewell	Hope	Vermilion

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorous	Champaign
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Douglas
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Edgar
829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles
179	Wabash	Etna	Coles
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles
698	Hutton	Diona	Coles

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Piatt
651	Atwood	Atwood	Piatt
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Piatt
812	De Land	De Land	Piatt
228	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie
825	Arthur	Arthur	Moultrie
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon
431	Summit	Harristown	Macon
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Logan
210	Logan	Lincoln	Logan
741	New Holland	New Holland	Logan
808	Cornland	Cornland	Logan
853	Latham	Latham	Logan

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
88	Havana	Havana	Mason
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason
476	Manito	Manito	Mason
645	San Jose	San Jose	Mason
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Menard
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Sangamon
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Sangamon
354	Ark & Archor	Auburn	Sangamon
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Sangamon
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Sangamon
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Sangamon
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
44	Hardin	Mt. Stering	Brown
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown
430	Kendrick	Mound Station	Brown
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott
846	Bluffs	Bluffs	Scott
34	Barry	Barry	Pike
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike
95	Perry	Perry	Pike
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike
275	Milton	Milton	Pike
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike
569	Time	Time	Pike
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike
806	Nebo	Nebo	Pike
821	New Canton	New Canton	Pike
830	Rockport	Rockport	Pike

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams
39	Herman	Quincy	Adams
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams
135	Lima	Lima	Adams
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams
267	La Prairie	Golden	Adams
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams
379	Payson	Payson	Adams
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams
529	Adams	Plainville	Adams
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	Hancock
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hancock
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock
295	Dills	West Point	Hancock
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock
486	Bowen	Bowen	Hancock
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
792	Calhoun	Hardin	Calhoun
	West Gate U. D.	Hamburg	Calhoun
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene
197	King Solomon	Kane	Greene
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Greene
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jersey
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Jersey
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	Macoupin
152	Fidelity	Medora	Macoupin
161	Virden	Virden	Macoupin
171	Girard	Girard	Macoupin
177	Staunton	Staunton	Macoupin
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin
249	Hibbard	Brighton	Macoupin
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
51	Mount Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgomery
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Montgomery
255	Donnelson	Donnellson	Montgomery
455	Irving	Irving	Montgomery
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgomery
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgomery
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgomery
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgomery
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgomery
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian
226	Pana	Pana	Christian
340	Kedron	Mount Auburn	Christian
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian
623	Locust	Owaneco	Christian
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Shelby
322	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby
541	Stewardson	Stewardson	Shelby
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby
831	Findlay	Findlay	Shelby

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICT.—*Continued.*

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberland
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberland
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberland
834	Toledo	Toledo	Cumberland
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark
313	York	York	Clark
442	Casey	Casey	Clark
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark
620	Newhope	Cohn	Clark
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford
666	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford
849	Palestine	Palestine	Crawford
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper
140	Olney	Olney	Richland
362	Noble	Noble	Richland
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
334	Sumner	Sumner	Lawrence
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence

TWEN TYFIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay
204	Flora	Flora	Clay
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay
691	Iola	Iola	Clay
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham
525	Delia	Elliottstown	Effingham
533	Altamount	Altamount	Effingham
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Effingham
602	Watson	Watson	Effingham
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Effingham
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette
601	Farina	Farina	Fayette
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette
130	Marion	Salem	Marion
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion
503	Odin	Odin	Marion
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
245	Greenville	Greenville	Bond
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond
809	Gillham	Woburn	Bond
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Madison
27	Piasa	Alton	Madison
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison
315	Erwin	Alton	Madison
355	Marine	Marine	Madison
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison
560	Madison	New Douglas	Madison
583	Highland	Highland	Madison
588	Troy	Troy	Madison
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison
835	Triple	Venice	Madison

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	St. Clair
361	Douglas	Muscoutah	St. Clair
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	St. Clair
852	Gothic	East St. Louis	St. Clair
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe
787	Morris	Waterloo	Monroe
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph
86	Kaskaskia	Ellis Grove	Randolph
162	Hope	Sparta	Randolph
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph
497	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
55	Washington	Nashville	Washington
153	Clay	Ashley	Washington
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	Jefferson
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin
567	Frankfort	Frankfort	Franklin
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin
744	Goode	Brayfield	Franklin
749	Akin	Thompsonville	Franklin
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Perry
234	Du Quoin	Du Quoin	Perry

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	Jackson
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson
434	Makanda	Makanda	Jackson
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson
657	La Fayette	Grand Tower	Jackson
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Jackson
833	Dean	Ava	Jackson
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson
693	Herrins Prairie	Herrin	Williamson
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson
729	Lake Creek	Johnston City	Williamson
802	Williamson	Carterville	Williamson
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Williamson

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCTION.	COUNTY.
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne
331	Mount Erie	Mt. Erie	Wayne
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne
759	Orel	Wayne City	Wayne
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards
239	Mount Carmel	Mount Carmel	Wabash
752	Allendale	Allendale	Wabash
200	Sheba	Grayville	White
272	Carmi	Carmi	White
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White
677	Enfield	Enfield	White
718	May	Norris City	White
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton
807	Royal	Macedonia	Hamilton
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Saline
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	Saline
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin
230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin
723	Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin
816	Ridgway	Ridgway	Gallatin

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope
701	Temple Hill	Rose Bud	Pope
771	Bay City	Hamletsburg	Pope
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac
232	Farmers	Pellonia	Massac
336	New Columbia	New Columbia	Massac
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Johnson
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson
778	Gurney	New County Line	Johnson
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union
520	Anna	Anna	Union
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	Union
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Pulaski
562	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski
237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander

DEFUNCT LODGES.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T	REMARKS.
5	Far West	Galena	Jo Daviess	April 29, 1840		Charter was never issued
6	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	April 29, 1840	1845 6	Surrendered
10	Joliet	Joliet	Will	Oct. 5, 1841	Oct. 15, 1845	Revoked
11	Cass	Virginia	Cass	Oct. 4, 1842		Rescinded and continued U. D.
12	Rising Sun	Montrose	Iowa*	Oct. 4, 1842	Oct. 3, 1843	Suspended
18	La Fayette	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 2, 1843	Oct. 1864	Arrested
21	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1843	May 9, 1847	Surrendered
22	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Wisconsin*	Oct. 2, 1843		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Wisconsin
28	Monroe	Waterloo	Monroe	Oct. 7, 1844	1874-5	Arrested
30	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	Oct. 6, 1845	July. 1875	Arrested
32	Apollo	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1845	Oct. 1848	Surrendered
41	Far West	Galena	Jo Daviess	Oct. 8, 1846	Oct. 6 1852	Forfeited
54	Reclamation	Nauvoo	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1848	July 5, 1882	Surrendered
56	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	Oct. 2, 1848	Oct. 27, 1886	Forfeited
62	Jerusalem	Oregon	Ogle	Oct. 3, 1848	Oct. 4, 1853	Forfeited
68	Naples	Naples	Scott	Oct. 2, 1849	Sept. 16, 1892	Arrested
70	Social	Hennepin	Putnam	Oct. 1849	Jan. 23, 1889	Surrendered
73	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	Oct. 1849	1859½	Surrendered
82	Metamora	Metamora	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1850	1884-85	Surrendered
83	Iroquois	Middleport	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1850	1856½	No record
94	Morning Sun	Jerseyville	Jersey	Oct. 8, 1850	1862-63	Surrendered
101	Madison	Upper Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1851	1861-62	Surrendered
107	Fayette	Fayette	Greene	Oct. 6, 1851	Aug. 16, 1875	Arrested
120	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan	Oct. 4, 1852	1854½	No record
121	Cataract	St. Anthony's Falls	Minnesota	Oct. 4, 1852		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Minnesota
163	Westfield	Westfield	Clark	Oct. 3, 1855	Dec. 20, 1894	Surrendered
167	Oswego	Oswego	Kendall	Oct. 2, 1855	Feb. 7, 1859	Surrendered
181	Moultrie	Sullivan	Moultrie	Oct. 2, 1855	May 5, 1879	Arrested
184	Nebraska	Belleview	Nebraska*	Oct. 3, 1855		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Nebraska
186	Fort Armstrong	Rock Island	Rock Island	Oct. 6, 1856	March 9, 1863	Consolidated with Trio No. 57
191	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	Oct. 9, 1856	July 27, 1871	Surrendered
198	Grand View	Grand View / Dudley	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1856	Feb. 9, 1889	Surrendered
202	Sterling	Sterling	Whiteside	Oct. 6, 1856	1868	Annulled
215	Weir	Six Mile	Madison	Oct. 7, 1856	1861-2	Surrendered
223	Keeney	Edgington	Rock Island	Oct. 8, 1856	Jan. 12, 1889	Arrested
224	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant / St. Anna / Farmer City	DeWitt	Oct. 8, 1856	1870-71	No record
225	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct. 8, 1856	1862-63.	Surrendered

242	Aegis	Annawan	Henry	Oct. 3, 1857	May 13, 1859	Arrested	
256	Algonquin	Algonquin	McHenry	Oct. 6, 1858	Jan. 21, 1880	Surrendered	
258	Bonus	Bonus	Boone	Oct. 6, 1865			
	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry		Aug. 26, 1885	Surrendered	
259	New Berlin	New Berlin	Sangamon	Oct. 6, 1858	1874¼	No record	
281	Martinsville	Martinsville	Clark	Oct. 6, 1858	1865¼	No record	
284	Alton	Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1858	May 4, 1874	Consolidated with Piasa No. 27	
289	Iroquois	Middleport	Iroquois	Oct. 7, 1858	1866¼	No record	
290	Cache	Mound City	Pulaski	Oct. 7, 1858	1875¼	No record	
299	Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon	Oct. 5, 1859	March 20, 1897	Arrested	
300	Hanover	Hanover	Jo Daviess	Oct. 5, 1859	Jan. 7, 1887	Surrendered	
304	Cement	Utica	La Salle	Oct. 5, 1859	1883	Surrendered	
317	New Liberty	New Liberty	Pope	Oct. 5, 1859	Sept. 10, 1879	Arrested	
324	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	Oct. 5, 1859	Feb. 5, 1864	Cons'lidated with Union No. 78 as Waukegan No. 78	
326	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry	Oct. 5, 1859	Dec. 23, 1861	Cons'lid'ted with Bonus No. 258 as Chemung No. 258	
328	Grafton	Huntley	McHenry	Oct. 5, 1859	April 11, 1884	Surrendered	
329	Durham	Durham	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1860	1868–69	Surrendered	
338	Grand Detour	Grand Detour	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1869	1877–78	Arrested	
343	Arcturus	Polo	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1860	1863¾	No record	
357	Eddy	Kingston	Peoria	Oct. 2, 1860	1869¾	No record	
370	Middleton	Middleton	Clay	Oct. 8, 1862	April 19, 1878	Consolidated with Bell Rive No. 696	
372	Galesburg	Galesburg	Knox	Oct. 8, 1862	Dec. 16, 1880	Surrendered.	
375	Isaac Underhill	Secor	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1862	1874¾	No record	
376	Ash Grove	Ash Grove	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1862	1869¾	No record	
377	Archimedes	Belleville	St. Clair	Oct. 8, 1863	April 8, 1889	Consolidated with St. Clair Lodge No. 24	
381	M. R. Thompsen	Freeport	Stephenson	Oct. 8, 1863	Jan. 7, 1890	Consolidated with Excelsior Lodge No. 97	
387	Greenbush	Greenbush	Warren	Oct. 8, 1863	May 28, 1889	Arrested	
	Youngstown	Youngstown					
395	H. G. Reynolds	Whitefield	Bureau	Oct. 8, 1864	May 26, 1880	Surrendered	
400	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	Oct. 5, 1864	March 24, 1896	Conso'd'ted with Knoxville No. 66 as Pacific No. 66.	
407	Blue Grass	Blue Grass	Vermilion	Oct. 5, 1864	April 12, 1882	Arrested	
		Marysville					
413	Forreston	Forreston	Ogle	Oct. 5, 1864	Dec. 4, 1876	Consolidated with S. H. Davis Lodge No. 96	
425	Kaneville	Kaneville	Kane	Oct. 4, 1865	July, 1883	Surrendered	
435	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau	Oct. 4, 1865	July 12, 1881	Surrendered	
438	H. W. Bigelow	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 4, 1865	March 27, 1875	Surrendered	
439	Luce	Quincy	Adams	Oct. 4, 1865	Jan. 17, 1889	Surrendered	
452	Grant	Richview	Washington	Oct. 4, 1865	July 21, 1887	Surrendered	
457	Moscow	Moscow	Union	Oct. 4, 1865	July 9, 1898	Arrested	
459	Butler	Butler	Montgomery	Oct. 3, 1866	May 18, 1887	Surrendered	
480	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	Oct. 3, 1866	Sept. 26, 1889	Consolidated with Lincoln No. 210 as Logan No. 210	
483	Belle City	Belle City	Hamilton	Oct. 3, 1866	March 27, 1880	Arrested	
494	Bath	Bath	Mason	Oct. 3, 1866	Dec. 19, 1895	Surrendered	
499	Mt. Zion	Mt. Zion	Macon	Oct. 3, 1866	1874–75	Consolidated with Ionic Lodge No. 312	
507	Manteno	Manteno	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1866	March 14, 1878	Arrested	
511	Clintonville	South Elgin	Kane	Oct. 3, 1866	April 7, 1897	Consolidated with Elgin Lodge No. 117	
513	Cold Spring	Cold Spring	Shelby	Oct. 1, 1867	July 27, 1882	Arrested	
515	Dement	Dement	Ogle	Oct. 1, 1867	Jan. 25, 1886	Consolidated with Malta No. 320 as Creston No. 320	

DEFUNCT LODGES.—Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T.	REMARKS.
545	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	Oct. 1, 1867.	Feb. 21, 1887.	Surrendered.
546	Nilwood	Nilwood	Macoupin	Oct. 1, 1867.	1876-77.	Surrendered.
548	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess	Oct. 1, 1867.	March 4, 1898.	Arrested.
549	Newark	Newark	Kendall	Oct. 1, 1867.	1884-5.	Surrendered.
551	Darwin	Darwin	Clark	Oct. 1, 1867.	Aug. 25, 1887.	Surrendered.
553	Kyle	Macomb	McDonough	Oct. 1, 1867.	1876-77.	Surrendered.
561	Trinity	Monmouth	Warren	Oct. 1, 1867.	Jan. 28, 1886.	Surrendered.
563	Hamilton	Otterville	Jersey	Oct. 1, 1867.	1886	
568	Delta	Cairo	Alexander	Oct. 1, 1867.	Feb. 23, 1874.	Consolidated with Cairo Lodge No. 237.
571	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct. 1, 1867.	1869	Surrendered.
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1868.	May 15, 1897.	Surrendered.
586	Tazewell	Delavan	Tazewell	Oct. 6, 1868.	1874-75.	Consolidated with Delavan Lodge No. 156.
589	Elwood	Humbolt	Coles	Oct. 6, 1868.	July 18, 1891.	Surrendered.
593	W. M. Egan	Jefferson	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868.	Aug. 1872.	Arrested.
594	Lodi	Lodi	Kane	Oct. 6, 1868.	April 19, 1876.	Surrendered.
596	National	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868.	March 13, 1894.	Arrested.
597	Lostant	Lostant	LaSalle	Oct. 6, 1868.	Jan. 14, 1888.	Surrendered.
598	Dorchester	Dorchester	Macoupin	Oct. 6, 1868.	Oct. 29, 1884.	Surrendered.
599	Fowler	Fowler	Adams	Oct. 6, 1868.	Feb. 24, 1879.	Surrendered.
605	Allen	Allen / Stanford	McLean	Oct. 6, 1868.	May 5, 1886.	Arrested.
606	Wapella	Wapella	DeWitt	Oct. 6, 1868.	May 26, 1874.	Surrendered.
615	Anchor	Mason City	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869.	1874-75.	Consolidated with Mason City Lodge No. 403.
621	Venice	Venice	Madison	Oct. 5, 1869.	Aug. 21, 1886.	Surrendered.
624	Dubois	Dubois	Washington	Oct. 5, 1869.	Sept. 1883.	Surrendered.
625	Melrose	Melrose	Clark	Oct. 5, 1869.	May 4, 1877.	Arrested.
626	Putnam	Granville	Putnam	Oct. 5, 1869.	1871‡	No record.
628	Mosaic	Hudson	McLean	Oct. 5, 1869.	Aug. 21, 1882.	Arrested.
629	Old Time	Havana	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869.	Feb. 14, 1877.	Consolidatedwith Havana Lodge No. 88.
637	Burlington	Burlington	Kane	Oct. 6, 1869.	Dec. 21, 1876.	Surrendered.
638	Fortitude	Sagetown	Henderson	Oct. 6, 1869.	March 10, 1884.	Arrested.
640	Coleta	Coleta	Whiteside	Jan. 7, 1870.	1874‡	No record.
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	DuPage	Oct. 4, 1870.	Feb. 16, 1895.	Arrested.
650	Irvington	Irvington	Washington	Oct. 4, 1870.	Aug. 31, 1891.	Surrendered.
652	Polar Star	Mulkeytown	Franklin	Oct. 4, 1870.	Aug. 10, 1888.	Arrested.
654	Woodford	ElPaso	Woodford	Oct. 4, 1870.	March 5, 1877.	Surrendered.
661	Bethesda	Potosi / Colfax	Livingston / McLean	Oct. 5, 1870.	March 1, 1886.	Arrested.
677	Farina	Farina	Marion	Oct. 3, 1871.	April, 1880.	Surrendered.
861	Sheffield	Sheffield / Rockbridge	Greene	Oct. 3, 1871.	May 20, 1886.	Arrested.

689	Advance	Galva	Henry	Oct. 1, 1872	Nov. 28, 1876	Surrendered
694	Center	Pana	Christian	Oct. 1, 1872	Jan. 14, 1887	Surrendered
690	Libanus	Rosemond	Christian	Oct. 7, 1873	Sept. 21, 1875	Arrested
703	St. Andrews	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873	March 20, 1885	Surrendered
707	Circle	Mattoon	Coles	Oct. 8, 1873	April 23, 1896	Consolidated with Mattoon Lodge No. 260
708	Lemont	Lemont	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873	Sept. 7, 1897	Surrendered
720	Varna	Varna	Marshall	Oct. 7, 1874	May 13, 1882	Surrendered
736	Dennison	) Dennison) McKeen	Clark	Oct. 3, 1876	Dec. 22, 1888	Surrendered
740	Grant Park	Grant Park	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1876	May 15, 1895	Surrendered
753	Cornell	Cornell	Livingston	Oct. 2, 1877	Sept. 1, 1888	Arrested
760	Belleflower	Belleflower	McLean	Oct. 5, 1881	July 13, 1886	Surrendered
775	Omega	Charleston	Coles	Oct. 6, 1886	Dec. 9, 1899	Consolidated with Charleston Lodge No. 35
828	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski	Oct. 4, 1893	Jan. 1, 1896	Consol'd with Villa Ridge, No. 562 as Trinity No. 562

*State. †Constituted; no date given when chartered. ‡Records cease.

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1899.	INCREASE. Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1900.	Dues 1900.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.	Contributed to those not Members.	Contributed to Masonic Orphans' Home.	
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams	174	4		7		11			9	5		14	171	$126 00	1	4	4	150	282 62	$19 75			
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin	21	1		2		3			1	1		2	22	16 50		5		20		2 00			
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan	133	3	1			4			3	1		4	133	99 75	3	5	4	125	43 85	13 50		$ 5 00	
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon	150	6	1	5		12	1		6	2		9	153	107 25	3	8	7	130	2 00	15 00		20 15	
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee	149	1	1	3		5			3	2		5	149	111 75		2	3	138		5 00		6 00	
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon	346	19	1	16		36	23		6	8		37	345	258 75	1	14	17	323	188 00	2 45			
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler	77	4	1	3		8			1	2		3	82	61 50		5	5	73		5 00			
13	St. John's	Peru	LaSalle	76	4		2		6			1	2		3	79	59 25	1	5	6	76	71 75	25 00		5 00	
14	Warren	Shawnectown	Gallatin	38	1		3		4			1	2		3	39	27 75		1	1	35					
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria	296	18	2	6		26	6			2		8	314	228 75	7	24	23	291	54 85	12 00			
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette	51	10	1	2		13			3	1		4	63	47 25		11	10	61	25 00	5 25			
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough	147	5	1	1		7	1		3	2		6	148	108 75		8	8	139	3 65	5 00		100 00	
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Menard	103	4		2		6	1		3			4	105	78 75	2	6	4	101	49 75	3 00		5 00	
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock	102	4		2		6	5		6	1		12	96	72 00		4	4	92	29 00	9 90			
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass	108	6		1		7	3		4	1		8	107	80 25	1	6	5	100	27 00				
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair	125	5		2		7	2			3		5	127	91 50	1	6	4	113	51 00	10 00		10 00	
25	Franklin	UpperAlton	Madison	71	2		1		3	3		3			6	68	51 00	1	4	3	66					
26	Hiram	Henderson	Knox	24								4			4	20	15 00				20					
27	Piasa	Alton	Madison	102	7	2	2		11			1	1		2	111	83 25	1	8	9	100	28 00	34 00		65 00	
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell	57	13	1	4		18	1		1			2	73	54 75	1	13	15	68		5 00			
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	84	3		1		4	2		2			4	84	63 00	3	3	3	72					
33	Oriental	Chicago	Cook	322	30		6		36			5	7		12	346	259 50		30	32	326	307 50			75 00	
34	Barry	Barry	Pike	89	10		3		13	3			2		5	97	66 00	1	10	10	80					
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles	80	12	3	1		16			1			1	95	69 75	3	12	13	94	10 00	20 00			
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess	34	10	1			11				1		1	44	33 00	3	6	9	38	40 00	4 00			
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Warren	100	3	2	4		9	3		1	2		6	103	74 25		4	4	92					
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion	257	4	2	6		12	1		1	2		4	265	192 75	1	3	4	214	65 00	9 40			
39	Herman	Quincy	Adams	42	2				2			1		1	2	42	31 50		2	2	35					
40	Occidental	Ottawa	LaSalle	163	3	1	4		8			3	3		6	165	123 75	3	7	5	155	15 00	12 30		10 10	
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Will	231	20	1	4		25	2		4	3		9	247	185 25	5	16	20	227	318 53	15 00		25 00	
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean	167	9	2	7	1	19	10			4		14	172	124 50	2	10	9	166	50 00	25 00		10 00	
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Brown	76	2	1	1		4	2		2	1		5	75	56 25		3	3	70	13 00	6 00			
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike	62	3		1		4							66	48 00		3	3	55		5 00			
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria	379	71	1	6		78		1	6	4		10	447	328 50		75	63	62	414	120 00	12 00		

47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski	21	5		1	1	7				2		2	26	19.50		5	5	26		9.00	1.00				
48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane	68	3		3		5			1	1		2	71	53.25	1	2	2	63		1.00					
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry	59	4		2		6			4			4	61	42.75		5	5	56	37.00	1.00					
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene	96	10	1			11	12		2			14	93	69.75	1	11	9	89		1.00					
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgom'y.	85	2				2			2			2	85	63.75		4	2	80							
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan	36	5		1		6			1			1	41	30.75	2	5	5	38		5 00					
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby	100	3	1			4				1		1	103	77.25		4	3	99	51.00	9.00	3.00				
55	Washington	Nashville	Washingt'n	65	3	1	1		5			4	1		5	65	48.75		1	3	55	175.05	5.00					
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island	184	6	2	6		14	6		1	7		14	184	131.25	3	9	9	166	75.00	6.50					
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt	85	2		2		4				1		1	88	66.00		2	2	85							
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer	63	1	1			2			2			2	63	47.25		1	1	60	10.00	1.00	5.00				
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone	162	10		1		11			3	2		5	168	126.00	6	8	10	163		6.00	10.00				
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall	50	2	2			4			1			1	53	39.75		1	3	51	3.00	3.00	5.00				
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry	71	1				1				2		2	70	52.50		2	2	65			5.00				
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin	85	4				4	1		1			2	87	65.25		7	4	84	20.00	6.00	2.00				
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page	77	3				3	2		1	1		4	76	57.00		1	1	73		14.84	5 00				
66	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	60		3	1	1	5	3		4	1		8	57	42 75		1	1	54	15.25	4.00					
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle	96	7		3		10			6	4		10	96	72.00	8	7	8	86	92.89	23.10	10.00				
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island	52			2		2			2	1		3	51	38.25		1	1	46		3.00					
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon	56	2				2	2		1	1		4	54	40.50		2	1	47		14.00	10.00				
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph	38	5		4		9		1				1	46	34.50		6	6	40		7.00					
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago	56	3		1		4			1	2		3	57	42.75		2	3	51	10.00	3.00					
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago	56	1		1		2	14		3			17	41	30.75	1	1	1	37							
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin	89	2	1	1		4			2	1	2	5	88	64.50		3	2	86	35.00	7.00					
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar	269	23	1			24	1		3	6		10	283	212.25	6	16	18	248	206.05	16.40					
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	191	15	1	1		17	2		2	1		5	203	152.25	6	19	20	184	74 25	8.69	10.00				
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton	36	3				3			1	1		2	37	27.75	1	3	3	29	15.00	7.00					
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene	77	2				2	2			2		4	75	55.50		3	2	70		5.00					
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	Cook	67	2		1		3							70	52 50	1	5	2	64		6.00					
84	DeWitt	Clinton	DeWitt	143	4		2		6	2		8			10	139	97.50	7	8	4	130	66.60	21 00	5.00				
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry	71	4	1			5			1			1	75	56.25	1	6	4	62		7.50					
86	Kaskaskia	Ellis Grove	Randolph	38		2			2			4	2		6	34	25.50				33		4 00	5.00				
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan	63								1			1	62	46.50		2	1	58	13.10	3.00					
88	Havana	Havana	Mason	85	1		2		3	3		3	2		8	80	60.00	1		1	78			5.00				
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson	63			2		2				1		1	64	48.00				60	7.50	6.00					
90	Jerusal'm Temple	Aurora	Kane	181	6		2		8	3		3	4		10	179	134 25	3	10	8	159	95.00	61.00	10.00				
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac	59	4	1	1		6	1		1	1		3	62	46.50	5	1	2	58	62.55	5.00					
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry	127	6		1		7				1		1	133	99.00	2	8	6	124		5.00					
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark	31			1		1			3			3	29	21.75				28		3.50	4.50				
95	Perry	Perry	Pike	60	1				1			3	2		5	56	42.09		6	4	54							
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle	36	1				1				2		2	35	24.75	1	7	4	34		7.00	2.00				
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson	235	12	5	6		23			4	2		6	252	189.00	4	14	11	247	50 00	6.00	10.00				
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell	68	3	1			4				2		2	70	52.50	2	2	4	65	40.00	4.00					
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison	91	1	1			2				2		2	91	68.25	2	2	2	87	12.00						
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton	64	3		2		5	4		1	2		7	62	46.50	1	1	2	60	10.00		6.00				
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago	239	13	2	5		20	13	1	6	5		25	234	175.50	3	12	13	218	10.00	16.00	10.00				
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam	37						1		1	1		3	34	25.50		1		32		5.00	5.00				
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton	64	3		3		6				1		1	69	51.75		4	3	64	22.00						

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1899	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1900	Dues 1900	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott	68	1		1		2	4			1		5	61	$45.75		11	1	59	$81.35	$ 4.00	
106	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria	50	8				8				1		1	57	42.75	2	11	9	57	27.15	5.00	
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown	53	5				5				1		1	57	42.75		4	4	54		5.00	
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton	47	2				2	2			2		4	45	33.00	1	4	3	41	12.00	3.00	
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair	42	1	1			2	1			2		3	41	30.75	1	5	4	36	3.75	$ 5.00	
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union	51	6		1		7	1			2		3	58	43.50				54	2.00		
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau	84			2		2	1			2		3	83	62.25	1	3		77			
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer	50	2	1			3	5			1		6	47	35.25	1			36		2.00	
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams	47			2		2	1			2		3	44	33.00				42			
115	Rising Sun	Gray's Lake	Lake	54	5				5				1		1	58	43.50		2	1	54		2.00	
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton	48	1				1	1					1	48	36.75		1	1	45		2.00	
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane	158	15	3	7		25	3			5	2	10	173	129.75	1	15	16	161	25.00	9.00	5.00
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan	77	1		3		4	2			3		5	72	53.25		1	1	72	5.00	3.00	5.00
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall	45	4		3		7	1			1		2	50	36.75		5	4	44		4.00	5.00
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian	135	3				3	3			2		5	133	85.50		4	3	100	10.00	15.00	
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson	51	2				2				1		1	53	39.75		1	1	47		4.00	
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy	101	2		1		3			1			1	103	75.00		5	1	97	23.67	1.00	
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberl'nd	32	7				7	2			1		3	30	22.50		1	1	27		10.00	
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell	54			3		3	1					1	63	47.25	3	5	4	57			
127	Antioch	Milburn	Lake	42	3				3							45	33.75		4	4	44		2.00	5.00
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline	31	3		2		5							31	25.50		3	2	34		2.00	
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene	45	3	1			4							51	38.25		2	2	51		5.00	5.00
130	Marion	Salem	Marion	63	2		4		6	1			1		2	65	48.75		2	2	58		10.00	5.00
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope	45	1				1							45	33.75	1	4	1	41	27.75	4.00	
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell	40	2	1	1		4				2		2	40	27.75		3	2	40		2.00	
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark	49	2	1	1		4	3					3	54	40.50		5	2	52		3.00	
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	DeKalb	150	6	1			7	1			5		6	150	112.50		10	5	139	65.00	8.76	10.00
135	Lima	Lima	Adams	40	3		3		6	2			1		3	41	30.75		3	3	40		4.00	
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford	24	2		2		4				1		1	27	20.25		3	3	23	19.76		
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton	53	2		2		4	2					2	54	40.50	3	1	2	47		5.00	
138	Marengo	Marengo	McHenry	62	3	1			4				1		1	65	50.25	2	3	3	64			
139	Geneva	Geneva	Kane	58	3				3	6			1		7	54	39.75		3	3	40		2.00	6.50
140	Olney	Olney	Richland	72	3	1			4	1			1		2	72	51.75		4	2	67	10.00	3.50	
141	Garden City	Chicago	Cook	620	62	31	9	1	74	6		5	13		24	670	502.50	17	62	60	635	811.50	132.00	60.00

142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau	61	1		1		2			1	1		2	61	45.75		3	1	57	5.00					
143	Richmond	Richmond	McHenry	50			1		1	2		1	1		4	47	35.25		2	1	42		7.00	1.00			
144	DeKalb	De Kalb	De Kalb	107	7		2		9	1					1	115	86.25	2	11	7	111						
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	Winnebago	47	9		2		11			1			1	57	42.75	5	14	10	50		5 00	3.00			
146	Lee Centre	Lee Centre	Lee	32	1	1		1	3			...	2		2	33	24.75			1	32		5 00	1.00			
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams	52	2				2						..	54	40.50	...	1	2	45		5.00	5.00			
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar	101	13	1	2		16	2		2			4	113	84.75		8	11	96	34.07	4.00				
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham	53			1	...	1		...	2	1		3	51	38 25	.. .			47	169.55	5.00				
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson	58	5	2			7			1	1	1	3	62	45 75		4	4	59		3.00				
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	Macoupin	57	4				4			2	1		3	58	42.75	2	4	4	56		7.00	10.00			
152	Fidelity	Medora	Macoupin	38	6		1		7	1		1	1		3	42	31.50	1	4	8	40		3.00				
153	Clay	Ashley	Washington	51		1			1							52	39.00				47	2.25	23.85	25.00			
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion	50	3				3			1	1		2	51	38.25	1	1	2	48		5.00				
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Knox	160	11	3	5		19	2		4	3	...	9	170	127.50	3	12	12	150	191.00	8.00	1.00			
156	Delavan	Delavan	Tazewell	74	1				1	1		1	3	...	5	70	52.50		1	1	63	116.75					
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign	163	10		9		19	2		1	2		5	177	132.75	5	17	13	151	30.50	18.00				
158	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry	33	11	.. .			11			1	1		2	42	31 50		10	11	37		16.25				
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry	121	3		1		4			3	1		4	121	90.75	...	9	5	109	12.00	18.50	5.00			
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Cook	182	17	5	1	..	23			4	2		6	199	149.25	1	17	15	173	41.00	6.50				
161	Virden	Virden	Macoupin	74	3		1		4			1	1		2	76	56.25	1	5	3	72	21.75	. ..				
162	Hope	Sparta	Randolph	74	5				5	3		2	1		6	73	51.75		5	5	70	40 50	22.00				
163	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Lawrence	77			2	..	2	3		2	1	..	6	73	54.75		1		67	19 00	9.00				
164	Atlanta	Atlanta	Logan	46	5		1		6			1			1	51	38.25	1	4	3	46		5.00				
165	Star in the East	Rockford	Winnebago	224	15	2	4	...	21	13		2	3		18	227	170.25	3	12	14	207	23.00	6.50				
166	Milford	Milford	Iroquois	63	5				5			1	1		2	66	48.00		6	5	61	78.00	12.50	5.00			
167	Nunda	Nunda	McHenry	44	3		1		4	3	..		1		4	44	33.00	2	2	4	44		2.00	5.00			
168	Evergreen	Freeport	Stephenson	95	2		1		3	2			2		4	94	70.50	1	6	5	86	11.00					
169	Girard	Girard	Macoupin	60	3		2		5			1	3	..	4	61	45.75		4	4	59						
170	Wayne	Waynesville	DeWitt	46	2	1			3			1	2		3	46	34.50	1	4	2	45		6 00				
171	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Winnebago	56	3				3	1		2		..	3	56	42.00	3	5	3	51	10.00					
172	Lena	Lena	Stephenson	55			1		1	2		1	1		4	52	39.00		1	1	50		4.50				
173	Matteson	Joliet	Will	222	12	1	6		19	2		4	0		12	229	171.00	1	15	9	226	112 00	8.00				
174	Mendota	Mendota	La Salle	75	8	2	5		15	1			3		4	86	64.50		8	9	82	17.65	6.00				
175	Staunton	Staunton	Macoupin	60	5		2		7			1	3		4	63	47.25	1	6	6	57		4.25				
176	Illinois Central	Amboy	Lee	79	6		2		8			1	3		4	83	62.25	1	2	4	75	81.50	4.00				
177	Wabash	Etna	Coles	34		1		1	2	1		4	1		6	30	22.50				29	12.50	2.00				
178	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Shelby	19	1		4		5				1		1	23	17.25				21		4.00	10.00			
179	Germania	Chicago	Cook	230	15	1			16	2		1	8		11	235	171.75	2	20	15	229	219.00		10.00			
180	Meridan	Earlville	La Salle	53		..			..			3	2		5	48	36.00		1		45	10.00	2.00				
181	Abingdon	Abingdon	Knox	65	4	2	4		10		...	2			2	73	54.75		5	5	72	12.50	6.00	2.00			
182	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle	43	1	1	3	...	5	1		2			3	45	33.75				42	9.97	18.97	5.00			
183	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Carroll	79	3				3			2	1		3	79	59.25		2	2	74		3.00				
184	Fulton City	Fulton	Whiteside	56	2	1	1		4							60	45.00	1	2	3	56		5.25	10.00			
185	Dundee	Dundee	Kane	78	8	1	2		11	1					1	88	66.00	1	5	5	78	35.75	4.00				
186	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton	83	7				7			3	3		6	84	63.00	2	6	6	79		6.00				
187	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock	26	3	..			3			1			1	28	21.00	1	4	3	20		2.00				
188	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle	49	5				5				1		1	53	39.75	1	4	5	52		7.00	3.00			
189	La Harpe	La Harpe	Hancock	142	6	1	1	..	8	..		7	5		12	138	103 50		6	3	125		5.00				

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1899.	INCREASE. Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1900.	Dues 1900.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
195	Louisville	Louisville	Clay	48	8	1	3		12			2	2		4	56	$42.00		6	7	55	$25.00	$30.00	
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Greene	61	4				4			1	2		3	62	46.50		3	3	59		4.00	
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign	69	2	1			3				1		1	69	51.75	2	2	2	66		5.00	
200	Sheba	Grayville	White	29	1	1			2							31	16.50		1	2	29			
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion	120	7		3		10	1		1	1		3	127	99.75	2	9	9	120	11.25	19.30	$10.00
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Sangamon	31			1		1							35	26.25	1	3	1	34			
204	Flora	Flora	Clay	62	2		2		4			2			2	64	46.50	1	3	1	57		2.00	
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee	45	1				1							46	34.50	1	6	4	41	5.00		
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne	76	3		1		4				2		2	78	58.50	1	1	1	73	32.50	7.50	
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Perry	30	6		2		10			1			1	40	30.00	1	4	1	37	139.72		
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will	84		2			2				4		4	79	59.25				74	30.00		
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	Cook	297	12	5	2		19	7		7	7		21	295	219.75	1	19	12	264	251.25	78.00	50.00
210	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	136	10	6	6		22	8		2	1		11	147	108.75	4	11	9	142	28.00	3.00	
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Cook	380	12	3	1		16	10		8	7		25	401	300.75		37	39	355	401.60	26.50	26.50
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin	226	5		2		5			1	6		7	224	21.75	1	4	3	26	8.50	3.00	1.00
213	Hava	Hava	Fulton	65	3		2		5				1		1	69	47.25	1	1	1	59		2.00	
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin	33	3		2		5							38	28.50		4	4	37		6.00	
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper	47	6		1		10							53	39.75		2	3	51		3.00	
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham	31		2			2			1			1	30	22.50				28			
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike	50	2		1		3			1	2		3	51	38.25	1	3	2	44	5.00	15.30	
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles	71	2	1	4		7			1	3		4	74	52.50	1	3	2	66	60.00	20.10	
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign	39	1		2		3			1	1		2	41	29.25		1	1	37		4.00	4.00
221	Leroy	Leroy	McLean	47	3		2		5	2			1		3	49	36.00	1	2	1	47		2.00	
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria	81	5	1			6				2		2	85	69.00	1	6	3	82		5.05	5.05
226	Pana	Pana	Christian	101	3	1			4	1			1		2	103	71.25		6	3	86		5.05	
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	27												27	20.25				27	37.00	6.00	
228	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie	68	6		1		7	2		1	1		4	71	53.25	1	2	1	69	21.00		
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott	20			1		1							21	21.75				21		3.00	
230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin	21	6		2		8	1		2			3	24	27.75		1	1	28		3.00	
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Bureau	44	3				3				1		1	46	30.75		1	1	25	23.45	5.00	2.00
232	Farmers	Pellonia	Massac	23		2			2							25	31.50		3	3	23			
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	McDonough	107	2	4			6		1				1	112	16.50	1			22		2.00	
234	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	Perry	89	5	1	3	1	10	5		2	2		9	113	73.50		5	3	94	42.50	2.00	
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock	55	2		1		3			1			1	57	40.50		2	2	52	5.00	3.00	

236	Charter Oak.	Litchfield.	Montgom'y.	87	3	1	1		5	2		5	1		8	84	62.25		3	2	70		5.19	10.00			
237	Cairo.	Cairo.	Alexander.	98	14	...	9		23	1		2	1		4	117	87.75	3	17	14	102	29.75	8.50	10.00			
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hancock	50	...	1	1		2	1	...	2	...		3	49	36.75				46		2.00				
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Wabash	100	3			...	3	...		1	1		2	101	75.75		4	5	93	62.00	11.00	5.00			
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign.	170	17		2	1	20	1		4	4		9	181	135.75		15	15	171	10.13					
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	Jackson.	83	4	1			5			4	2		6	82	61.50		5	4	72	71.25					
243	Galva	Galva	Henry	83	1		2		3	1					1	85	63.75	3	3	3	78		1 00				
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle	86	2		2		4	1		1			2	88	66.00		5	6	79		6.00				
245	Greenville	Greenville	Bond	72	14	1	2		17	3		4	1		8	81	60.75	1	19	15	70		5 00				
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford	74	10	3	2		15			6	1		7	82	61.50	1	16	10	79	5.00	16.50	5.00			
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford	42	6	2			8			4			4	46	34.50		7	7	42		4.00	5.00			
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough	57	3				3							60	45.00		4	3	53	3.00	2.00	10.00			
249	Hibbard	Brighton	Macoupin	43				1	1	1		1	1		3	41	30.75				39	14.00					
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford	60	4		2		6	1		3	1		5	61	45.75		3	5	58		5.00	5.00			
251	Heyworth	McLean	Heyworth	66	3				3	..						69	51.75		2	3	66	25.00	5.00				
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer	95	6	...	3		9			6			6	98	73.50		5	6	92	17.75	8.00	10.00			
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton	42	1				1			1			1	42	31.50		2	1	41		3.00	2.00			
254	Aurora	Aurora	Kane	190	15	1	8		24	2		10	3		15	199	147.75	1	15	15	183		15.50	5.00			
255	Donnelson	Donnelson	Montgom'y.	29	1				1	1				..	1	29	21.75	1	1	1	24	40.00					
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock	79						1		3	2		6	73	54.75				60	41.00	6.00	2.00			
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles	186	8	1	5		14	1		8	5		14	186	134.25	2	10	9	167	80 00					
261	Amon	DeWitt	DeWitt	44	1				1	2		4			6	39	29.25		1	3	38		1.00				
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will	35	2				2				1		1	36	27.00		4	4	35		4.00				
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria	148	25	1	3		29	10			3		13	164	121.50	5	39	26	158	20.00	3.00	5.00			
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Lee	28	1				1				3		3	26	19.50		1	1	25	21.00					
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion	41	7				7			3			3	45	33.75		5	9	43	30 00	1.00				
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams	39	1				1			1		1	2	38	28.50		1	1	33	10.00	2.00	5.00			
267	La Prairie	Golden	Adams	44	2				2			4	1		5	41	30.75		2	2	37	6.50	4.00	2.00			
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar	141	13	2			15			1	5		6	150	111.00	3	13	13	130	32.00	2.00				
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	DuPage	55	14		1		15	1		1			2	68	51.00		14	15	61			5.00			
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau	22		1			1						..	23	17.25	1	1		21		11.00	2.00			
271	Blaney	Chicago	Cook	151	11	1			12	1		1	1		3	160	120.00	..	9	9	130	82.00	11.35	15.00			
272	Carmi	Carmi	White	64	3		1	1	5	1		4	2		7	62	45 75		2	2	59	16.50	5.00				
273	Miners	Galena	Jo Daviess	78	4		4		8			1			1	85	63.75	2	6	5	78		10.00				
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle	41	3	1		2	6			3			3	47	35.25	1	1	3	41	60.00					
275	Milton	Milton	Pike	51												51	38.25				41						
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin	16	1				1			1	1		2	15	11.25	1			15		5 00				
277	Accordia	Chicago	Cook	63	1				1				1		1	63	47.25	1	2	3	59		10.00	15.00			
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Jo Daviess	105	3	2	3		8			2	1		3	110	82.50		2	3	95	36.00	5.00				
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberl'nd	52	3				3	2		2	3		7	48	36.00	1	1	2	39	7.00	6.00	2.50			
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar	32	1	1			2			1	1		2	32	24.00		1	1	29						
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee	48	4	1		1	6			3	1		4	50	37.50	5	2	2	49	60.00	5.00	5.00			
283	Meteor	Sandwich	DeKalb	81	5		3		8			2			2	87	65.25	2	5	5	82	8.00	10.00	10.00			
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion	99	2		1		3	3			1		4	98	72.75		2	2	94		5.00				
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock	71	4				4			2			2	73	53 25	2	1	2	66		12.00				
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson	71	2	1	1		4	4		2	2		8	67	50.25	1	1	2	60		2.00	5.00			
288	Genoa	Genoa	DeKalb	70	3	...	1		4				3		3	71	53.25	1	6	4	68	4.00	7.00	5.00			
291	Wataga	Wataga	Knox	24												24	18.00				24						

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1899	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1900.	Dues 1900.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean	75	1				1			2	1		3	73	$54.75	1	2	2	71		$4.00	$2.00
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside	92	4		2		6			1	1		2	96	72.60	4	7	6	90		2.00	
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston	89	4	1	5		10	1		3			4	95	71.25	2	9	5	93	$96.96	5.00	10.00
295	Dills	West Point	Hancock	12	1		9		10							22	16.50	1	3	1	21		3.00	
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams	123	10		3		13	5		4	2		11	125	93.75	3	9	10	111	18.75	44.67	10.00
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams	85	2				2	2		1	2		5	82	57.75		2	2	78	184.00	8.35	
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Lake	39	1				1				3		3	37	27.00		1	2	37	48.97	1.00	
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	DeKalb	44	9		2	1	12			3			3	53	39.75	1	6	9	50			5.00
302	Durand	Durand	Winnebago	53	5		1		6	2			1		3	56	42.00	1	3	3	53	20.00	10.00	
303	Raven	Oswego	Kendall	36	1	1	1		3			2			2	37	25.50		1	3	36	25.00	10.00	
305	Onarga	Onarga	Iroquois	63	1				1	1		4	3		8	56	42.00		3	2	55	13.35	7.00	2.00
306	W. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford	78	6	1	3		10	1		4	1		6	82	61.50		5	6	77		5.00	
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough	76	7		1		8			3	1		4	80	60.00	1	5	4	74		13.00	
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Cook	316	44		4		48	9		3	5	1	18	346	259.50	4	54	46	323	458.50	21.00	100.00
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry	102	2	2	2		6			3	6		2	100	75.00		1	2	86	30.00	2.00	
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Cook	514	40	2	2		44	16	1	7	8		32	526	394.50	1	38	35	481	315.22	200.00	25 00
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Cook	420	39	2	7		48	15		5	8		28	440	330.00	9	49	42	410	557.00	104.75	210.00
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon	171	7	1	1		9	4		3	3		10	170	127.50		8	6	154		20.00	
313	York	York	Clark	32	2	3	2		7	1		2	1		4	35	26.25		5	3	32	25.00	5.00	
314	Palatine	Palatine	Cook	57	5	1	1		7			1	1		2	62	46.50	2	4	5	54	4.00	5.00	
315	Erwin	Alton	Madison	28									2		2	26	19.50	1			23		12.00	
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois	22			1		1			1			1	22	16.50				19		3.00	
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock	71	1	1	1	1	4				3		3	72	54.00		1	1	64	47.00	4.00	
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island	163	10		3		13	3		2	2		7	169	124.50	5	9	10	153	33.00	8.00	5 00
320	Creston	Creston	Ogle	53	1				1	1		4			5	49	36.75		3	2	48		2.00	2.00
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside	96	5	1			6							102	76.50		5	5	93		1.00	
322	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby	65	4		1		5							70	52.50		1	1	67		6 00	
323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall	33	3		1		4	1					1	36	27.00	2	2	2	33	15.00	5.00	
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Saline	112	1	1			2				2		2	112	84.00	1	2	3	100	30.75	5.00	
327	Industry	Industry	McDonough	49	1		1		2	1		1			2	49	36.75		1	1	47		1.00	
330	Altona	Altona	Knox	47	1				1			1	2		3	45	33.75	1			42	44.00	2.00	
331	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	Wayne	22		1			1				1		1	22	16.50		1	1	22			
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas	74	9	1	1		11	2		1			3	82	61.50	4	9	10	80			
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Sangamon	154	9		9		18	1		2	5		8	164	123.00	3	12	10	146	70.53	28.00	20.00

334	Sumner	Sumner	Lawrence	99	4	1			5			2			2	102	76.50		4	4	100		6.00		
335	Schiller	Peoria	Peoria	117	3	2			5			1	3		4	118	88.50		5	4	116		2.00		
336	New Columbia	Ganntown	Massac	45	4				4	1		2	1		4	45	33.75	1	6	4	44		1.00		
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox	58	5		2		7				1		1	64	48.00		4	4	58		10.00	5.00	
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson	22		1			1	1			1		2	21	15.75				21				
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	Christian	25								1			1	24	18.00				24		5.00		
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jersey	67	1				1	4					4	64	48.00	1	2	1	58		3.00		
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	St. Clair	14									1		1	13	9.75				13				
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall	38	2				2	4		2			6	34	25.50		2	3	33		3.00		
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll	58	10				10	1		1	3		5	63	42.25	1	7	8	57		4.00		
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan	16	2				2	1			1		2	16	12 00		2	2	14		3 00		
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign	58	1				1	2		3			5	54	40.50	1	1	1	49		5.20		
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford	25	1				1				2		2	24	18.00	2	1	2	22		8.00	5.00	
349	Sublette	Sublette	Lee	20	1				1	1		2			3	18	13 50	1	1	1	16				
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton	49	1		1		2			1			1	50	37.50				50		1.00		
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston	91	1		3		4			1			1	94	70.50		1	1	83		15 00	20.00	
352	Groveland	Groveland	Tazewell	24												24	18.00				22				
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike	23	1				1				1		1	23	17.25		2		21		3.50		
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	Sangamon	76	1			1	2			2	1		3	75	54.75		3	2	71	30.00	5.00	5.00	
355	Marine	Marine	Madison	41	6				6			1	1		2	45	33.75		4	6	36	35 00	8.00	5.00	
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards	73	2	1			3	2		4	2		8	68	51.00	1	5	4	63	25.00	5.00	5.00	
358	Orion	Union	McHenry	26	4				4			2	1		3	27	20.25		5	4	21	16.15	.50		
359	Blackberry	Elburn	Kane	61	6				6			3			3	64	48.00		4	4	60		2.00	5.00	
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria	60	5				5			4	3		7	58	43.50		3	3	53	30.00	15.00		
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	St. Clair	39	1				1	1					1	39	29.25			1	38		6.00	5.00	
362	Noble	Noble	Richland	62	1	1		2	4	4		4			8	58	43.50		2	1	54	2.00	15.00		
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria	73	6	2	2		10			4		1	5	78	57.00	1	3	5	74				
364	Tonica	Tonica	La Salle	63	3				3	1		2	2		5	61	45.00		4	4	55		5.00		
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt	66	1	1			2			4	2		6	62	43.50				59		9.69		
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas	93	7	4	2		13			2	4		6	100	75.00	1	5	8	99	58.00	3.00		
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer	33		1			1			3			3	31	23 25		1	1	27				
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	Jefferson	26	2				2				2		2	26	19.50		2	2	26				
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas	80	2	1	1		4	1		1			2	82	61.50	4	2	2	77	25.00	11.00		
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston	69	3	1	3		7			1	2		3	73	54.75	1	4	3	66		16.00		
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike	24									1		1	23	17.25				22	10.00	2.00		
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	DeKalb	37	2				2			2			2	37	27.75		3	3	35		1.00	5.00	
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee	13										1	1	12	9.00				11				
379	Payson	Payson	Adams	74	4		2		6			3	2		5	75	53.25	1	6	5	69	57.10	19.00	5.00	
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams	31	2				2							33	23.25		1	1	31		2.00		
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan	21												21	15.75		1	1	21		2.00		
383	LaMoille	Bureau	Bureau	17	1	1			2				1		1	18	13.50		2		15				
384	Waltham	Waltham	La Salle	50	3		8		11			1			1	60	45.00	1	3	3	55		4.00		
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll	124	9	1			10	3		3	1		7	127	95.25	5	10	11	116	15.00	4.00	10.00	
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence	47	2				2	6		1	1		8	41	30.75		1	2	36		4.00		
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike	38	1	1			2			1			1	39	29.25		1	1	34		3.00		
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee	133	13		6		19			4	3		7	145	108.75	2	12	12	133	52.00	8.00	10.00	
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles	47	3	1			4			1	1		2	49	36.75		1	3	44	40.00	5.00		
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign	58	2		1		3	1					1	60	45.00		2	2	57				

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1899	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1900.	Dues 1900	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's. their widows and orphans.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.	Contributed to those not Members	
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby	33	4				4				1		1	36	$ 27.00		4	4	35		$ 3.50	
393	Blair	Chicago	Cook	254	20	2			22	13			3		16	260	195.00		19	18	241	449.00	7 00	$20.00
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey	84	4		1		5				3		2	87	65.25	1	4	3	79	6.50	4.00	5.00
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles	26	1				1		1		1		2	25	18.75			1	22	5.00	5.00	
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle	30	1		1		2			1			1	31	23.25		1	1	29		3.00	
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion	46	3	7	1		11				1		1	56	42.00	1	3	3	55	51.00	9.00	
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau	44		1			1				2		2	43	30.75		2	2	39			
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston	30	1		1		2	2		4			6	26	19.50	3	2		26	25.00	2.00	5.00
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb	69	1	1	4		6			2	2		4	71	51.75	4		1	70	78.52	2.00	
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason	85	1		6		7				2		2	90	67.50		3	3	83	9.00	4.00	2.00
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	57	3	1			4			3			3	58	43.50		1	3	51			
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette	59	2				2			2	1		3	58	43.50		2		53		6.00	
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison	29								2			2	27	20.25				26		6.00	
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar	46						2			1		3	43	32.25		3	2	33	10.00	1.00	
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Cook	169	21	3	1		25	5		5	1		11	183	137.25	6	23	20	171	189.00	5.00	50.00
410	Mithra	Chicago	Cook	117	4				4			1	2		3	118	88.50	2	4	4	115	174.25	2.00	2 00
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Cook	442	26	5	2		33	8		1	6		15	460	345.00	8	25	24	417	106862	17.50	25.00
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside	27	3				3			2	2		4	26	19.50		2	2	25			
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson	43	8	1	1		10			1	2		3	50	37.50		7	5	45	20.00	1.00	
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall	36						1		2	1		4	32	24.00				29		4.00	
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford	72	2		1		3			2			2	73	54.75		5	1	67	12.50		
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle	85							1	3			4	81	60.75	2			74	36.71	5.00	
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair	31		2			2			1			1	32	24.00				30		3.00	
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnell Hill	Johnson	25	1				1				2		2	24	18.00	1	2	1	24			
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle	105	3		2		5			3			3	107	80.25		8	3	102		4.00	10.00
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford	36	5	1			6			2			2	40	30.00		4	5	39		5.00	5.00
422	Landmark	Chicago	Cook	276	17	5	7		29	9		6	8		23	282	211.50	4	23	19	260	50.00	1.00	25.00
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll	60	5				5			1			1	64	48.00		3	3	56		4.00	1.00
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott	32									1		1	31	22.50		3	2	30		4.00	1.00
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin	42	9	1			10							52	39.00		6	8	49		12.00	5.00
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph	25			1		1				1		1	25	18.75	1			23			
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall	45	10	3	3		16	1		1	2		4	57	42.00	1	13	9	52	7.50	2.00	
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois	55									2		2	53	39.75				46		16.00	10.00
430	Kendrick	Mound	Brown	37	5	1			6	1					1	42	31.50		6	8	39	9.75		

431	Summit	Harristown	Macon	23												23	17.25		1		20		6.00		
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan	24	2	1			3			1			1	26	19.50		2	2	25				
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry	40	1		1		2			2			2	40	30.00		2	1	39		6.00		
434	Mankanda	Mankanda	Jackson	54	7	1			8	5		3	2		10	52	39.00		9	8	50	39.00	12.00		
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island	51	2	2	2		6			1	1		2	55	41.25	1	1	2	51		9.00		
437	Chicago	Chicago	Cook	347	9		3		12	2	1	3	9		15	344	258.00	5	18	16	324	205.00	33.00	28.50	
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas	50	1				1			2			2	49	36.75		1	1	46				
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall	46	2				2	1		1			2	46	34.50	2	2	2	46	54.10	3.00	10.00	
442	Casey	Casey	Clark	54	2	3	3		8			3	4		7	55	41.25				53	9.50	2.25		
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane	54	5		2		7							61	45.75	1	5	7	59		3.00	10.00	
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin	28	2		1		3	1		1			2	29	21.75	1	4	2	26		3.00		
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin	42	3	2			5			1			1	42	34.50		3	3	42		5.00		
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois	122	7	1	2	1	11	5		2	2		9	124	93.00		11	7	119		7.55		
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence	16			1		1				1		1	16	12.00				16		1.00		
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox	44		1			1			2	2		4	41	30.75	1	6		38	2.00			
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams	54	2				2	1		2	1		4	52	39.00		1	2	46				
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon	55	1				1			1	1		2	54	40.50	1		1	49	8.00	5.00		
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian	65						3			2		5	60	45.00		1	1	60				
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike	41								3			3	38	27.75	1			33		8.00		
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon	99	2		2		4			3			3	100	75.00		3	2	93	30.75	5.00		
455	Irving	Irving	Montgom'y	16	2				2			1			1	17	12.75		1	3	14		2.00	1.00	
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgom'y	44	2				2			1	1		2	44	33.00		3	3	38		4.00	5.00	
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson	26	3				3		1				1	28	21.00		2	1	27	5.00			
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne	41	5		3		8	1		1	1		3	46	34.50	1	5	5	42	3.75	7.00		
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin	29	1	1			2			1			1	30	22.50			1	30				
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell	36	2				2	1		2			3	35	26.25			1	34		2.00	5.00	
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin	56	7	1	2		10	4		4	1		9	57	42.75	2	8	8	52	33.70	4.00	5.00	
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock	29	4		1		5			5			5	29	21.75		5	5	28		2.00		
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler	26	2				2	3			1		4	24	18.00		2	2	23		2.00		
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union	47	1		2		3							50	37.50		1	1	48	1.25	6.28		
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon	89	1				1	1		5			6	84	63.00		2	1	80	50.23	6.00	20.00	
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	McLean	48	1				1	2		2	1		5	44	32.25		2	2	44		3.00		
469	McLean	McLean	McLean	72	6				6			1	1		2	76	57.00		4	6	74	11.53	8.00	5.00	
470	Rantoul	Champaign	McLean	56	2		2		4			3	1		4	56	42.00	2			51				
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall	58	7		2		9	3		2	1		6	61	44.25	2	6	7	61	4.00	5.00	50.00	
472	Amity	West Chicago	Du Page	77	10		1		11			4	2		6	82	61.50	1	8	8	80		7.00		
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond	15	2				2				1		1	16	12.00	2			15		4.00	3 00	
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe	29		1	1		2			1			1	30	22.50				25	15.00	5.00	5.00	
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgom'y	17	4				4	1			1		2	19	14.25		2	2	19	3.00	2.00		
476	Manito	Manito	Mason	32	2				2				2		2	32	24.00		1	1	32	130.25	3.75		
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle	34	2				2	1		3			4	32	24.00		3	3	27	25.00	5.00	5.00	
478	Pleiades	Chicago	Cook	400	34	3	1		38	7		2	10		19	419	314.25	6	36	31	382	871.46			
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark	66	3		1		4			1			1	69	51.75		3	3	65		9.00	5.00	
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee	78	7		2		9			3			3	84	63.00	4	6	4	80	24.25	9.00	5.00	
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean	37	5		1		6			1	2		3	40	30.00		6	5	38		5.00		
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham	33	5				5				1		1	37	27.75		5	5	36		5.00		
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	25												25	18.75				24		3.00		
486	Bowen	Bowen	Hancock	54			1		1				1		1	54	40.50				50		3.00		

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1899	INCREASE.				Total Increase	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1900.	Dues 1900	Rejections,	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson	26	1				1	1			2		3	24	$ 18.00				23	152.75	151.00	
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay	48	7	2			9			1	1		2	55	41.25		6	7	51		2.00	$ 2.50
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper	40						9					9	31	23.25		1	1	29	25.00	6.00	
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll	33	2			1	3			1	1		2	34	25.50	1	3	2	32		3.00	
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	21			1		1							22	16.50				17		2.00	2.00
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake	80	7	1			8				1		1	87	65.25	1	13	10	81	25.00	28.00	
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby	45	5				5			2	2		4	46	34.50		4	4	43	14.00		
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline	67								2	2		4	63	47.25	1	1	1	61	136.00	11.00	
496	Tennessee	Tennessee	McDonough	35						4	2	2	1		9	26	19.50				23		3.00	
497	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph	32	3	1			4							36	27.00	1	3	3	33		2.00	
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson	115	6		2		8		1		3		4	119	89.25	3	9	7	106	72.00	43.50	
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Sangamon	93	13		5		18			2			2	109	81.75	1	10	14	104	25.00	41.00	25.00
501	Stark	LaFayette	Stark	21	1		4		5							26	19.50	1	1	1	23			
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry	41	4		1		5	2		1			3	43	32.25		3	3	40		4.00	
503	Odin	Odin	Marion	25	3				3							28	21.00	1	3	3	27			
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair	112	17	1	5		23	4		1			5	130	97.50	3	18	18	120	55.50	29.10	5.00
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle	60	13		3	1	17			3	1		4	73	54.75	2	10	11	69	25.50		
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois	51	1		1		2		2	3	1		6	47	35.25	2	2	1	40		5.00	
508	Home	Chicago	Cook	395	20	1	4		25			7	4		11	409	306.75	11	22	21	260	206.00	59.70	10.00
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland	27	2	1			3			2			2	28	21.00	2	7	4	26			
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion	17	3				3							20	15.00		4	3	17			
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	Mc Lean	122	5	1	2		8	4		7	1		12	118	88.50		6	7	99		12.00	
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark	43	1				1				2		2	42	31.50		1	1	41	50.00	5.00	
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island	35	3				3	1					1	37	27.75		2	4	32	15.00	2.00	
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgom'y.	52		1			1							53	39.75		1	2	46	5.00	3.00	10.00
518	Abrah'm Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren	40	1				1			1			1	40	30.00		3	1	35		2.00	
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren	35	2				2			1	1		2	35	26.25		4	2	32	10.00	3.00	
520	Anna	Anna	Union	59								3	1		4	55	41.25	1			54		5.00	
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon	50	3	1			4			1	1		2	52	39.00		3	3	50		2.00	
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane	229	16	3	9		28	1		6	1		8	249	186.75	1	17	16	226	220.85	8.00	10.00
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon	47	8	1			9							56	42.00		3	4	54	30.00	3.00	
524	Evans	Evanston	Cook	290	12	1	7		20	15		4	2		21	289	216.75	1	9	9	267	35.00		
525	Delia	Elliotstown	Effingham	18			1		1			1			1	18	13.50				16		1.00	
526	Covenant	Chicago	Cook	692	44	5	7		56	13		7	5		25	723	542.25	12	59	50	702	265.75	50.00	160.00

527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion	90	11		2		13		1	3	3		7	96	72.00		13	12	91	15.00	4.00		
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy	46	1				1				1		1	46	34.50		1	1	44		3.00		
529	Adams	Plainville	Adams	44	1				1	2		2	1		5	40	30.00		1	1	33				
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox	40			1		1				1		1	40	30.00				38		1.00		
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee	41	1	1	1		3							44	33 00		1	1	43	40.50	5.00		
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle	45	2				2			2			2	45	33.00	1	4	3	40		3.50		
533	Altamont	Altamont	Effingham	29	1				1			2	1		3	27	20.25		2	3	26	9.25	14.75		
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton	87	4				4					1	1	90	67.50		3	4	84	4.00	9.00		
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry	49	2				2							51	38.25	2	1	2	47		4.00		
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will	106	1		1		2			2	2		4	104	78.00	1	1	1	103		1.00	5.00	
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	Champaign	57						3		3			6	51	37.50	1	1	1	48		4 00	5.00	
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will	84	1				1	2		1	1		4	81	60.75		2		76		2.00	2 00	
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston	26	1				1				1		1	26	19.50			1	26		10.00		
540	Harlem	Oak Park	Cook	245	20	1	11		32			6	2		8	269	201.75	1	20	19	253	87.75	4.00	10.00	
541	Stewardson	Stewardson	Shelby	21			1		1				1		1	21	15.75	1			20	24.75	10.00	2.00	
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean	12	1	2			3		1				1	14	10.50				14				
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island	21												21	15.75		2		19		2.00		
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass	56	1	1			2							58	43.50		1	1	57		1.00		
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island	48									1		1	47	35.25				42	20.00	2.00	5.00	
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau	70	4		1		5							75	56.25	1	8	5	72		6.00	5.00	
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston	24									1		1	23	17.25		2	2	22		2.00		
554	Plum River	Stockton	Jo Daviess	97	5		1		6	1		1	1		3	100	75.00	1	7	5	95				
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	La Salle	64	8		2		10	1		1	2		4	70	52.50	3	9	9	64		4.00		
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon	63								10			10	53	39.00				51		6.00		
557	Lessing	Chicago	Cook	107	16	1	3		20	1		1			2	125	93.75		16	15	122	61.00	1.00	5.00	
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle	36	3				3			2	1		3	36	27.00		3	3	35		12.00		
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll	31	9	2			11							42	31.50		13	10	31		5.00		
560	Madison	New Douglas	Madison	29	1				1			1			1	29	21.75		1	1	27		4.15	2.00	
562	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski	52	9		1		10			1			1	61	45.75		8	9	56				
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson	26	2	1			3			1			1	28	21.00		1	2	24		2.00		
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike	29	1				1				1		1	29	21.75		1	1	27	5.00	5.00		
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside	60	5		2		7							67	50.25	1	5	5	56	15.00	6.00		
567	Frankfort	West Frankfort	Franklin	35	1		2		3			1			1	37	26.75		2	2	32				
569	Time	Time	Pike	28												28	21.00				24				
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan	114	1	1	1		3	7		7	1		15	102	76.50		1	1	90	63.70	17.56		
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough	36	3				3			2			2	37	27.75		1	3	33				
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy	52		1	1		2			2	1		3	51	38.25		2		48	21.75	4.00		
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign	33	3				3							36	27.00		2	3	35				
575	Capron	Capron	Boone	53	3		1		4				1		1	56	42.00		3	3	52	3.50	8.00	2.00	
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	St. Clair	34	8			1	9	2		1	1		4	37	27.75	1	6	7	34		2.00		
577	Viola	Viola	Mercer	39	2				2				2		2	39	29.25		3	3	38				
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Effingham	19						2		1	1		4	15	11.25		1		13		5.00		
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberl'nd	30								2			2	28	21.00	1			26		3.00		
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union	23								3	1		4	19	14.25				19				
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean	45			1		1			2	2		4	42	31.50				40	1.00		1.00	
583	Highland	Highland	Madison	32								1	1		2	30	22.50				28	8.00	7.75		
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox	163	14	1	3		18			3	2		5	176	132.00	3	12	12	158	5.00	4.00		
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian	30	1				1			1	2		3	28	21.00				28	51.17	4.00		

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1899	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1900	Dues 1900	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau	134	2		1		3	5		3	1		9	128	$ 94.50		3	3	111	$10.00	$ 5.00	$ 2.00
588	Troy	Troy	Madison	34	2				2	1					2	34	25.50				29		4.00	6.00
590	Fairmount	Vermilion	Vermilion	38	2				2			4			4	36	27.00	1	2	2	34			
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois	40	2				2			3	1		6	36	27.00		4	2	33		10.00	5.00
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Jersey	23						2		1			3	20	15.75				20		9.00	
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie	32	8		1		9	1		2	2		5	36	28.50		1		37		2.00	
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Piatt	71			1		1			1			2	70	52.50				66		6.00	
601	Farina	Farina	Fayette	42	8		1		9	1		1			2	50	37.50				50		4.00	
602	Watson	Watson	Effingham	33		1	1		2			1			1	32	24.75				30		5.00	
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark	51	2				3	2				1	3	51	37.50				47		3.00	
604	Hebron	McHenry	McHenry	49			1		1	14			2		14	36	27.00		6	1	36	15.00		
607	Streator	La Salle	La Salle	144	5	1	4		10		2	4	3		7	147	108.00	6	6	5	126		4.00	
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford	52	2				10	1		4	1		6	55	41.25		8	8	55		11.00	
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois	51	20	8	2		22	4					5	68	50.25		21	18	65		2.00	
610	Union Park	Chicago	Cook	366	55	3	8		66	10		2	3		15	417	312.00	14	51	57	384	381.00	30.00	49.00
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	Cook	461	31	2	4		40	7		6	7		20	481	360.75	5	35	37	443	643.50	130.25	110.00
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside	149	5	1	6		12	2			2		6	155	116.25	2	13	10	143	56.00	6.38	2.00
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion	42	1	1	1		3	1		4	2		7	42	31.50		1	1	40	6.00	4.00	
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston	58	1		1		2			4	1		5	55	41.25		1		48	163.35	9.50	
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan	35	4	4	1		9			3	1		4	41	30.75	1	4	3	37		5.00	
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough	59	2		2		4			3	1		4	59	44.25	1	1	2	53		4.00	
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock	26			2		2			4			5	23	17.25		1		23		6.00	
619	Berwick	Cameron	Warren	13	1				1							14	10.50				13		6.00	
620	New Hope	Cohn	Clark	23	1		1		2			1			1	22	16.50				21		4.00	5.00
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell	52	1				1	1		2			3	50	37.50				47		4.00	
623	Locust	Owaneco	Christian	24	2		2		4	1					1	27	20.25		2	1	25			
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union	27	1				1				1		1	27	20.25				26	14.00	5.00	
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton	41	3				3			2	1		3	39	29.25	1	2	1	35	5.00	2.00	
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford	53	4				4	4		4	1		9	48	36.00	1	4	4	47		2.00	
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	69	4	1			5	2		1			1	73	54.75	1	4	4	65		10.00	3.00
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago	99	13	1	1		15		2		4		8	106	79.50	2	13	13	96	50.00	16.12	
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois	18	1	1			2							20	15.00		2	1	19		3.00	1.00
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon	29	2				2							29	23.25		2	2	29	130.00		
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will	50								1	1		2	48	36.00	1			45		17.50	

639	Keystone	Chicago	Cook	240	24	3	..		27	1	..	3	3	...	7	260	195.00	9	25	24	246	165.00	18.00	186.50			
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell	10	7		3		10	1		1			2	48	36.00		6	6	46	1.50	7.00	5.00			
642	Apollo	Chicago	Cook	315	27	3	1		31	3		4	5		12	331	250.50	8	29	27	306	179.00	24.00				
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	Cook	275	17	1	1		19	4		2	6		12	282	211.50	1	21	20	258	170.00	36.00	65.00			
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford	42	5				5			1	1		2	45	33.75	1	6	6	43	1.50	1.00	2.50			
645	San Jose	San Jose	Mason	30	2				2							32	24.00		3	2	27		3.00				
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	De Kalb	75	6		1		7			1	1		2	80	60.00	2	5	6	76	12.50	9.00	10.00			
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian	32	4	1	2	...	7			1	1	1	3	36	27.00	...	5	4	36	63.00	3.00				
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler	55	...	2			2							57	42.75				55		2.00	2.00			
651	Atwood	Atwood	Piatt	61			1		1	2		8	1		11	51	38.25	1			49		5.35				
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard	42	3				3	3		1	1		5	40	30.00		3	3	39						
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside	59	9		2	..	11	1		1	1		3	67	50.25		8	8	59	30.00	6.00	1.00			
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean	66	5				5	2	..	2			4	67	46.50	1	7	7	63		4.00	5.00			
657	Lafayette	Grand Tower	Jackson	18	1				1							19	14.25			1	16	7.00	4.75	1.00			
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island	112	8			..	8	5		3	1		9	111	83.25	8	11	12	103		18.00	5.00			
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams	153	15		5		20	9		8	3		20	153	114.75		17	15	133		130.40	10.00			
660	Grand Chain	New Gr'd Chain	Pulaski	30	2				2				2		2	30	22.50		4	3	22						
662	South Park	Chicago	Cook	122	13	1	1		15	9		6	1		16	121	90 75	1	15	13	111	50.00	7.00				
663	Phœnix	Mapleton	Peoria	31	2		1		3							34	25.50		3	3	32		7 00				
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham	30	4		1	1	6	2		1			3	33	24 75		5	6	31		2.00				
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Effingham	22								2			2	20	15.00				20	10.00	4.00				
666	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford	22				1	1			1			1	22	16.50				19	13.00	3.00				
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside	37	9		1		10	1		2	1		4	43	32.25		3	2	41	12.00	5.00				
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White	36	3				3						2	37	27.75		3	3	35	5.00	5.00				
669	Herder	Chicago	Cook	178	12	1		1	14	2		1	4		7	185	138.75	2	17	15	180	31.00	4.00	15.00			
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgom'y	71	2				2	8		1	1		10	63	47.25		2	2	60	20.00	4.00	5.00			
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope	29				1	1	2		..	1		3	27	20.25		1	1	26		5.70				
673	Normal	Normal	McLean	65	6	..	3		9	1		2	3		6	68	51.00	2	6	6	64		7.50				
674	Waldeck	Chicago	Cook	163	10	..			10	3		1			4	169	126.75	2	10	10	162	10.00	1.00	67.00			
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon	75	3		1		4	2		1	1		4	75	56.25		3	3	70		6.00	5.00			
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Lake	63	3				3			3			3	63	47.25		3	4	52		10.25	5.00			
677	Enfield	Enfield	White	45		2			2			1			1	46	34.50				44	15.50	10.00	5.00			
679	Illinois City	Buffalo Prairie	Rock Island	18						1					1	17	12.75		1	1	16						
680	Clement	Cleveland	Henry	37	5				5	2		1			3	39	29.25		4	4	33						
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian	33	16		1		17							50	37.50	6	13	14	48	7.50	5.00	10.00			
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon	63	6		2		8	5		1	1		7	64	48.00		7	6	62						
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock	72	7				7			4	1		5	74	55.50	3	6	6	69		1.00				
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	Saline	19	6	1	2		9							28	21.00		6	7	26		6.00				
685	Rio	Rio	Knox	64			2		2			2			2	64	48.00		1		62		4.00				
686	Garfield	Chicago	Cook	458	22	2	9		33	12	...	11	5	..	28	463	447.25	2	23	23	445	330.25		185.00			
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson	47	3		1		4			2			2	49	36.75	1	1	1	42	25.00	2.00	3.00			
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois	38	5		2		7				1		1	44	33.00		3	3	43		3.00				
690	Englewood	Chicago	Cook	480	34	4	6	..	44	12	..	15	3		30	494	363.75	10	36	37	477	242.00	29.00	35.00			
691	Iola	Iola	Clay	12	9		2		11							23	17.25		11	9	20		5.00				
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgom'y	48	...		2		2				1		1	49	36.75	...			47	23.25					
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin	Williamson	31		1	1		2	5		1			6	27	20.25	1			24		..				
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Jackson	27	8	1	1		10							37	27.75		1		36	16.00	7.00	5.00			
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson	21		1	..		1	5		4			9	13	9.75		1		13		3.45				

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1899.	INCREASE. Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1900.	Dues 1900.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Cook	272	19	2	1		22	8		2	7	1	18	276	$207.00	4	19	19	252	176.00	$.....	$50.00
698	Hutton	Diona	Coles	50	1				1	2		3	4		9	42	31.50		1	2	39	25.00	9.00	
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon	30	1	1			2			1	1		2	30	22.50	3	1	1	29		7.00	5.00
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Pope	21		1			1							22	16.50	1			20		3.00	
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren	53		1		1	2	3					3	52	39.00		2	2	50			
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will	152	10				10					1	1	161	120.00		11	9	138	15.00	4.00	5.00
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin	17	1				1	2					2	16	12.00	1	1	1	16		2.00	
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby	23	3				3			1			1	25	18.75		6	6	23		2.00	
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion	85	10		2		12			2	1		3	94	70.50	3	7	11	89	8.00		
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	DeWitt	68	6		2	1	9				1		1	76	57.00	1	4	6	73	27.50	1.00	
711	Providence	Chicago	Cook	75	5	2			7	4		2	2		8	74	55.50		6	7	71	7.60	2.00	10.00
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison	38	4		2		6							44	33.00	2	7	7	36		5.00	
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne	48	1				1			2		1	3	46	33.75		1	1	41	38.00	3.00	
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion	65	11		2		13							78	58.50		14	10	76		11.00	5.00
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock	24									1		1	23	17.25				19			
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Cook	130	1		3		4	7		1			8	126	94.50	1	2	1	121	140.00	2.00	20.00
717	Arcana	Chicago	Cook	260	14	4	1		19	5		2	2		9	270	202.50	6	15	18	247	198.00	2.00	52.50
718	May	Norris City	White	29	2		2		4	4					4	29	21.75		3	2	28		3.00	
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson	30			1		1							31	23.25	1			31		2.00	
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson	18	1		1		2			1			1	19	14.25		3	1	17			
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau	46									1		1	45	33.75		1		41	15.00		
723	Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin	35	4				4	5			1		6	33	24.75		2	4	30		13.00	
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass	41	11				11	1					1	51	38.25		11	11	48		5.00	5.00
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion	57	6		1		7			1			1	63	47.25	2	5	6	61	27.05	13.15	10 00
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Cook	368	44			2	46	16		3	3		22	392	294.00	12	37	42	368	614.67	30.00	
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson	29	2				2							29	21.75		1		29		3.00	
728	Waterman	Waterman	DeKalb	38	2			1	3	4		2			6	35	26.25		2	3	33		3.00	
729	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	Williamson	28	10	2	2		14	3		1	1		5	37	27.75	1	12	10	36	15.00	10.00	2.00
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline	37	4	1			5				1		1	41	30.75		4	4	40		2.00	
731	Harbor	Chicago	Cook	203	18	6			24	3		3	4		10	217	162.75	2	21	19	183	399.04	86.50	10.00
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson	38						1		2			3	35	26.25				33		3.00	
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford	79			2		2	1		6	1		8	73	54.75		1		67	1.50	8.79	
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	176	17	1	4		22			3	2		5	193	144.75	1	14	18	177	18.00	12.30	
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle	57						2		2			4	53	39.75	1	1	1	51			

737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean	33	1		1		2				2		2	33	24.75	1	3		31	27.75	4.00	
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston	55	10		1		11			3			3	63	46.50	1	10	10	59		4.00	10.00
739	Lakeside	Chicago	Cook	215	19		5		24	4		5	1		10	229	171.75	2	19	16	220	51.00	18.00	35.00
741	New Holland	New Holland	Logan	18		1			1			2			2	17	12.75				17		1 00	
742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean	30	5				5				2		2	33	24.75		6	6	28			
743	Scott Land	Scotland	Edgar	19	7	1			8	1		2			3	24	18.00		7	7	23		15.00	
744	Goode	Brayfield	Franklin	27	1			3	4			1			1	30	22 50		1		30		5.00	
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago	24	4				4			1			1	27	20.25		2	3	27		4.00	1.00
746	Weldon	Weldon	DeWitt	45	2				2	2		2	1		5	42	31.50		2	3	41		9.00	2.00
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign	47	7				7	3		1			4	50	37.50	1	5	7	45		10.00	
748	Alta	Alta	Peoria	52	1	1		1	3			1	1		2	53	39.75	1	1	1	48	10.00	8.00	
749	Akin	Thompsonville	Franklin	32	2				2			3			3	31	23.25		1	1	30			
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside	34	1	2	1		4	2			1		3	35	26.25				34		5.00	2.00
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	Cook	50	1	1			2			3	1		4	48	36.00	1			47			5.00
752	Allendale	Allendale	Wabash	21	1		1		2	1		2	1		4	19	14.25		4	2	19		3.00	
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign	74	5				5							79	59.25	1	3	5	76		4.00	25.00
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer	61	2				2							63	47.25		3	3	58		8.00	
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford	19	1				1				1		1	19	14.25		1	1	17		3.00	
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy	39	1				1							40	30.00		2	1	38		4.00	5.00
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	Cook	252	18		2		20	5		1	2		8	264	193.50	3	18	18	233	279.76	44.11	27.00
759	Orel	Wayne City	Wayne	33		1			1			1			1	33	24.75				32	25.00		
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford	32	2				2	3		2			5	29	21.75		3	2	22			
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Sangamon	34	1				1			2	1		3	32	24.00		3	1	31	6 45	3.00	5.00
763	Crete	Crete	Will	38	7				7			2			2	43	32.25	1	9	8	41	30.97	7.00	
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie	72	6	1	2	1	10	2		5	1		8	74	55.50	2	6	5	68	10.00	35.00	
765	Palace	Chicago	Cook	194	11	5	4		20	1		4	2		7	207	155.25	2	6	8	176	266.30	20.00	25.50
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler	25								1			1	24	18.00				22			
767	Triluminar	Chicago	Cook	147	18		1		19	12		1	2		15	151	113.25	3	19	17	145	50.00	10.00	
768	Mizpah	Chicago	Cook	384	20		1		21	5		3	4		12	393	294.75	5	24	22	353	317.27	15 00	35.00
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette	46	6	1	3		10			2			2	54	40.50	3	8	7	52		5.00	
770	La Grange	La Grange	Cook	126	6	1	6		13	5		5	2		12	127	91.50	1	9	7	118	57.66	7.00	7.00
771	Bay City	Hamletsburg	Pope	20	2	1			3	1		1			2	21	15.75		5	5	20		4.00	1.00
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson	25								1	1		2	23	17.25				22			
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Piatt	33	3				3	1		1			2	34	25.50		2	2	32		2.00	
774	Lake View	Chicago	Cook	199	17	1	4		22			2	3		5	216	162.00	6	21	18	208	147.30	7.00	16.00
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	Cook	76	20		6		26	1		1	1		3	99	74 25	1	23	20	93		3.00	10.00
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	Cook	194	12	4	5	1	22	7		3	3		13	203	152.25	1	12	11	185	159.40	10.00	25.00
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	Pope	36						1			1		2	34	25.50				34			
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	Cook	155	13				13			3	1		4	164	123.00	3	16	16	161			
780	Siloam	Chicago	Cook	214	14	3	8		25	5		1	1		7	232	174.00	2	19	15	219	105.00	77.50	10.00
781	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough	62	4		2		6			1			1	67	50.25		3	3	60		5 00	
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion	40	2	2			4	3		1			4	40	30.00		2	1	35	30.00	5.00	
783	Constantia	Chicago	Cook	91	20		1		21	3		1	1		5	107	80.25		20	21	100	20.00		20.00
784	Beacon Light	Chicago	Cook	56	8		3		11	1					1	66	49.50	2	8	7	64			
785	Stanford	Stanford	McLean	16												16	12.00				16			
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Sangamon	54	4				4	1		1			2	56	42.00	1	5	4	56	15.00	5.00	
787	Morris	Waterloo	Monroe	49	5				5			2	2		4	50	37 50	1	4	4	47		3.00	
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles	35	1		1		2	3		2	1		6	31	23.25		1	1	26		3.00	

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1899.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1900.	Dues 1900.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Con. to Illinois Mason'c Orphans' Home.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Mason'c Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.											
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	Cook	221	21	5	3		29	6		8	2		16	234	$175.50	3	24	25	216	132.00	$ 5.00	$10.00	
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	85	4		4		8			1	1		2	91	68.25		5	3	83				
791	Broadlands	Champaign	Champaign	40	3				3	2		1			3	40	30.00		5	3	36		5.00	3.00	
792	Calhoun	Hardin	Calhoun	61	1		2		3			16			16	48	36.00		2	2	46	15.00	4.00		
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Knox	29	1		1		2			1			1	30	22.50	2	1	1	28				
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin	21	2	1	1		4			1			1	24	18.00	1	1	1	24	40.50	4.00	2.15	
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Cook	87	8		2		10			2	1		3	94	70.50	2	9	6	92		2.00	5.00	
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Greene	59	1		2		3			1	1		2	60	45.00		2	1	55	44.50	2.50		
797	Normal Park	Chicago	Cook	289	47	1	5		53	7		7	3		17	325	243.75	1	49	51	305		25.00	25.00	
798	Sidell	Vermilion	Vermilion	24	4	3	1		8			3			3	29	21.75		5	4	26	40.00			
799	Colfax	Colfax	McLean	45	6		1		7			2			2	50	37.50	2	9	9	48		4.50		
800	Kenwood	Chicago	Cook	217	56		11	1	68	4			1		5	280	210.00	2	62	61	263	66.70	48.40		
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign	37	2		2		4				1		1	40	30.00		1	2	35		3.00		
802	Williamson	Carterville	Williamson	39	2		1		3							42	31.50		3	4	42		5.00		
803	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau	34	1				1			2	1		3	32	24.00	2	1	1	31		4.00		
804	Kensington	Chicago	Cook	104	11	2	5	1	19	4		1	3		8	115	86.25	1	13	12	105	259.96	5.00	10.00	
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau	83	1		1		2	4			2		6	79	59.25	1	3	3	67	4.23			
806	Nebo	Nebo	Pike	39	1				1			1			1	39	29.25		1	1	35		1.00		
807	Royal	Macedonia	Hamilton	20						2					2	18	13.50				17				
808	Cornland	Cornland	Logan	17			3		3							20	15.00				19	22.80	1 50	1.50	
809	Gillham	Woburn	Bond	30	2				2				1		1	31	23.25		2	2	31		1.00		
810	Tracy	Chicago	Cook	61	6				6			2	1		3	64	48.00		8	7	61				
811	Melvin	Melvin	Ford	19	2				2			2			2	19	14.25		2	2	18		12.00		
812	De Land	De Land	Piatt	20	3				3							23	17.25		3	3	23		5.00		
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	Cook	103	15	2	1		18	2		3	..		5	116	87.00	3	23	21	112	44.00	2.50	5.00	
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau	30								3			3	27	20.25				26		1.00		
815	Lawn	Chicago	Cook	60	7	2	1		10	1		1	1		3	67	50.25	...	11	10	60				
816	Ridgeway	Ridgeway	Gallatin	41	2	...	3		5	1	1	6	1		9	37	27.00	...	2	1	32		4.00		
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Williamson	51	1		1		2	6		2	2		10	43	32.25			1	42	120.00	10.00		
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Cook	108	9				9	2		1	1		4	113	84.75	3	7	9	112		4.50	50.00	
819	Columbian	Chicago	Cook	91	19	1	2		22	3		4	2		9	104	75.75	1	19	16	99	28.75	7.00	10 00	
820	Henderson	Kenney	DeWitt	46	3				3			1			1	48	36.00		4	3	46		3.00		
821	New Canton	New Canton	Pike	37	2				2	2					2	37	27.75		2	2	36				
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson	28	5				5			1	1		2	31	23.25	2	4	4	31		5.00		

823	Pearl	Pearl City	Stephenson	53	11				11	1					1	63	47.25		9	11	59		5.00						
824	Grove	Downers Grove	DuPage	56	7				7			1	1		2	61	45.75		7	7	58	40.00	8.00	5.00					
825	Arthur	Arthur	Douglas	37	4		2		6	2		2			4	39	29.25	2	4	5	35		5.36	5.25					
826	Mazon	Mazon	Grundy	53	2	1			3			1			1	55	41.25		2	2	51								
827	Sequoit	Antioch	Lake	38	8				8				1		1	45	33.75	1	8	7	44		2 00						
829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar	27	3			1	4			1			1	30	22.50			3	29								
830	Rockport	Rockport	Pike	34	5	1	1	1	8	2					2	40	30 00		8	5	34		2.00	1.00					
831	Findlay	Findlay	Shelby	35	5		3	1	9			4	1		5	39	29.25	1	6	6	33		4.00						
832	Magic City	Harvey	Cook	55	4				4			3			3	56	42.00	1	8	3	50		4.00						
833	Dean	Ava	Johnson	33	6		1		7	1					1	39	29.25		3	3	37		4.00						
834	Toledo	Toledo	Cumberl'nd	49	6				6	1		2	1		4	51	38.25	4	5	6	50	35.00	3.00						
835	Triple	Venice	Madison	38	5		2		7				1		1	44	33.00	6	4	5	34	30.00	12.00						
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	Cook	93	16				16	3		2	2		7	102	76.50		15	18	98	76.00	1.00						
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Douglas	39	7		2		9							48	36.00	2	8	7	42		2.00						
838	Charity	Seaton	Mercer	34	1				1			2			2	33	24.75	1	1	1	30		3.00						
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	Cook	61	2		1		3			1	1		2	62	46.50		4	4	57		5.00						
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	Union	27	4		2		6							33	24.75		5	4	32								
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	Cook	139	14		7		21	5		4	2		11	149	111.75		17	14	141	120.30	2.00	25.00					
842	Fides	Chicago	Cook	63	6		4		10							73	54.75	5	6	6	68		21.50	10.00					
843	Park	Chicago	Cook	165	14		7		21	3		3			6	180	135 00	1	19	13	171								
844	Hopewell	Hope	Vermilion	27	4	1	1		6				1		1	32	24.00	3	6	5	32		3.00						
845	Martinton	Martinton	Iroquois	20	6				6							26	19.50	4	8	5	26	10.00	2 00						
846	Bluffs	Bluffs	Scott	19	7		1		8							27	20.25		7	5	25	20.00	2.00						
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	Henderson	34	3		2		5	1		4			5	34	24.00		2	2	34	75.00	5.75	5.00					
848	London	London Mills	Fulton	21			1		1							22	16 50		1	1	22		2.00						
849	Palestine	Palestine	Crawford	18	6				6							24	18.00		5	4	22								
850	Austin	Austin	Cook	141	9		4		13				1		1	153	114.75	2	15	10	152	60.00	23.00	15.00					
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	Cook	40	10		6		16			1	1		2	54	40 50	3	9	10	51		6.00						
852	Gothic	East St. Louis	St. Clair	28	4		2		6			2			2	32	24.00		5	5	29	7.25	8.00	5.00					
853	Latham	Latham	Logan	20	4				4							24	18 00	1	4	4	24		3.00						
854	Brighton Pk	Chicago	Cook	40	16				16			1			1	55	41 25	2	10	15	55		6.00						
855	King Oscar	Chicago	Cook	57	31				31			2	1		3	85	63.75	4	28	29	84		3.00	10.00					
856	West Gate	Hamburg	Calhoun	25												25	18.75		1		25		10.00						
UD	Boyd D	Kirkland	DeKalb		6			22	28							28			5	6	28								
UD	Utica	Utica	LaSalle		1			18	19							19			1	1	19								

RECAPITULATION.

Membership, 1899		55,131
Increase—Raised	3,821	
Reinstated	381	
Admitted	972	
Added for error	42	5,216
Total		60,347
Decrease—Suspended	934	
Expelled	18	
Dimitted	1,209	
Died	845	
Deducted for error	16	3,022
Membership, 1900		57,325

Dues, 1900	$42,775.50
Rejections	716
Initiations	4,102
Passed	3,912
Membership residing in Illinois	53,047
Contributed to members, their widows and orphans	$22,729.66
Contributed to those not members	$ 5,186 56
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	$ 2,261.20

REPORTS

OF

District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 20, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: By the near approach of the end of another Masonic year, I am admonished of my duty to submit to you my annual report, as your Deputy, for the First Masonic District in Illinois.

Since the last meeting of the M. W. the Grand Lodge, I have visited most of the lodges composing the First District, (and a few of them several times) and I am pleased to report a satisfactory degree of Masonry and prosperity in all lodges so visited. Also, in several of them, such a degree of prosperity, both in ritual and ceremony, as I have not witnessed in any previous year.

I have not been called upon for any special official work in any lodge in the First District during the past year—(at least, nothing worthy of mention here).

I have been courteously greeted, and most fraternally treated by all the lodges, and all the brethren whom I have had the pleasure of meeting, as your Deputy during the Masonic term now nearing its close. Following the elections last fall, I, (with the usual assistance) installed the officers of six lodges, and assisted in a like service in several others.

Notwithstanding my advanced age, I have, upon request, participated in the work in all lodges so visited, and, as far as I am advised, with mutual satisfaction to all concerned. It is with pleasure that, from personal observation, I am able to report, that most of the

lodges in the First District are heartily in sympathy with the requirements of the "edict" issued by M.W. Bro. Edward Cook, and which was endorsed by a nearly unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge at its last session. I trust that a strict observance of every important feature of this "edict" will prevail in the Grand Jurisdiction of Illinois, and that the best interests of Freemasonry will thereby be subserved as never before.

With sincere thanks for the many personal courtesies received from you during the past year, and wishing for you and yours "plenty, wealth and peace" for all time to come, I remain, with sincere personal regards, Fraternally yours,

WELLMAN M. BURBANK,
D.D.G.M., First District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 28, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: It affords me great pleasure to be able to report to you that the Masonic year now drawing to a close has been one of prosperity to nearly every lodge in the Second Masonic District. Harmony has prevailed. No call has been made upon me for a strictly official visit. I have, however, visited nearly every lodge in the district; some of them a number of times, and hope that before the next session of the Grand Lodge I shall be able to make a fraternal visit to those lodges where I have not already done so.

Wherever I have visited, the officers and members have extended to me a most cordial welcome. The masters and other officers appeared to be men of sterling character, thoroughly imbued with the fraternal principles of Masonry, and competent and able to discharge the duties of their respective stations with credit to themselves and their lodges.

Owing to the large amount of work required to be done in many of the lodges in this district, the officers have been compelled to devote considerable extra time in its transaction; this they have done cheerfully, notwithstanding that at times it has been at very great personal inconvenience.

It would seem to me that Grand Lodge might, in its wisdom, make some changes which would in no way infringe upon our ancient land-

marks, but which would relieve the masters and officers of the necessity of spending so much valuable time as is required where a large amount of work presents itself. I am fully convinced that nearly every master, the officers, and members of the lodges of this district are in favor of some such change. The changes that might be made in the direction referred to above, will readily suggest themselves to most of the brethren interested, and I have no doubt that, if the matter was placed in the hands of the Grand Examiners, they could easily formulate such changes as would eliminate some of the present requirements, and thus lighten the labors of masters and other officers, and by so doing remove the present principal cause of complaint.

Some complaints, as you are aware, have been made against the officers of a very few of the lodges in this district. So far as the present officers are concerned, these complaints in nearly every instance have been of a comparatively trivial character, and, in my opinion, hardly worthy of our consideration as Masons. In no instance, I am constrained to believe, have the principles or groundwork of Masonry been infringed. In justice to the masters of the lodges in this district, I can not refrain from saying, that I believe that each has been earnestly striving to discharge his duties as required by the laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge.

The work of the year has been very pleasant. I have tried to impress upon the brethren the principle that, while holding to the letter of the law, the true spirit, principle and groundwork of Masonry be not overlooked or forgotten.

Again thanking you for the confidence reposed in me, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. B. SAMSON,

D.D.G.M., Second District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 3, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as your Deputy for the Third Masonic District.

I have not been called to visit any of the lodges officially. My calls have been informal and without ostentation. I have found the officers and members active in the work; the membership considerably increased; the standard work strictly adhered to. Peace and concord

have prevailed among the brethren. The admonition of "who can best work and best agree." has been fully exemplified.

In obedience to your circular of March 26, I have made special examinations as to the safety and fitness of the halls occupied by the various lodges and have found them to be safe, and proper to be used for Masonic purposes.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed, and courtesies extended to me, I am Very respectfully and fraternally,

Your obedient servant,

C. R. MATSON,

D. D. G. M., Third District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

WAUKEGAN, ILL., September 4, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: As your representative, I have the honor to report that peace and harmony prevail throughout the Fourth District.

I have received but three invitations to visit officially, which were accepted as follows: December 1, I visited Sequoit Lodge No. 827, and assisted in the conferring of the Master Mason Degree.

December 15, I installed the officers in the Blackberry Lodge No. 359, the installation being public. It was, I believe, enjoyed by all and productive of much good.

Another enjoyable evening was spent with Unity Lodge No. 48, during which the Master Mason Degree was conferred in a very able manner by the officers and members of that lodge.

It has been my pleasure to visit several of the lodges not visited last year. I found all in a prosperous condition and striving to excel in the standard work.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

JAY L. BREWSTER,

D.D.G.M., Fourth District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, ILL., July 30, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: Last year was the first one in my capacity of Deputy for my district in which I made no report. This was in consequence of my absence in Europe for several months. In submitting my report for the current year, I am pleased to say that the utmost harmony and good feeling prevails in my district, all the lodges being in a flourishing condition, and ably conducted. While having no occasion to make any official calls, I have nevertheless visited several of the lodges, and officiated at the installation of officers, these occasions being very satisfactory in every sense. Thanking you for the honors conferred, and congratulating you upon your success, I am, with kindest regards, Fraternally yours,

JACOB KROHN,
D.D.G.M., Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARROLL, ILL., September 1, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I take pleasure in submitting my report for this, the Sixth Masonic District.

It is indeed pleasant to be able to inform you that the Craft in this district is in a very prosperous condition.

I have had the pleasure of visiting very nearly all of the lodges, and find them in a marked stage of prosperity, not only in the way of work and increased membership, but in new temples. As you are aware, several of the lodges have built new temples that are an honor to the Craft, and speak volumes for the push and energy of the brethren.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and congratulating you on your successful administration, and the prosperity of the Craft, I remain, Fraternally yours,

C. E. GROVE.
D.D.G.M., Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DE KALB, Ill., August 22, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: Another Masonic year is drawing to a close, and it is my privilege and pleasure to report that the lodges comprising the Seventh District are all harmonious, no grievances, and the majority of them doing good work.

It was my privilege in June to visit Corinthian Lodge No. 205, PawPaw, Ill., and witness the conferring of the Third Degree, also the examination in open lodge of the candidate on the preceding degrees by a brother who had just been raised, and am able to state, without fear of contradiction, that both of the brothers were better posted than ninety-five per cent of the brothers present, and the work was done exceedingly well, and witnessed by about one hundred and twenty-five members and visiting brothers.

As per your request, I carefully inquired into and investigated the several lodge rooms in my district, and find them, without an exception, secure and satisfactory.

In April, I was notified by Bro. M. P. Murphy, of Kirkland, that the Most Worshipful Grand Master had granted and sent to him a dispensation, requesting me to inform him when it would be convenient for me to institute a lodge in their city. The date was fixed, and on the evening of April 30, I instituted their lodge (Boyd D. Lodge, U. D.), and they, with a splendid corps of well posted officers, have been doing good work. They have one of the finest lodge rooms in the state, built by the Masons in that territory, and presented to the lodge. The Fraternity throughout the entire district could not be in a more satisfactory condition.

With high regards I am,

Courteously and fraternally yours.

D. D. HUNT,

D.D.G.M., Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOLIET, ILL., September 14, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I very much regret that I am unable to report more thorough visitation of the several lodges in my district, but census work has prevented my devoting and time to other duties

beyond those imperatively demanding attention. I have, however, visited four of the lodges, and answered such questions as were asked through the mails. I have also presided at one Masonic trial, which case is now pending an appeal.

I think all the lodges in the Eighth Masonic District have lodge rooms appropriate and suitable for Masonic purposes, and so far as I am advised, with the exception noted, peace and harmony prevail.

Fraternally yours,

JNO. B. FITHIAN,

D.D.G.M., Eighth District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

PERU, ILL., August 18, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: In making this my third annual report as District Deputy Grand Master, I can mention but one official act, viz: That I instituted Utica Lodge U. D. at Utica, LaSalle county, on July 24, 1900. There were present on this occasion about sixty members of the Craft. Utica Lodge has not yet balloted on any petitions for degrees, sufficient time not having elapsed, consequently they have done no work, but it is their intention to confer the three degrees before making returns, and they will probably ask for a charter at the coming session of the Grand Lodge.

I attended the school of instruction held at Ottawa, March last, and participated in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the new court house at Dixon, by the M. W. Grand Lodge on July 17.

During the year I have installed the officers of several lodges and have made a number of visits.

It was my privilege to attend the banquet given by Acacia Lodge No. 67, on December 11, to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary. It was a most enjoyable occasion and the memory of it will long remain with the brethren present.

Have made an examination of the rooms used by the lodges in this district and find them all fit and safe for Masonic purposes. Have personally examined most of them and where I have been unable to do this, have delegated some reliable brother to make the investigation for me.

It has been a prosperous year for the Ninth District, and so far as I can learn there has been nothing to mar its peace and harmony.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
FRED E. HOBERG.
D. D. G. M., Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

SPARLAND, ILL., August 25, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith submit my annual report, as your Deputy for the Tenth District.

I am pleased to report that peace and harmony prevail in the Tenth Masonic District.

I have visited many of the lodges in this district, and find that they are complying strictly with the Grand Lodge by-laws and standard work of Illinois.

I believe that most of the lodges in this district are in a healthy and prosperous condition.

All of the lodges except two, reported to me of their election and installation of officers.

I have not been called upon to make any official visits.

Thanking youfor the honor you have conferred upon me, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
T. VAN ANTWERP,
D.D.G.M., Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

ORION, ILL., August 15, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I take pleasure in submitting to you my report for this, the Eleventh Masonic District. I have had the pleasure of visiting most of the lodges in this district, and it is indeed gratify-

ing to be able to report that I have found the Fraternity in a happy and prosperous condition, peace and harmony generally prevailing.

The majority of the lodges are doing creditable work, and a disposition for still greater improvement is evident.

My acquaintance in the district has been considerably increased during the year, as I have been called frequently to give instruction, assist in the conferring of degrees and in funeral rites.

Congratulating you on your successful administration and in the happy and prosperous condition of the Craft, with the kindest personal regards, I am, as ever, Most fraternally yours,

J. S. BURNS,
D.D.G.M., Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

BLANDINSVILLE, ILL., August 28, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth District.

I am pleased to report that Masonry in this district is up to the standard in every respect. I have visited a number of the lodges, and find the meetings well attended, and the members interested in the lodge business, as well as in the standard work. Many of the lodges report a good growth during the year, and brotherly feeling exists among the members.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
O. F. KIRKPATRICK,
D.D.G.M., Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

GALESBURG, ILL., September 10, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I submit this, my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth District, for the close of this Masonic year.

With few exceptions my duties have been pleasant, and peace and harmony prevail in my district. I have visited several lodges in my district, and have witnessed the work of conferring the degrees, and am pleased to report the work in these lodges almost perfect. With the exception of a few lodges, Masonry has been very prosperous.

Congratulating you on your able and successful administration, and with sincere thanks for honors conferred upon me, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

R. R. STRICKLER,

D.D.G.M., Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

CHILLICOTHE, ILL., August 22, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: Upon your notifying me of my appointment as D.D.G.M. of the Fourteenth District, as per your request, I at once notified every lodge in this, of my willingness to comply with any demand made upon me. With one exception, I have not been called upon officially.

On July 14, I assisted in laying the corner stone for a new Masonic hall at Glasford.

On July 23, I assisted in dedicating the Masonic hall at Peoria, which is a spacious and magnificent hall. I have visited a number of the lodges in this district, and assisted in conferring degrees. I am glad to note the increase in the interest in the standard work.

Congratulating you upon this year of Masonic prosperity and your successful administration, I, with many thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, am courteously and fraternally yours,

G. O. FRIEDRICH,

D.D.G.M., Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

WAYNESVILLE, ILL., September 20, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: So far as my knowledge extends all is peace and harmony in the Fifteenth Masonic District, and all are working together for the good of the order.

I guess my report is coming in a little late. but business responsibilities have caused me to delay this report too long. I sincerely hope you will excuse me. Very fraternally yours,

S. A. GRAHAM,
D. D. G. M., Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

ONARGA, ILL., August 15, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: It affords me great pleasure to report that nothing has happened to interrupt the universal peace and prosperity of the Craft in the Sixteenth District within the last year.

In response to your circular letter of March 26, 1900, I wrote the several lodges of my district with which I was unacquainted, requesting the W. M. or the Secretary to send me a description and diagram of their lodge rooms, and I am pleased to say that they all appeared to be safe and proper rooms for Masonic work.

My services as District Deputy not having been officially requested by any lodge in the district, I would therefore judge that peace and harmony universally prevail.

Thanking you most sincerely for the honor conferred, and with best wishes for your personal welfare, I am,

Fraternally yours,
W. H. McCLAIN,
D.D.G.M., Sixteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

URBANA, ILL., August 28, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: It affords me great pleasure to make a report of my work done during the past year as your District Deputy for the Seventeenth Masonic District. I have not been officially called to visit any of the lodges, but have done so, that I might be the better informed as to the condition of Masonry throughout the district.

I am satisfied that peace and harmony prevail among the brethren of the several lodges.

Visitations: 157, 148, 219, 268, 366, 391, 440, 743, 754, 747, 829, 837.

Instructions given to lodges as follows: 714, 219, 844, 798, 265, 754, 837, 366, 743, 148, 440, 688, 590.

I have also installed the officers in several lodges, and have assisted in the burial of the dead.

I had the pleasure of meeting the Grand Master, and of attending the school of instruction at Champaign, February 6, 7, and 8. Through a circular, under date of March 26, pertaining to safe and suitable lodge rooms, I will say that, upon investigation, I find them both safe and suitable, as has already been reported to you.

I have reports from the thirty-three lodges, giving the names of the Worshipful Master, Wardens, Secretaries, of the election and installation of each.

I have covered the entire work of Masonry in my district, that you might have a better idea of the interest taken in the work among the brethren. In conclusion, allow me to thank you for the many favors extended to me, and assure you that they have been highly appreciated. With sincere personal regard, I am.

Fraternally yours,

DAVID E. BRUFFETT,
D.D.G.M., Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, ILL., September 1, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I have very little of interest to the Craft to report from this district this year.

I visited the following lodges by invitation of the brethren:

Arthur Lodge No. 825; Macon Lodge No. 8; Sullivan Lodge No. 764 and Fraternal Lodge No. 58. These lodges are in a healthy condition and doing good work.

I have heard no serious complaints from any of the lodges and believe that harmony generally prevails. With kind regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,

D. D. G. M., Eighteenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 31, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I take pleasure in making this, my fifteenth annual report, and am greatly pleased to be able to state that I have not been called upon to make an official visit to any lodge in this district in the year just closed, and have had but few letters; and from this fact I conclude that all the lodges are working harmoniously.

I have heard from many of the lodges and most of them are very prosperous, doing the usual amount of work, and some of them are doing more than they have done for years.

On receipt of your communication requesting a personal inspection of lodge rooms in this district, will say, that knowing many of them well and getting reliable information of the condition of the others, can say that with one or two exceptions they are in good condition and safe. The two referred to are not specially unfitted for the purpose, but are not quite up to the average.

It affords me pleasure to again thank you in behalf of the Fraternity of this capital community for laying the corner stone of our court house in October last, which is now nearing completion.

I thank you for the many courtesies extended in the year just closed. I am very truly and fraternally yours,

R. D. LAWRENCE,
D.D.G.M., Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

PERRY, ILL., August 22, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: In submitting this my first report as your Deputy for the Twentieth District, I feel that I have little to report. I have during the past year visited quite a number of lodges, and find that a great deal of good work has been done, and that the lodges generally are endeavoring to adhere to the standard work.

I have not been called upon to visit any lodge in an official capacity.

Congratulating you upon your successful administration, and thanking you for the favor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JNO. E. MORTON,
D. D. G. M., Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

LAHARPE, ILL., August 16, 1900.

Dear Sir and Brother: I take pleasure in forwarding my report, and can say the lodges in the Twenty-first District are enjoying peace and harmony, so far as I have been advised.

The special duties you have required of me were fulfilled to the best of my ability.

Thanking you for the assistance and good counsel rendered on your visits in this district, I am,

Yours fraternally,
W. O. BUTLER,
D.D.G.M., Twenty-first District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CARLINVILLE, ILL., August 28, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: In submitting this my annual report as District Deputy for the Twenty-second District, I am pleased to report that during the the Masonic year now drawing to a close peace and harmony prevail among the brethren. I have visited only one lodge in my official capacity, which was for the purpose of constituting West Gate Lodge U. D. at Hamburg, December 5, 1899, a full report of which I forwarded to you at that time.

I have visited other lodges in a social way and find them all more or less prosperous and working harmoniously for the good of Masonry.

In conclusion I congratulate you on your wise and prosperous administration of the affairs of Masonry for the past year. Sincerely thanking you for honors conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

A. M. BORING,

D. D. G. M., Twenty-second District.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

LITCHFIELD, ILL.. August 27, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: As District Deputy G. M.. I enclose you my report for the past year.

Upon notification of my appointment I sent the usual notices to the constituent lodges of the district.

I installed the officers of Windsor Lodge No. 322, Charter Oak 236, and Litchfield 517, and presided during the conferring of the M. M. Degree in Pana Lodge No. 226. This is the extent of any official functions that I have performed.

I received a report of the election and installation of the officers of the various lodges excepting 692, 451, 493 and 706. I believe this report to be beneficial to District Deputies.

In conclusion allow me to congratulate you on your successful administration of the Craft, and thank you for the honor conferred.

Fraternally yours,

HUGH A. SNELL,

D.D.G.M., Twenty-third District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

LAWRENCEVILLE, ILL., August 29, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: As your Deputy for the Twenty-fourth Masonic District, I submit the annual report. Upon the receipt of my commission, I gave notice to the lodges in the district of my appointment, and of my willingness to perform the duties attached to the position upon any proper occasion and request.

I have the honor and the pleasure to report that I have not been called upon to visit officially any lodge, and, so far as I am advised, or have reason to believe, no occasion has arisen for my services in any lodge. On the contrary, so far as I have learned, harmony prevails in the lodges throughout the district.

Social and fraternal visits have, however, been paid to a number of the lodges in the district, and I am gratified to report that these visits made me acquainted with much deserving of commendation, and but little or nothing deserving censure. Some of the lodges are growing in numbers and influence, and a few of them are scarcely holding their own, but I suppose there is nothing novel or strange in this state of affairs. Assuring you of my sense of gratitude to you for the honor conferred in making me your representative, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES H. MARTIN,

D.D.G.M., Twenty-fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

KINMUNDY, ILL., August 29, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: In submitting my annual report for the Twenty-fifth District, I have but little of special interest to chronicle. The duties of my office have been pleasant rather than onerous. To

my knowledge there have been no dissensions among the Craft, harmony and brotherly love prevail. The lodges have generally done well, some have been quite active and prosperous. Iola No. 691 has nearly doubled its membership during the year. The number of masters, and wardens who never attend a school of instruction or keep in touch with the great brotherhood of our Fraternity, is growing beautifully less every year. On receipt of your letter of the 26th of March, I made a personal examination of the condition of a number of lodge rooms. I have made inquiry concerning the places of meeting of the lodges I have been unable to visit, and I find none absolutely unsafe for Masonic purposes. However some lodges ought to have larger and safer rooms. Too many lodges are careless about decorating the walls of their lodge rooms and making them attractive and pleasant. I have visited a number of lodges and assisted in conferring the degrees and installation of officers. I have been particular in the examination of the records and have endeavored to impress upon the minds of secretaries the importance of a full and complete record of the transactions of the lodge. My suggestions have been kindly received. I most sincerely thank you for the appointment, and with best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. ROHRBOUGH,

D. D. G. M., Twenty-fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

MORO, ILL., September 1, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: Owing to the lack of invitations, I have had the pleasure of visiting but few lodges in my district, consequently have little to offer in this my annual report.

It really seems as if most of our lodges consider a visit from the D.D.G.M. unnecessary except to settle grievances, and as I have not been officially called to settle any difficulties. I deem it safe to report that peace and harmony prevail throughout the district.

I have responded to invitations to install the officers of two lodges, to assist in conferring degrees, and to officiate in burying the dead.

I also responded to a special invitation to visit Marine Lodge No. 355, May 9; was received very cordially and witnessed the conferring

of the Master Mason Degree, which was done splendidly and by their own members.

I have answered all communications directed to me to the best of my ability.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and wishing you success, I remain, Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
D.D.G.M., Twenty-sixth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, ILL., August 30, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I am pleased to be able again to report that the lodges in the Twenty-seventh District are enjoying an average degree of prosperity generally, and everything indicates a harmonious state of affairs in this district.

There has been no unusual dissentions of any sort among the brethren during the past year, neither has there been any of any consequence during my administration as D.D.G.M. for twenty-five years.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,
Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,
D.D.G.M., Twenty-seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MARION, ILL., August 28, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: During the past Masonic year no call has been for official visitation, and peace and harmony prevail throughout the district. My duties as your representative have been of a very pleasing character. I have visited a number of lodges, and find

them in pretty flourishing condition. Masonic schools of instruction have greatly contributed to the uniformity of the work to the standard of the jurisdiction. Hoping that the next Masonic year may be as prosperous as the present one, and thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain, Fraternally yours,

J. M. BURKHART,
D.D.G.M., Twenty-eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARMEL, ILL., September 1, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: The past Masonic year has been generally uneventful in the Twenty-ninth District. I have been required to make but two official visits of an unpleasant character; a report of each has been made to you. With these exceptions, I am not informed of any discord among the brethren.

I have not yet found it convenient to inspect all the lodge rooms in my district, as requested by you, but such as I have visited convince me of the importance of the suggestion, as considerable negligence exists upon the part of some of the lodges in that respect.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,
Fraternally yours,
H. T. GODDARD,
D.D.G.M., Twenty-ninth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

VIENNA, ILL., August 17, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother: I have the honor to submit herewith my annnal report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Thirtieth Masonic District. The fact that I have not been called upon for any official action by any of the lodges of my district during the past

year, leads me to believe that harmony and prosperity prevail in an unusual degree.

I have received from the Secretary of each lodge within the district, reports of the election and installation of officers. In compliance with your instructions I have visited and inspected in person a great many of the buildings used for places of meeting in the district, and those that I have not visited in person I have had reports from reliable sources, and have found them all so arranged as to comply with the requirements of the order. All the lodges are in good working order and a great deal of work has been done in the district.

I desire to thank you most sincerely for the honor conferred, and with congratulations on your successful administration and assurances of my personal regard, I am,

Fraternally yours,

P. T. CHAPMAN,

D. D. G. M., Thirtieth District.

Report of Grand Examiners

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

MONTICELLO, ILL., August 20, 1900.

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master:

M. W. Bro.: I herewith transmit a report of the Masonic schools of instruction held pursuant to your order by the Board of Grand Examiners during the current year:

CAIRO.

The first school was held at Cairo, January 9, 10 and 11, 1900.

There were present M.W. C. F. Hitchcock, G.M.; Edward Cook, P. G.M.; A. B. Ashley, J. E. Evans, J. R. Ennis, H. T. Burnap and H. S. Hurd, G. Ex.'s; S. S. Borden, Carl Swigart, W. H. Peak, D.G.L.'s.

One hundred thirty-two names were registered; thirty-six lodges and five grand jurisdictions were represented.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

The second was held at East St. Louis, January 23, 24 and 25, 1900.

There were present M.W. C. F. Hitchcock, G.M.; J. H. C. Dill, G. S.; Monroe C. Crawford, Owen Scott, D. M. Browning and Edward Cook, P.G.M.'s; A. B. Ashley, J. E. Evans, J. R. Ennis, H. T. Burnap and H. S. Hurd, G. Ex.'s; Enos Johnson, J. S. Burns, J. B. Roach, S. M. Schoemann, P. F. Clark, R. F. Morrow, J. Frank Clayton, T. H. Humphrey, Chas. A. Martin, C. N. Hambleton, L. H. Rogers, I. H. Todd, J. B. Kelly, W. H. Stephens, J. H. March and D. D. Darrah, D.G.L.'s.

Three hundred thirty-four names were registered; one hundred twenty-three lodges and ten grand jurisdictions were represented.

CHAMPAIGN.

The third was held at Champaign, February 6, 7 and 8, 1900.

There were present M.W. C. F. Hitchcock, G.M.; Geo. M. Moulton, D.G.M.; J. H. C. Dill, G.S.; Owen Scott and Edward Cook, P.G.M.'s; A. B. Ashley, J. E. Evans, J. R. Ennis, H. T. Burnap and H. S. Hurd, G.Ex.'s; W. E. Ginther, D. E. Bruffett, S. S. Borden, Carl Swigart, W. M. Burbank, C. F. Tenney, D. D. Darrah and C. Rohrbough, D.G.L.'s.

Three hundred eighty-two names were registered; one hundred twenty lodges and ten grand jurisdictions were represented.

QUINCY.

The fourth was held at Quincy, February 20, 21 and 22, 1900.

There were present M.W. C. F. Hitchcock, G.M.; Joseph Robbins and Edward Cook, P.G.M.'s; W. W. Watson, G.S.; A. B. Ashley, J. E. Evans, J. R. Ennis, H. T. Burnap and H. S. Hurd, G. Ex.'s; C. M. Erwin, Isaac Cutter, H. C. Yetter, W. O. Butler, J. B. Randleson, D. B. Hutchinson, C. F. Funk, Jno. E. Morton, E. F. Seavey, J. S. Burns, W. J. Frisbee, F. R. Smedley and C. A. Lackins, D.G.L.'s.

Two hundred thirty-six names were registered; sixty-three lodges and four grand jurisdictions were represented.

OTTAWA.

The fifth and last was held at Ottawa, March 6, 7 and 8, 1900.

There were present M.W. C. F. Hitchcock, G.M.; Geo. M. Moulton, D.G.M.; W. B. Wright, S.G.W.; C. E. Allen, J.G.W.; J. H. C. Dill, G. Sec.; Edward Cook, P.G.M.; A. B. Ashley, J. E. Evans, J. R. Ennis, H. T. Burnap, and H. S. Hurd, G. Ex.'s; S. S. Borden, G. O. Friedrich,

James John, E. F. Seavey, J. S. Thomas, H. S. Albin, W. M. Burbank, Herbert Preston, W. B. Iott, James McCredie, J. J. Crowder, R. R. Strickler, D. D. Darrah, Arthur Goodridge and A. O. Novander, D.G.L.'s.

Two hundred seventy-eight names were registered; seventy-one lodges and two grand jurisdictions were represented.

At the five schools, four hundred thirteen lodges were represented and thirteen hundred sixty-two names were registered.

At each of the schools, the opening and closing ceremonies and the work of each degree were fully exemplified, the lectures rehearsed and each degree conferred on actual candidates for resident lodges.

A feature of the schools at each place was the official reception of the M.W. Grand Master, and an interesting address by him on each occasion.

Since the last session of Grand Lodge the board have unanimously recommended the following named brethren for D.G.L.'s:

L. H. Rogers, Mackinaw; W. F. Sinclair, Upper Alton; T. N. Cummins, Reevesville: Lewis Pickett, Pullman; Anthony Doherty, Clay City; J. V. Harris, Canton: Geo. T. Holmes, Galesburg; Geo. D. Bell, Bushnell; Geo. S. Doughty, Bushnell; C. P. Ross, Jacksonville; L. C. Johnson, Galva; Archibald Birse, Chicago: Edgar Bogardus, Chicago: Leon L. Loehr, Chicago; Carl Mueller, Chicago.

In conclusion, M.W. Grand Master, we beg to express our appreciation of the honors conferred upon us, and for your presence, assistance, and encouragement at each of the schools.

We also desire, through the medium of this report, to tender our sincere thanks to the several Deputy Grand Lecturers who so kindly assisted us at our schools, and lastly, the representatives for their attendance and zeal in the cause of "standard work."

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted,

BOARD OF GRAND EXAMINERS,

By J. E. EVANS, Secretary.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS.

Amend part 3, article 5, section 5, Grand Lodge by-laws. When amended, the section will read as follows:

The testimony of witnesses who are Masons may be taken in open lodge or by a special committee appointed by the Master. Witnesses who are not Masons shall be examined by said committee: *Provided, that the testimony of non-Masons may be heard by the lodge while at refreshment, if in the judgment of the Master such procedure will entail no injustice on either the accused or accuser.* In either case the accused and accuser, in person or by attorney, shall be entitled to be present and propound such relevant questions as they may desire.

Amend article 2, part 1, of by-laws, by adding section 3, as follows:

SEC. 3. The Grand Master shall hold office for a term of one year only, except as otherwise provided in article 4 of the Constitution of the M.W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. Same to take effect at next Grand Lodge meeting, to be held October, 1901.

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